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THE PAPERS
of
COL. HENRY BOUQUET



Series 21652

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

HARRISBURG

1940

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P214

21652

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THE PAPERS
OF
COL. HENRY BOUQUET

Series 21652

Northwestern Pennsylvania Historical Series

Prepared by

FRONTIER FORTS AND TRAILS SURVEY
Federal Works Agency
Work Projects Administration

Edited by

Sylvester K. Stevens
and
Donald H. Kent

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

HARRISBURG

1940

FOREWORD

Colonel Henry Bouquet laid the foundations of his reputation as a military organizer and wilderness campaigner during the years 1758 and 1759, the period covered by Series 21652 of his papers. As chief aide to Brigadier General John Forbes during the 1758 campaign against the French at Fort Duquesne, his duties and responsibilities were vastly increased by Forbes's serious illness. Bouquet's patient determination overcame all obstacles. He directed the building of the great "Forbes' Road" over the Allegheny Mountains, through an almost trackless wilderness. He organized the gathering and the transportation of supplies, surmounting the endless delays of the provincials and their reluctance to serve the government. He supervised the building of frontier posts along the line of communications from Carlisle to the Ohio. The final advance of an overwhelming English force within striking distance of Fort Duquesne forced the French to destroy it and retreat to Fort Machault. The English occupied the ruined fort on November 24, 1758. Bouquet's careful preparations for the advance were largely responsible for this success.

During 1759, Colonel Bouquet was entrusted with most of the details of consolidating and strengthening the English position in western Pennsylvania. Had he been an English subject, he would undoubtedly have been named to succeed Forbes, when the general died on March 11, 1759. Brigadier General John Stanwix, Forbes's successor, continued to rely on Bouquet. The supervision, provision, and management of the lengthy system of forts, including Forts Bedford, Loudoun, Ligonier, Cumberland, and Pitt, was the main concern of Bouquet in his letters of 1759.

Series 21652 begins with a letter to General Forbes announcing his arrival at New York from South Carolina on April 19, 1758. The letters then continue at short intervals to July 15, 1758, when there is a six weeks' gap. Most of them are written to General Forbes, and are in French. They deal with the obtaining of wagons and supplies, the movement of troops, reconnoitering the country, and relations with the Indians.

The letters resume on September 4, with a lengthy description of his critical position at Loyalhanna (later, Fort Ligonier), and of his difficulties in obtaining wagoners. There is a copy of a letter from Major Grant to General Forbes, describing his defeat and capture at Fort Duquesne. There is another gap following September 24, when a letter of thanks was sent to the French commander for his considerate treatment of the English prisoners. The next letter is dated December 3, 1758, and describes the capture of Fort Duquesne.

The rest of the series is made up of letters to subordinates, beginning with a letter to Colonel Hugh Mercer, December 26, 1758, and ending with a letter to Captain Sinclair, December 29, 1759. There are also various memoranda and documents scattered throughout the series.

The manuscript collection of the PAPERS OF COLONEL HENRY BOUQUET forms thirty series of the British Museum's Additional Manuscripts classification. They are not complete, for many of Bouquet's early letters and papers were destroyed in a fire at the house of Robert Callender, mentioned on page 278. Bouquet's remaining papers, after his death, came into the possession of Colonel Frederick Haldimand, his friend and executor, and were given by Haldimand's heirs to the British Museum, together with Haldimand's own papers. For this reason the Bouquet Papers are sometimes listed as part of the Haldimand Collection.

Bouquet's letter books for 1757 and 1758, covering his service in South Carolina, form Series 21631 and 21632. His military accounts for South Carolina are in Series 21633. Series 21634 is his correspondence with Sir Jeffery Amherst, and Series 21635 is made up of governmental instructions to Sir Jeffery Amherst. Bouquet's correspondence with General Gage is in Series 21636 and 21637. Series 21638 is composed of correspondence with Generals Stanwix, Gage, Monckton, and others, 1759-1765. Series 21639 is his correspondence with Sir John St. Clair and Captain James Sinclair, 1758-1763; and Series 21640 is correspondence with the Earl of Loudoun and Brigadier General Forbes. Bouquet's letters to and from Colonel George Washington in 1758 form Series 21641. The correspondence of Captain Lewis Curry is in Series 21642.

In Series 21643 to 21651 are letters to Colonel Bouquet from various persons, his general incoming correspondence from 1754 to 1765. His general outgoing correspondence is in Series 21652 and 21653. There are miscellaneous accounts and returns in Series 21654, and papers relating to Indian affairs in Series 21655. Series 21656 has public orders issued by Amherst and Bouquet, and Series 21657 has general and regimental orders. Series 21658 is made up of miscellaneous papers. Series 21659 is the cash book for the South Carolina campaign and series 21660 is an inventory of Bouquet's belongings made after his death at Pensacola, Florida, September 2, 1765.

Photostatic reproductions of the Bouquet Papers, borrowed from the Library of Congress, were carefully copied, and checked. The handwritten copy was typewritten, and the typed copy rechecked against the original. Finally, before any mimeographing was done, the handwritten copy and the typed copy were carefully compared, and any variation or doubtful reading rechecked against the original photostats. It is hoped that this repeated checking will have reduced the number of errors to a minimum.

Great care has been taken to make a faithful reproduction of the original, bearing in mind the limitations of typewritten copies of manuscript material. For example, it is not possible to show, in typed versions of drafts for letters, all the insertions between the lines and in the margins; they must be rearranged and organized into uniform lines. However, when words have been crossed

out or changed in the original, a line is drawn through these words in the typed version; it is thus possible to see both the original and the revised version of the letters. Occasionally, the omission of a paragraph is indicated by one or two diagonal lines, as it was on the original.

The capitalization, spelling, grammar, and punctuation are the same as in the original, so far as is humanly possible. When illegible or almost illegible words could be determined with some degree of certainty, they are included in brackets. When there was some doubt, a question mark follows. When a word or words must be entirely omitted because it was illegible, this is shown by a line of dots in brackets, or by an explanation in brackets. No attempt has been made to indicate misspelled words or grammatical errors by the use of sic; they are too numerous. When there was doubt whether a punctuation mark was actually a comma or period, colon or semicolon, dash or period, the most likely one was chosen.

The description of the letters as autograph letters, drafts, etc., is intended more as a tentative suggestion than as a final determination of their character. Exhaustive research and a study of the handwriting would undoubtedly result in some changes. In all cases, they are the obvious descriptions, made conservatively.

The names of senders or recipients of letters have been bracketed in the headings when there was any doubt as to their identification. Dates missing in the headings of letters have been supplied in brackets, when they could be determined. The dates in parentheses at the top of the pages are intended as a help in using the volume.

The index is intended to cover only the proper names, the references to persons and places. References to Bouquet are indexed only when they appear in the body of a letter. The table of contents makes it possible to locate the page number of a letter by title, date, or folio number. The chronological arrangement is that followed in the original series.

Ross Pier Wright

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

Add. MSS.	Additional Manuscripts.
A. C.	Autograph Copy.
A. C. S.	Autograph Copy Signed.
A. Df.	Autograph Draft.
A. Df. S.	Autograph Draft Signed.
A. L. S.	Autograph Letter Signed.
A. N.	Autograph Note.
B. M.	British Museum.
C.	Copy.
D.	Document.
Df.	Draft.
Df. S.	Draft Signed.
D. S.	Document Signed.
f.	folio.
L. S.	Letter Signed.
N.	Note.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Names	Date	Place	Folio No.	Page No.
	1758			
Bouquet to Forbes	Apr. 23	New York	1	1
Bouquet to Forbes	Apr. 28	New York	3	2
Bouquet to Forbes	May 4	New York	5	4
Bouquet to Allen	May 20	Lancaster	7	5
Bouquet to Forbes	May 20	Lancaster	8	7
Bouquet to Forbes	May 22	Lancaster	10	8
Bouquet to Forbes	May 25	Carlisle	12	12
Bouquet to West	May 28	Carlisle	16	22
West & Atricks to Chesney & others	May 28	Carlisle	16	22
Bouquet to Forbes	May 29 & 30	Carlisle	17	23
Bouquet to Forbes	May 30	Carlisle	19	33
Bouquet to West	June 2	Carlisle	21	36
Bouquet to Stevenson	June 2	Carlisle	22	36
Bouquet to Stevenson	June 3	Carlisle	24	39
Bouquet to Forbes	June 3	Carlisle	25	41
List of Artificers & Stores	June 3	Carlisle	29	53
Bouquet to Magistrates of Berks County	June 5	Carlisle	30	54
Bouquet to Weiser	June 5	Carlisle	31	55
Bouquet to Forbes	June 7	Carlisle	32	56
Bouquet to Forbes	June 11	Fort Loudoun	36	67
Bouquet to Forbes	June 14	Fort Loudoun	40	78
Bouquet to St. Clair	June 16	Fort Loudoun	42	85
Bouquet to Forbes	June 16	Fort Loudoun	44	86
Bouquet to Hugh Mercer	June 22	Juniata	46	91
Bouquet to Forbes	June 22	Juniata	47	92
Bouquet to Forbes	June 28	Camp near Reas Town	49	97
Bouquet to St. Clair	June 30	Camp near Reas Town	51	102
Bouquet to Forbes	July 11	Camp near Reas Town	53	106
Bouquet to Forbes	July 15	Camp near Reas Town	57	115
Bouquet to Forbes	Sept. 4		60	121
Bouquet to Gordon	Sept. 10	Loyal Hannon Camp	62	128
Bouquet to Stephens	Sept. 13	Loyal Hannon Camp	63	129
Grant to Forbes	Sept. 14		64	130
Bouquet to Mercer	Sept. 14	Loyal Hannon Camp	68	135
Bouquet to Hamilton	Sept. 14		69	136
Bouquet to Blaine	Sept. 19		69	137
Bouquet to Gov. of Fort Duquesne	Sept. 19	Loyal Hannon Camp	70	138
Bouquet to Gov. of Fort Duquesne	Sept. 24	Loyal Hannon	71	139
Bouquet to M. de Rocheblave	Sept. 24		72	140
Bouquet to Duke of Portland	Dec. 3	Fort Duquesne	73	141

CONTENTS

Names	Date	Place	Folio No.	Page No.
	1758			
Bouquet to Hugh Mercer	Dec. 26	Fort Ligonier	74	145
Form for Suttlers' Licenses	1758		76	148
	1759			
Bouquet's Orders to Maryland Forces	Jan. 22	Fort Bedford	77	149
Bouquet to Commanding Officers	Mar. 18	Philadelphia	79	150
Bouquet to Lloyd	Mar. 18	Philadelphia	80	151
Bouquet to Byrd	Apr. 13		82	152
Bouquet to Hugh Mercer	Apr. 13	Philadelphia	84	153
Bouquet to Lloyd	Apr. 13	Philadelphia	86	155
Bouquet to Stanwix	Apr. 26	York Town	88	157
Bouquet to Hugh Mercer	May 8	Philadelphia	90	160
Bouquet to Lloyd	May 8	Philadelphia	92	161
State of Southern Department	May 11		93	163
Bouquet to Stanwix	May 16	Lancaster	94	164
Bouquet to Shippen	May 25	Philadelphia	95	166
Bouquet to Weiser	May 26	Philadelphia	97	168
Bouquet to Neilson	May 26	Philadelphia	99	169
Bouquet to Hugh Mercer	May 26	Philadelphia	100	170
Bouquet to Stephen	May 26	Philadelphia	102	171
Bouquet to Weiser	May 31	Philadelphia	103	172
Bouquet to Stephen	May 31	Philadelphia	105	174
Bouquet to Hugh Mercer	June 1	Philadelphia	107	175
Bouquet to Armstrong	June 1	Philadelphia	109	176
Bouquet to Ourry	June 1	Philadelphia	111	178
Bouquet to Shippen	June 2	Philadelphia	113	179
Bouquet to Col. Bouquet	June 10		115	181
Bouquet's Postscript to Tulleken	July 13		116	185
Abstract of Letters from H. Mercer & Armstrong			117	186
Bouquet's Memo. to Weiser	July 3	Lancaster	118	187
Bouquet to Tulleken	July 16	Carlisle	119	188
Bouquet to Chambers	July 17	Carlisle	121	189
Bouquet to Officer Commanding at Fort Loudoun	July 23	Chamber's Fort	122	190
Bouquet to Clark	July 23	Chamber's Fort	123	191
Bouquet to Rutherford & Walker	July 23	Chamber's Fort	124	192
Bouquet to Gordon	July 23	Chamber's Fort	125	193
Bouquet to Shippen	Aug. 1	Fort Bedford	126	195
Bouquet to Gordon	Aug. 2	Fort Bedford	127	196
Bouquet to Stephens	Aug. 2	Bedford	128	196

CONTENTS

Names	Date	Place	Folio No.	Page No.
	1759			
Bouquet to Gordon	Aug. 2	Bedford	129	197
Note on Convoy with Tulleken to Pittsburgh	Aug. 4		130	199
Bouquet to Officer Commanding at Fort Cumberland	Aug. 3	Fort Bedford	131	199
Bouquet to Gunn	Aug. 3	Fort Bedford	132	200
Bouquet to Rutherford	Aug. 3	Fort Bedford	133	201
Bouquet to Hughes	Aug. 8	Fort Bedford	134	203
Bouquet to Shippen	Aug. 8	Fort Bedford	135	203
Bouquet to Willing	Aug. 10	Fort Bedford	137	204
Bouquet to Robertson	Aug. 10	Fort Bedford	138	205
Bouquet to Wm. Byrd	Aug. 10	Fort Bedford	139	206
Bouquet to Morton	Aug. 10	Fort Bedford	139	208
Bouquet to Hugh Mercer	Aug. 10	Fort Bedford	140	209
Bouquet to Funnett	Aug. 13	Fort Bedford	141	211
Bouquet to Shippen	Aug. 13	Bedford	142	211
Bouquet to Hunt	Aug. 13	Fort Bedford	142	212
Bouquet to Byers	Aug. 13	Bedford	142	213
Bouquet to Graydon	Aug. 13	Bedford	142	214
Bouquet to Hugh Mercer	Aug. 15	Fort Bedford	144	215
Bouquet to Rutherford	Aug. 15	Fort Bedford	144	216
Bouquet to Mercer	Aug. 16	Fort Bedford	145	217
Bouquet to Croghan	Aug. 16	Fort Bedford	146	219
Warrant appointing Geo. Mercer A. D. Q. M. G.	Aug. 19	Fort Bedford	148	220
Bouquet to George Mercer	Aug. 19	Fort Bedford	149	221
Bouquet to Byers	Aug. 19	Fort Bedford	151	222
Bouquet to Hughes	Aug. 22	Fort Bedford	152	223
Bouquet's Advertisement for Wagoners	Aug. 22		153	224
Bouquet's Advertisement for Wagoners	Aug. 22		154	225
Bouquet to Fauquier	Aug. 25	Fort Bedford	155	226
Bouquet to Geo. Mercer	Aug. 26	Fort Bedford	157	227
Bouquet to Geo. Mercer	Sept. 1	Fort Bedford	158	229
Bouquet to Shippen	Sept. 1	Fort Bedford	160	231
Bouquet to James Burd	Sept. 1	Fort Bedford	162	232
Bouquet to Smith	Sept. 1	Fort Bedford	162	234
Bouquet to Pemberton	Sept. 1	Fort Bedford	162	235
Bouquet to Byers	Sept. 1	Fort Bedford	163	236
Bouquet to James Burd	Sept. 4	Fort Bedford	164	237
Bouquet to Livingston	Sept. 4	Bedford	165	239
Bouquet to Geo. Mercer	Sept. 10	Fort Bedford	166	240
Bouquet to Rutherford	Sept. 10	Fort Bedford	167	241
Instructions to Woodward	Sept. 10	Fort Bedford	168	243
Bouquet to Armstrong	Sept. 11	Bedford	169	244

CONTENTS

Names	Date	Place	Folio No.	Page No.
	1759			
Bouquet to Stephen	Sept. 11	Bedford	169	246
Bouquet to Graydon	Sept. 12	Fort Bedford	169	247
Bouquet to Sinclair	Sept. 12	Bedford	170	248
Bouquet to Shippen	Sept. 12	Fort Bedford	172	249
Bouquet to Stevenson	Sept. 16	Bedford	174	251
Bouquet to Armstrong	Sept. 16	Bedford	175	252
Bouquet to Gordon	Sept. 16	Fort Bedford	176	253
Bouquet to Geo. Mercer	Sept. 21	Bedford	177	254
Note of Money Paid in Virginia			179	256
Bouquet to Shippen	Sept. 29	Bedford	180	257
Bouquet to Nelson	Sept. 29	Bedford	180	258
Bouquet to Sinclair	Sept. 29	Bedford	181	259
Bouquet to Woodward	Sept. 29	Bedford	182	260
Bouquet to Ramsay	Oct. 1	Bedford	184	261
Bouquet to Geo. Mercer	Oct. 1	Bedford	185	262
Bouquet to Armstrong	Oct. 4	Bedford	187	265
Bouquet: General Orders	Oct. 5	Fort Bedford	188	266
Bouquet to Hoops	Oct. 6	Bedford	189	267
Bouquet to Sinclair	Oct. 6	Bedford	190	269
Bouquet to Stevenson	Oct. 6	Bedford	190	270
Bouquet to James Burd	Oct. 24	Pittsburgh	191	270
Bouquet to Walker	Oct. 25	Pittsburgh	192	271
Bouquet to Geo. Mercer	Oct. 25	Pittsburgh	193	273
Bouquet to Geo. Mercer	Oct. 28	Pittsburgh	195	275
Bouquet to Hughes	Oct. 29	Pittsburgh	196	277
Jottings	Nov. 13-24		197	278
Bouquet's Instructions to Commanding Officer at Fort Burd	Nov. 18	Fort Burd	198	279
Bouquet to Stanwix	Nov. 19	Fort Burd	199	280
Bouquet to Pearis	Nov. 27	Fort Cumberland	200	282
Bouquet to Blyth	Dec. 14	Winchester	201	283
Bouquet to Hoops	Dec. 29	Lancaster	203	284
Bouquet to Nelson	Dec. 29	Lancaster	204	286
Bouquet to Stanwix	Dec. 29	Lancaster	205	286
Bouquet to Sinclair	Dec. 29	Lancaster	207	289
Bouquet to [?]	Dec. 27	Lancaster	208	292
Various Memoranda			209	293
	1760			
Remarks on Bouquet's Account with the Public, 1759	May 24	Philadelphia	214	298

(April 23, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GEN. JOHN FORBES

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 1, A. L. S.]

New York 23^d April 1758

Monsieur

J' arrivay icy le 19^e avec 4 Compagnies du Royal Americain, La 5. est arrivée le 21^e .

Celle du Major reste icy, Si les 4 autres Sont Marchées a Philadelphie.

N'ayant pu trouver à Charles Town tout ce qui nous etoit necessaire pour entrer en Campagne Je vous prie, Monsieur, de vouloir les laisser quelques Jours a Philadelphie pour S'equiper, au Cas que le Service le permette, et passer la Revue du Comissaire.

Je me felicite extremement Monsieur, d'avoir L'honneur de Servir Sous vos ordres, aucune destination ne pouvoit M'etre plus agreable, Je Suis retenu icy pour rendre mes Comptes, et J'espere dans 8 à 10 Jours d'avoir fini mes affaires et de me rendre a Philadelphie;

Si je puis en attendant etre de quelque utilité à New York, Je vous prie de m'y donner vos ordres

J'ay l'honneur d' etre avec Respect

Monsieur

Votre tres humble et tres obeiss^t Serviteur

HENRY BOUQUET
Col

To Brigadier General Forbes

[Endorsed] Col. Bouquet N: York -- April 23^d

[TRANSLATION]

New York 23^d April 1758

Sir

I arrived here the 19th with 4 companies of the Royal Americans; the 5th arrived on the 21st.

(April 23, 1758)

The major's company remains here, if the 4 others are marched to Philadelphia.

As we have not been able at Charles Town to find everything we needed to set out on a campaign, I beg you, Sir, to let them stay a few days in Philadelphia in order to get equipment, in case the service permits it, and pass the review of the commissary.

I congratulate myself very much, Sir, to have the honor of serving under your command. No assignment could have been more agreeable to me. I am detained here to submit my accounts, and I hope to finish my business in 8 or 10 days, and go to Philadelphia.

If, in the meantime, I can be of any service in New York, I beg you to give me your orders.

I have the honor to be with respect

Sir

Your most humble and most obedient servant

HENRY BOUQUET

(April 28, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GEN. JOHN FORBES.

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 3, A. L. S.]

New York 28th Avril 1758.

Monsieur

Ayant obtenu du Général une Commission pour le Volontaire du Plessis à qui Mylord l'avait destinée. J'ay une grace a vous demander, qui est de me permettre d'envoyer ce jeune homme à l'Expedition de Louisbourg. Comme il a beaucoup de talens pour le Genie, je Souhaiterois fort qu'il peut voir les operations d'un Siege.

Les officiers des 4 Comp^s des Americains qui Sont de votre armée Sont complets, ce qui me fait esperer que vous voudres bien m'accorder cette permission pour un Seul.

Monsieur

To Brigadier General Forbes.

(April 28, 1758)

Je n'ay pu encore etre admis à rendre mes Comptes, des qu'il me Sera possible, je me rendrée a Philad^a.

Je Suis tres respectuensement

Votre tres humble et tres obess^t Serviteur

HENRY BOUQUET

[Endorsed] Col: Bouquet N: York, Aprile 28th

[TRANSLATION]

New York, April 28th, 1758

Sir

As I have obtained from the general a commission for the volunteer Du Plessis, for whom my lord had intended it, I have a favor to ask of you, which is to permit me to send this young man on the expedition to Louisbourg. As he has much engineering ability, I should very much like him to see the operations of a siege.

The officers of the 4 companies of Americans which belong to your army, are complete. This makes me hope that you will be willing to grant this permission for a single officer.

I have not yet been able to submit my accounts. As soon as it is possible, I shall go to Philadelphia.

I am very respectfully

Your most humble and most obedient servant

HENRY BOUQUET

(May 4, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GEN. JOHN FORBES

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 5, A. L. S.]

New York le 4^e May 1758.

Monsieur

L'on m'a retenu icy pour mes Comptes beaucoup plus longtems que je m'aurois voulu:

Le General M'ordonne dans ce moment de voir Si je pourrai trouver icy dans les Stores L'artillerie & Munitions necessaires pour votre Expedition n'ayant encore aucune nouvelle de celle qui vient d'Europe

Je profite du depart de M^r. Barnes pour vous informer de ce nouveau retard; Je partiray demain Si je puis arranger cette affaire aujourd'hui.

Je crois qu'il Seroit bon d'avoir des Bombes du Calibre du mortier qui est a Philad^a dont le Diametre est je crois de 8 Pouces; on ne peut les faire jetter icy;

J'ay l'honneur d' etre

Monsieur

Votre tres Humble et tres obeiss^t Serviteur

HENRY BOUQUET

To Brigadier General Forbes

[Endorsed] Col: Bouquet N: Y: May 4th

[TRANSLATION]

New York, May 4, 1758.

Sir

I was delayed here for my accounts much longer than I should have wished.

(May 4, 1758)

The General orders me, now, to see if I can find in the storehouses here the artillery and munitions necessary for your expedition, as there has been no news of those coming from Europe.

I am taking advantage of Mr. Barnes' departure to inform you of this new delay. I shall leave tomorrow if I can settle this business today.

I believe it would be a good thing to have cannon balls of the caliber of the mortar which is at Philadelphia. Its diameter is 8 inches, I think. They cannot have them cast here.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most humble and most obedient servant

HENRY BOUQUET

(May 20, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO WILLIAM ALLEN

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 7, A. Df. S.]

^r
M^r. Allen

Lancaster 20.th May 1758

Dear Sir

I was so much incumbered with trifles when I left the Town that I had no time to wait on you, and am obliged to beg for your benediction at a distance.

To ~~M^cLea~~ M^cLeane [!]

(May 20, 1758)

I hope to meet you after the Campaign, and [...] [...] find proper time for a little of our old Small Talcks. In the hurry [...], I lefft Several things unfinished but the Chief one, is a Pair of Trowsers that Miss Plumsted is making for me. Be So Kind (as a good Chief Justice) to See those Breaches made; Smart Riding has proved so fatal to an old Pair I had. that I am confined to my Room, having observed some Ladies laugh & blushing at the Sight of my Rags: You See the necessity of a prompt relief, which I expect only from Providence, Miss Plumsted and you.

My present misfortune renders me (as usual) more sensible to those of other People. There is that poor Prisoner M^CLean who is in great Need of your assistance, I had Some hopes to See him extricated; M^r Osb-- Seeming disposed to yield to his natural generosity, if his friends did approve of it.

If between you and M^r Chew it was possible to engage him to Sacrifice his just ressentiment to a much more noble motive The actual Service of his Country, I Should think myself extremely obliged to him and to you: I earnestly beg that ~~favor of you to employ~~ your good offices in that affair: The Crime was great, but the Devil is So strong the Women So pretty, and we are So Weak, that it is not quite So easy to be always honest, as good old Women will think.

You Gentlemen of the Law do appear to us military Folks in a Strange light, you will not Suffer One [...] to be tried twice for the Same offence, and here is a man fined trouble enough for a crime for which he is afterwards [...] pulpit [...] to be damned to all Eternity. Is that fair? amongst the Roman Catholics his money could save him the flames, but with us he would pay to no purpose.

Consider the thing, and I venture to Say that if you can Save him the money for the present, he will take his Chance for the future.

After Such foolish things I am ashamed to present my Respect to your Ladies, but offered by you. I flatter myself they might be acceptable.

I propose to Set out Tuesday for Carlisle, where I Should be very glad to hear a Word of you;

Send me my Breaches, and my Prisoner they are both greatly wanted. God help you my Dear Sir I am [~~most Sincerely~~] more than anybody.

Your most obed^t humble Servant

HENRY BOUQUET

[Endorsed] [Col: Bouquet Lancaster May 20th]

(May 20, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GEN. JOHN FORBES

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 8, A. L. S.]

Lancaster 20th May 1758

Sir

I arrived here this morning, and found M^r Young waiting for money to clear Armstrong's Batt: The Comissioners having disappointed him: He expects £10,000= this Evening and Shall Sett out immediatly after for Carlisle;

By his directions he is to come back here to receive another Supply of £10,000 and then go again to Carlisle which would be a loss of three days.

If you think proper to Settle that point with the Comissioners, that Sum could be Sent here, and forwarded by Sir Allen M^cLean wth an Escort to Carlisle.

M^r Hoops is gone to Philadelphia, and is expected here to morrow; he will I Suppose bring your orders about the Waggon to be taken in the Service.

Our Indians Goods, Rum, Tools &c are arrived Safe this afternoon, I Shall have other Waggon to morrow, and Send them in two days to Carlisle wth an Escort: I hope Captⁿ Bosomworth will be able to go wth them.

A Small Party of Ennemy Indians have been Seen near Shippenburg, no other News from the frontiers.

I am with Respect

Sir

Your most obedient and most humble Serv^t

HENRY BOUQUET

To General Forbes.

[Endorsed] Col: Bouquet Lancaster May 20th

(May 22, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUCQUET TO GEN. JOHN FORBES

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 10, A. L. S.]

Lancaster 22^d May 1758

Sir

I receiv'd yesterday your Letter of the 20th by M^r. Hoops, who brought the £10,000= to Capt Young; he is gone this morning to Harris's ferry, and Shall clear the Troops as far as this supply will Extend: To Save time I have directed him to Stay at Carlisle where one Officer of the Highlanders would carry him the £10,000 remaining with an Escort

I beg you will acquaint the Comissioners of this measure, that they may give their Directions accordingly to the Gentleman who is to bring that Sum at Lancaster:

As the forming the Magazines at Rays Town will be a hard Service for the Waggoners, and disable them in Part, I have agreed with Hoops to take in Pay 180 Waggoners at 15/. per day as usual, without Contract, 60 of this County, 60 of York, and 60 of Reading: They are to be at Carlisle the first of June, and proceed in five Days to Rays Town.

the first Stage Shippensburg

2^d --- Fort Loudoun

3^d --- Fort Littelton

4th 18 mile $\frac{1}{2}$ Way to Raystown, where I shall have a stokadoe erected

5th 17 mile at Raystown, where We Shall built
a Fort wth Sufficient Store houses, and an intrenchment
for the Troops.

In the meantime we Shall go on with the Contract for the number of Waggoners necessary for the Expedition which are to be kept ready in 3 days notice after the first of June, and enter in Pay when wanted.

As I do not understand Indian affairs, I have taken in the Service George McGuy a man well recommended /tho' perhaps Disagreeable to the Commissioners/ I was obliged to allow him 12^{Sh}. this Currency per day for the time he shall be employed: we can not do without him.

(May 22, 1758)

Cap^t. Bosomworth has already Sent up Trent but has made no agreement wth him.

I shall take also in Pay one Black Smith, and if the Master Carpenter and Ship builder is not up by this time, I beg he may be Sent to me as Soon as possible to direct the Carpenters of the Regiments.

A Gun Smith has already been Sent to Winchester, there will be Work for another at Carlisle or Rays Town and I shall endeavour to have him, for the reparation of the arms for Indians.

They want Still a number of Light fusils, as they will not use heavy Musquets, that art. will be I suppose difficult to provide.

The 3 additional Companies have here 300 bad Pistols if Col. Montgomery would let you have them. I think they would Suit the Indians very well. The Battoes employed for the Provisions of Fort Augusta being no longer wanted there, I have ordered them at Harris's ferry, for the Service of the Troops and Provisions, as they have only two Flatts on Each Side to ferry over the Waggon.

I have bought here a few things wanted for the Construction of the forts, which will be paid by M^r. Hoops, as Instrument to make Shingles, Rope, more nails &^c

The Indians Goods Should not be packed up in So large Cases, they break all to Pieces as they cannot be properly placed upon the Waggon.

I wish the Commissioner would establish immediatly the Post between Philad^a and Rays Town, and Send their Horses and Expresses up without delay.

Serjeant Morton did not give an Invoice of the different articles to Lieut^t. Ourry: We have it only for The Indian Goods and Tools, but nothing for the 6 Hogsheds of Rum. &^c

N^o. 3. of the new Tents is missing.

As there is no accomodation upon the Road from Philad^a for a great number of men I think that it would be more convenient for the Battⁿ of Highlanders. If you would order them to march up in 3 Divisions at one days distance.

(May 22, 1758)

I have aproved of one Price. for Waggon Master General at 10^{Sh}. per Day, he is a proper man for the Service. The 3 or 4 men to be employed under him must be [...] People of Some Sway, and 2 at least Germans I shall appoint them before the first of June.

In the Contract for the Waggon. we Shall leave out /if possible/ the art. of 6 gallons of Oats, which would prove very heavy for the Government.

Mr Hoops thinks that Some other little alterations are to be made in the Said Contract, of which you will have a Copy:

The two Companies of the Americans are arrived wth the Detachmt of Highlanders.

The first will Set out Wednesday for Carlisle; Two Deserters of the 2^d Battn of R. A. have been arrested here, I beg you would give me your orders about them. They are strong young fellows, and this is their first Desertion; I shall leave them in Jayl here, they can be carried up by the two other Companies, to be tried or forgiven as you will think proper.

An Express from Sir John went down last night I have not Seen him, but hear that the Cherokees have brought in Some french Prisoners. I wish it may be true.

I Shall have the Returns and Intelligences directed to me at Rays Town to forward them to you.

I set out to morrow morning. and Shall be at Carlisle Wednesday; No time will be lost in erecting the Fort at Rays Town, where the Store houses Shall be ready to receive the Provisions for the Time fixed wth Hoops

Captⁿ Gordon Should Send me a Copy of the Stores laid at the different Posts that I may carry them forward.

I leave here the two 6 Pounders, having nobody fit to carry them up, and collect together the Several things belonging to them, which lies all scatered in the State house.

(May 22, 1758)

I shall have the Pleasure to write you from Carlisle where Mr Rhor will find directions.

I am with the greatest Consideration

Sir

Your most obed^t humble Servant

HENRY BOUQUET

To General Forbes.

P: S: I hear that the Waggon which are to be contracted for at Philad^a are to carry only 1500 Weight. I am afraid this is an Indulgence of Mr Irwin unknown to you; It would be a bad precedent as we Shall make them carry two thousand in these Counties; and there ought to be no difference.

If you think proper to give me your orders about the General Hospital I could begin to build something, and prepare Ground for a Garden to supply the Sick wth Greens; Rays Town Seems to be a proper place /as it will be in the way of the Waggon/ untill we remove further.

H. B

I shall consider about the Spirits and Rum and inform you, of what will be found most convenient; their Distilled liquor called Visky or brandenvine, will cost about 2/. a gallon I will also inquire for a proper Person to propose you for Commissary in this Department.

[Endorsed] Colonel Bouquet Lancaster. 22^d May 1758

(May 25, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GEN. JOHN FORBES

[H. M., Add. MS. 21652, f. 12, A. L. S.]

Carlisle 25th May 1758

Monsieur

J'arrivay icy hier matin: La Susquehanna est Si fort enflée par les dernières Pluyes qu'il a fallu près de trois Jours pour passer 30 Chariots, et avec beaucoup de Peines et de danger. Le Crèek qu'il faut traverser avant d'arriver à Harris's, estoit Si profond que tous les Bagages ont été dans l'Eau, je ne puis Scavoir encore Si la Poudre a souffert. /9 Barriels ont été mouillés/

Il faudroit encore une Couple de Flatts pour passer les Chariots à Harris's Ferry, mais nous n'avons ni le tems ni les ouvriers pour les construire.

On divisera comme on l'a déjà fait les Chariots pour passer aux differens Ferrys, ce qui n'empêchera pas que nous ne perdions bien du tems, jusqu'à ce que la Riviere baisse.

Le Bataillon de Bird n'est pas encore arrivé, je l'attens dans deux Jours:

Il n'est pas possible de former aucun Plan, ni de rien executer avec ces Troupes tant qu'elles resteront sous la direction des Comissionaires:

Je trouve leurs Battaillons dans la plus affreuse Confusion, leurs armes sont entierement hors de Service, Plus des trois quarts hors d'etat de tirer. Les Bois en Piece, et des Platines attachées au Canon avec des ficelles

Ils n'ont point de Tentes officiers ni Soldats. -- pas une Seule marmite, haches, ou Tomahawks, Point de Munitions, ni Provisions, et personne pour les en fournir: MT Hoops est obligé de les nourrir, et tient un Compte Separé de ses distributions.

MSSERS les Comissionaires n'ont rien pourvue pour les Chariots employés au Transport de leurs malades et Bagages; J'ay fait donner par les officiers des Certificats.

aux Charretiers, Si les Comissionaires refusent de les payer ces gens Seront rebuté, d'entrer volontairement dans le Service. Il paroît qu'ils devroient ou transporter le Bagage des officiers, ou leur accorder le Bagage money, Sans quoy ils ne Sont pas en Etat de marcher.

To General Forbes

(May 25, 1758)

Vous pouvés juger Si je Suis en Etat de prendre Poste à Read Town, avec des Troupes Sans armes, ni utencilles. Cependant il faut avancer parce que les Chariots Seront icy le 1^r 2^e et 3^e de Juin, et il faut les employer.

Je pourvoiray le mieux qu il Sera possible à ce qui nous manque: J'ay ordonné 200 marmites de fer blancs à Lancaster, et 300 Tomahawks icy, il en faudra un à chaque Soldat, n'ayant point de bayonnets, avec deux haches par Comp^e pour couper le Bois, et defricher le Terrein pour Camper.

Il n'y a que les armes que je ne puis pourvoir. Il faudroit plus de trois mois pour les reparer et encore ne vaudroient elles rien du tout:

Les nouvelles armes que Bird avoient receu crevent et pas un Soldat n'ose les tirer; Le reste Sont de Vieux mousquets rouillés aussi pesans que deux de nos fusils. Si on ne les pourvoit pas Sans delay d'armes en Etat de Service, nous recevrons Surement un affront;

Il y a mille fusils à Philad^e on ne peut avoir une plus pressant occasion de les employer. Ils peuvent retirer les vieilles armes pour remplir leur arsenal.

Lundy 29^e Armstrong et Bird marcheront pour Fort Loudoun, et Littleton, où nous avancerons les Magasins, mais je ne puis avancer un pas de plus jusqu'à ce que je reçoive ces armes.

J'ay ordonné deux Compagnies de nouvelles Levées de ce Voisinage pour prendre Poste icy, et Servir pour les Escortes des Provisions à Shippensburg.

J'ay laissé 100 hoñes à Harris's ferry qui doiv^t etre relevés par les nouvelles Compagnies d'Ashton et Singleton qui Sont complètes: Et j'ay ecrit à ces Cap^{ns} d'engager leurs Soldats à apporter leurs propres armes, que je ferois estimer, et payer par le Gouvernement Si elles etoient perdues dans le Service et non par leur faute ou negligence.

(May 25, 1758)

Toutes ces nouvelles Levées Se debauchent dans les Cabarets. Si vous trouvez à propos de les en tirer Je crois que les Compagnies qui sont complètes, doivent Se rendre à Lancaster et former une Chaine jusqu'à Carlisle, ou l'on pourroit aisement les rassembler des que l'on aura des Tentés, et choisir les meilleurs homes pour completer les deux Batt. et marcher en avant Employant le reste en Escorte, et travaux.

Dans l'Incertitude Si nous recevrons les armes, ne trouveriez vous pas à propos d'engager tous ceux qui en ont; ou qui peuvent s'en procurer de les prendre aux Conditions cy dessus, leur accordant une gratification pour leur Service apres la Campagne?

J'ecris à St John St Clair de faire marcher le Regim^t de Washington à Fort Cumberland, et des que nous serons en Etat d'avancer à Reas Town, 400 homes de ce Corps Seront employés à couper le chemin de communication entre ces deux Postes, et viendront nous joindre.

Je ne Scais point la quantité de munitions qu'il y a à Fort Cumberland, mais j'apprens qu'il y en eu une grande consommation partout, et qu'il n'y a pas la Proportion en Balles, et Plomb: La difference de Calibre des armes des Provinciaux est un grand inconvenient, en ce qu'ils n'ont pas de moules et que nos Balles ne peuvent leur Servir.

Col. Armstrong croit que nous pourrons etre attaqués bien tot; Les françois ont à present rassemblé tous leurs Indiens, et faute de vivres, et de presens à leur faire ils ne pourront les retenir longtems dans l'Inaction et Seront obligés de marcher à vous, Si nous n'allons pas à Eux.

J'ay trouvé icy 35 Cherokees, il y en a 25 autres qui sont en Party depuis 20 Jours, et ils commencent d'etre inquiets Sur leur Compte: Ce Party avoit un Serjeant et quelques Soldats avec Eux, qu'ils ont obligés de retourner voulant etre Seuls.

J'ay parlé ce matin à leurs Chefs, et les ai mis de fort bonne humeur. La petite Verole est en Ville, et pour leur Sureté, j'ay taché de les engager à marcher à Shippensburg, mais ils ne veulent pas partir que leur Party ne Coit rentré:

Ceux de Shippensburg Se Cont tres mal conduit ayant Saisi les Presens par force, tout est acccomodé et le Cap^{ne} Bosomworth vous en rend Compte. J'ay envoyé des Provisions pour les 500 que St John a fait marcher à ce Poste: J'auray beaucoup de Peine à les nourrir faute de Chariots jusqu'à ce que les notres arrivent. Le Sheriff de Carlisle est un Paresseux, Je l'ay mis en Campagne pour presser tous les Chariots des Environs; Je vous prie de faire des Plaintes de luy

(May 25, 1758)

au Gouverneur. Tous ces magistrates de Villages meritent d'etre reprimandés pour leur Indolence, et pour ne faire aucun usage de leur autorité.

Les Chemins entre Lancaster at Harris's ferry sont très mauvais, j'en ai fait de vives Plaintes aux magistrats de Lancaster, j'espere qu'ils les feront reparer et elargir.

La mauvaise humeur des Cherokees rend une Conference avec leurs Chefs indispensable, Je Souhaitteroie avoir vos ordres là dessus, mais ce point est si pressant que je Serai obligé de les assembler à fort Loudoun Jeudi prochain, Je tacherai d'arranger quelque Chose de fixe avec Eux Sur les Partis qu'ils doivent envoyer, et concerter les moyens d'avoir des Prisonniers:

Il faut qu'ils avancent avec nous du coté de Reas Town pour nous couvrir pendant qu'on travaillera a ce Poste.

Des que j'y Serai je feray reconnoitre le terrain où doit passer le nouveau Chemin, Les gens qui le connoissent le mieux croient qu'il faut le faire tomber plus bas que les forks.

Le Party d'Indiens qui a été envoyé à la Poursuite des Ennemis qui ont com̃is les derniers desordres Sont revenus trop tot Sans rien faire. Ils trouverent le track, et un Enfant egorgé et Scalpé, mais le terrain étant Roc, et montagneux, Ils ne purent Suivre leurs traces. Les Escortes d'Infanterie marchant trop lentem̃t Je Souhaitteroie que vous pussiés m'envoyer quelques uns de vos Chevaux legers, on ne peut plus faire un Pas Sans Escortes; y ayant plusieurs petits Partis d'Indiens Ennemis tout autour de vous. Je leur feray donner la Chasse, autant que je pourrai disposer de nos indociles freres.

Les difficultés des Ferrys, et le Chemin montueux entre Loudoun et Littleton, nous obligeront de faire les Divisions des Chariots de 30, au lieu de 40, apointant provisionellem̃t des Waggon Masters à chaque Division.

Le Batt. de Bird a perdu plusieurs homes par Desertion, Je crois qu'il Sera necessaire que vous fassiés imprimer une Publication qui informe tous les Particuliers des Penalités infligées par l'Acte du Parlement against Harbourers &c.

J'ay envoyé un avertissem̃t à tous les ferys de ne passer aucun homme Soupçonné d'appartenir à l'armée Sans un PassePort offrant 20 Sh. Sterl. pour chaque deserteur qui Sera arreté.

Des que les Provinciaux Seront assemblés je leur ferai publié les art. de guerre avec l'assurance d'etre pendus Sans misericorde S'ils desertent.

(May 25, 1758)

Le Wiskey Sera tout aussi bon que le Rum pour les Travailleurs; En attendant vos ordres J'ay chargé Mr. Hoops de m'en envoyer 20 Hogsh; à 2/. le gallon.

Je Suis trop éloigné de S^r John pour de l'Argent Je vous prie d'envoyer le Paymaster, ou quelcun de Ses gens pour payer les Chariots, et autres depences.

J'attens Rhor dans deux Jours, Il aura trouvé à Lancaster, l'Ens: Heydeler des Provinciaux, qui a Servi 5 ans dans l'artillerie à Woolwich, Je lui ai donné ordre d'amener les deux 6 Pounders, avec tout leur Train. Mr. Hoops lui fournira les Chevaux et il aura les Escortes necessaires.

S^r John avoit ordonné une quantité de foin pour Shippensburg, comme je ne vois aucune necessité de faire une Si grosse depence en Charroirs. Je l'ay contremandé, y ayant assés d'herbe partout. Cependant Si vous croyés que nous devons en avoir, je vous prie de ne donner vos ordres.

Col. Armstrong me dit que vous avés accordé au Capt^{ne} Callender le Contract pour les Chevaux de Bat, C'est un homme fort utile par la connoissance qu'il a du Pays, et je Serois bien aise qu'il eut quelques Profits, pourvu qu'il ne S'en mele pas personnellement; mais il Sera tems d'y penser quand vous nous ferés mouvoir de Reas Town. Les Soldats des Provinciaux qui ont été au Service des Indian Traders Seront tres propres à charger et conduire ces Chevaux.

Point de nouvelles des frontieres. Vous voyez dans quelle Situation Sont nos affaires, je n'ay jamais rien vu de pire, à moins que vous n'engagies les Comissionaires à Sortir de leur Letargie, ou que vous pourvoyiés vous meme à mettre leurs Troupes en Etat de Servir, nous ne pouvons nous flatter d'aucun Succés.

Les hommes Sont tres bons, mais il nous faut incessamment des armes, et des munitions.

J'espere que la Poste est etablie.

Je Suis avec la plus parfait Consideration
Monsieur

P. S. les Americains Seront icy Samedy Je les y laisserai jusqu'à nouvel ordre Je desespere de pouvoir vous envoyer le Rapport détaillé de ce qui manque à ces gens, ils ne Scavent ni le nombre de leurs homes icy, n'y ce qu'il leur faut Nous aurons une fort jolie armée. Leur lenteur en tout me tuera.

Votre tres Humble et tres obeiss^t Serviteur

HENRY BOUQUET

[Endorsed] Letter, Col^o Bouquet Carlisle, 25th May --

(May 25, 1758)

[TRANSLATION]

Sir,

I arrived here yesterday morning. The Susquehanna is so much swollen by the latest rains that it took nearly three days to get 30 wagons across, with much trouble and danger. The creek that must be crossed before reaching Harris's, was so deep that all the baggage was in the water. I cannot tell yet whether the powder was damaged (9 barrels got wet).

A couple of rafts would also be needed to carry over the wagons at Harris's Ferry, but we have neither the time nor the workmen to build them.

The wagons will be divided, as has already been done, to cross on the different ferries. which will not avoid the loss of much time before the river goes down.

Bird's battalion has not yet arrived; I expect it within two days. It is impossible to make any plan or to accomplish anything with these troops as long as they remain under the direction of the Commissioners.

I find their battalions in the most frightful disorder. Their guns are entirely unfit for use, more than three fourths unfit to fire, the wood in pieces, and the screw-plates attached to the guns with string.

They have no tents, neither the officers nor the soldiers. Not a single kettle, axe, or tomahawk. No ammunition or provisions, and no one to furnish them. Mr. Hoops is obliged to feed them, and keeps a separate account of his distributions.

The Commissioners have provided nothing for the wagons used in transporting their sick and their baggage. I have had the officers give notes to the wagoners. If the Commissioners refuse to pay them, these men will be discouraged from entering the service voluntarily. It seems that they should either transport the officers' baggage, or give them the baggage money, without which they will be unable to march.

You can judge whether I am in a position to take post at Reas Town, when the troops are without arms or equipment. However, we must advance, because the wagons will be here the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of June, and they must be put to use.

(May 25, 1758)

I shall provide whatever we may be in need of, as well as I can. I have ordered 200 tin kettles at Lancaster, and 300 tomahawks here -- each soldier will need one, as we have no bayonets --, with two axes for each company in order to cut wood and clear the ground for camp sites.

Guns are the only article I cannot provide. It would take more than three months to repair them, and still they would be worthless.

The new guns that Bird had received, burst; and not a soldier dares to fire them. The rest are old rusty muskets as heavy as two of our guns. If guns fit for service are not provided without delay, we shall certainly receive a setback.

There are a thousand guns at Philadelphia; and there could not be a more urgent occasion to use them. They can take the old guns to fill up their arsenal.

Monday the 29th, Armstrong and Bird will march for Fort Loudoun and Littleton, to which we will move the stores; but I cannot advance a step further until I receive these guns.

I have ordered two companies of new recruits from this neighborhood to be stationed here, and serve to escort provisions to Shippensburg.

I have left 100 men at Harris's ferry, who ought to be relieved by the new companies of Ashton and Singleton, which are filled; and I have written to these captains to ask their soldiers to bring their own arms, which I would have valued and paid for by the government if they were lost in the service, and not because of any fault or negligence on their part.

All these new recruits are getting debauched in the taverns. If you find it expedient to take them away, I believe that the companies which are filled should go to Lancaster and form a chain as far as Carlisle, where they can easily be assembled as soon as tents are procured; and the best men can be chosen to fill the two battalions and march ahead, using the rest as escorts and laborers.

Since it is uncertain whether we shall receive guns, wouldn't you think it proper to ask all who have them, or who can get them, to take them on the above conditions, granting them payment for their use after the campaign?

(May 25, 1758)

I wrote to Sir John St. Clair to have Washington's regiment march to Fort Cumberland, and as soon as we are able to advance to Reas Town, 400 men of that corps will be employed in cutting the road of communication between these two posts, and will come to join us.

I do not know how much ammunition there is at Fort Cumberland, but I understand that there was a great deal used everywhere, and that there is a lack of bullets and lead. The difference in caliber of the provincials' guns is a great inconvenience, since they have no molds, and our bullets cannot be used in them.

Col. Armstrong believes that we may soon be attacked. The French have now gathered all their Indians together; and for lack of food and presents to give them, they could not keep them inactive very long, and would be obliged to march against us, if we do not advance upon them.

I found 35 Cherokees here; there are 25 more who went out on a war party 20 days ago, and they are beginning to be uneasy about them. This party had a sergeant and some soldiers with them, whom they compelled to return, as they wished to be alone.

This morning I spoke to their chiefs, and put them into a very good humor. Smallpox is prevalent, and for their safety I tried to persuade them to go to Shippensburg, but they did not wish to leave until their party had returned.

Those in Shippensburg behaved very badly, seizing the presents by force. Everything is settled, and Captain Bosomworth is giving you an account of it. I have sent provisions for the 500 that Sir John has had march to that post. I shall have much trouble feeding them for want of wagons until ours arrive. The sheriff of Carlisle is an idler. I put him to work impressing all the wagons of the neighborhood. I beg you to complain about him to the Governor. All these village magistrates deserve to be reprimanded for their slackness, and for making no use of their authority.

The roads between Lancaster and Harris's ferry are very bad. I have made sharp complaints about them to the magistrates of Lancaster. I hope that they will have them repaired and widened.

(May 25, 1758)

The bad humor of the Cherokees makes a council with their chiefs indispensable. I should like to have your orders in that regard, but this matter is so urgent that I shall be obliged to call them together at Fort Loudoun next Thursday. I shall try to arrange some settlement with them in regard to the parties they are to send out, and devise means for getting prisoners.

They must advance with us toward Reas Town to protect us while that post is being built.

As soon as I get there, I shall have the terrain reconnoitered where the new road is to run. The men who know it best believe that it must be made to fall lower than the forks.

The party of Indians who were sent in pursuit of the enemies who committed the last outrages, returned too soon without accomplishing anything. They found the track, and one child killed and scalped; but as the land was rocky and mountainous, they could not follow their footprints. Since the infantry escorts march too slowly, I could wish that you would send me some of your light cavalry. We can no longer move a step without an escort, as there are several small parties of enemy Indians all around us. I shall give them chase, as soon as I can dispose of our indocile brothers.

The difficulties of the ferries, and the mountainous road between Loudoun and Littleton, will oblige us to divide the wagons into units of 30 instead of 40, appointing temporary wagon masters for each division.

Bird's battalion lost several men by desertion. I believe it will be necessary for you to have a bulletin printed, to inform every individual of the penalties inflicted by the Act of Parliament against Harbourers, &c.

I have sent a notice to all the ferries not to transport any man suspected of belonging to the army, unless he has a passport; and offering 20 shillings sterling for each deserter who is arrested.

As soon as the provincials are assembled, I shall inform them of the articles of war, with the assurance of being hung without mercy if they desert.

Whisky will be just as good for the laborers as rum. While awaiting your orders, I have instructed Mr. Hoops to send me 20 hogsheads of it, at 2 shillings per gallon.

(May 25, 1758)

I am too far away from Sir John to get money; I beg you to send the paymaster or one of his men in order to pay for the wagons and other expenses. I am expecting Rhor within two days. At Lancaster he will have met Ensign Heydeler of the Provincials, who has served 5 years in the artillery at Woolwich. I have ordered him to bring the two 6-pounders, with all their train. Mr. Hoops will furnish him with horses; and he will have the necessary escorts.

Sir John had ordered a quantity of hay for Shippensburg. As I see no necessity for making such a great outlay for carting, I have countermanded it, as there is enough grass everywhere. However, if you think we ought to have some, I beg you to give me your orders.

Col. Armstrong tells me that you have given Captain Callender the contract for pack horses. He is a very useful man because of his knowledge of the country; and I am very glad for him to have some profit, providing he does not interfere personally; but it will be time enough to consider that when you have us move from Reas Town. The provincial soldiers who have been in the service of the Indian traders, will be well suited to load and conduct the horses.

No news from the frontiers. You see in what a situation our affairs are. I have never seen anything worse. Unless you persuade the Commissioners to abandon their lethargy; or unless you yourself attend to putting their troops into condition for service, we cannot hope for any success.

The men are very good, but we need arms and ammunition immediately.

I hope that the express has been arranged for.

I am with the greatest respect,
Sir,

P.S. The Americans will be here Saturday. I shall keep them here until further orders. I despair of being able to send you the detailed report of what these men need. They do not know either the number of their men here, nor what they need. We shall have a very fine army here. Their slowness in everything will be the death of me.

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

HENRY BOUQUET

(May 28, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO FRANCIS WEST

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 16, A. Df. S.]

Carlisle May 28, 1758

Sir

Whereas the Waggoners that were Warned by the Sherriff to bring their Waggon, yesterday & this Day to this Place in order to take in provissions & for His Majestys Service have neglected to Comply with such Warning & Directions whereby his Majestys Service is greatly retarded & hinder'd -- This is to require you to Issue proper Warrants for Impressing the necessary number of Waggon wanted immediately for said Service --

HENRY BOUQUET

To Francis West Esq^r

[Endorsed] Letter Col.^o Bouquet To M^r West Carlisle 28 May

(May 28, 1758)

FRANCIS WEST AND HARM.^D ATRICKS TO WILLIAM CHESNEY AND OTHERS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 16B, C.]

Carlisle May 28.th 1758

Gentlemen

The Sherriff of this County has returnd y^o to Col.^o Bouquet, as To W.^m Chesney. Edw.^d Morton. Moses Star, Tobias Hendricks. John Wood. Ralph Whitesides. James M^cConnel, James Nailer, James M^cFeer, Henry Qurgly. James Crawford, Andrew Miller, John Craighead, Jos^h Green Rob^t Roseberry W^m Abernathy

(May 28, 1758)

persons having Waggon & Horses, who informs us that you pay no regard to the Notice given you by the said Sherriff, and in order to prevent any Damage that might happen on Account of Soldiers being turned loose amongst you, We have undertaken to give you this second Notice w^{ch} if you do not Obey. you must be fined as the Law Directs. The Colonel tells us he will Punctually pay fifteen Shill P. Day for each Waggon & four Horses; it will be for our own Credit & Honour of the county that we Distinguish our Selves by shewing our Willingness on this Occasion.

We are

Y^r Very hum Serv.^{ts}

FRAN^S WEST

HARM.^D ATRICKS

(May 29, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GEN. JOHN FORBES

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 17, A. L. S.]

Carlisle 29th May 1758
[continued, May 30]

Monsieur

L'autorité civile est si bien ancantie dans ce Comté,-- qu'après tous les mouvemens que j'en suis donné depuis quatre Jours, je n'ay pu obtenir jusqu'à ce moment que 8 Chariots: Les fermiers s'étant moqué des ordres du Cheriff et de ses Constables: je m'adressay hier par Ecrit aux Magistrats pour avoir des Press Warrants vous verrés cy joint leur Reponse

(May 29, 1758)

Je les fis appeller et insistai qu'ils donnassent au lieu de Prieres et d'Exhortations de bons Warrants conformes au dernier Acte de l'assemblée; Ils demanderent du tems pour deliberer, et après y avoir bien pensé, ils me dirent qu'ils envoyeroient par les Constables des Press Warrants, aux quels les Paysans ont refusé d'obeir.

Mess.^r West et Atrich vouloient encore me d'issuader d'envoyer des Soldats, mais comme il n'y auroit plus de Gouvernement Si l'autorité civile n'est pas respectée. Je les ai engagés à envoyer trois Constables avec ordre en cas de refus de Saisir les Personnes des dits Paysans, et j'ay fait Soutenir Chaque Warrant par un officier et 20 hommes des Troupes de la Province, avec ordre d'agir avec toute la moderation et la prudence que les Circonstances pourroient permettre. J'espere d'avoir enfin les 25 Chariots que j'ay demandé, et que je pourrai fournir des vivres aux Cherokees, et à la garnison de Fort Littleton, où il n'y a plus que de la farine depuis deux Jours.

J'ay fait conduire des Boeufs à Shippensburg et Fort Loudoun pour les Indiens, /et 14 Chariots dont 6 de Lancaster/ sont parties ce matin avec des vivres. Ce Peuple Cy paroît Si obstine; et Si desafectioné, Les Magistrate Sont Si Foibles, et ont si grand peur de desobliger les Paysans, que des que je Serai party. Le Service qui pourra dependre d'Eux Sera totalem^t negligé.

Je crois que Sir John y Seroit necessaire pour faire passer les Convois à Fort Littletown, d'où je les feray avancer au Poste de la Juniata, et Reas Town des que je recevrai des armes, et des marmites.

Les deux Batt. de la Province doivent etre mis en ordre. Tout y est encore en grand Confusion, et on ne peut attendre autre Chose d'une Troupe toujours Separée, et dont la plupart des officiers n'ont aucune Notion du Service.

Burd arriva hier, Les hommes Sont tres bons, mais les armes comé je vous l'ay mandé en grande Partie hors de Service, des qu'ils Seront us peu arrangés, ils marcheront à Fort Loudoun.

Armstrong part demain pour Littleton, J'ay été obligé de leur donner une Partie des Marmites destinés aux Indiens, qui Seront remplacées par celles que j'attens de Lancaster. Ils repareront les Chemins qui Sont mauvais depuis Shippensburg.

J'ay été obligé d'envoyer ordre au Capⁿ^e Hunter près de York, de marcher avec Sa Comp^e qui est complete à Teaves Ferry, afin d'y fournir les Gardes pour les Boeufs, et les Excortes aux Chariots qui y passent.

(May 29, 1758)

Heureusement les 500 Cherokee ne Sont pas encore arrivés a Shippensburg. Ils auroient risqué de manquer de vivres par la perversité de ce Peuple.

Le Cap^{ne} Bosomworth est allé pour les y attendre; Ce retard me donnera le tems de recevoir vos ordres sur la Conference avec leur Chefs dans laquelle je me proposois trois points principaux.

De les engager par de bonnes raisons à attendre sans impatience que tous les Preparatifs pour L'Expedition Soient faits.

De ne plus insister Sur des Presens jusqu'à ce que l'Expedition Soit finie, parce que ce ne Seroit qu'un Embarras pour des guerriers qui ne doivent etre chargés que de leurs Armes.

Enfin de concourir avec nous dans les dispositions necessaires pour la Sureté de notre Communications en divisant leurs gens dans les Postes qu'on leur indiquera, et envoyant continuellement des Partys pour avoir des nouvelles des Ennemis, et tacher de faire des Prisoniers.

J'ay fait amener icy un Paysan Allemand qui fut fait Prisonier l'année derniere et conduit à Venango, &c Je joins icy Sa deposition.

L'homme est tres Stupide, et ne parle qu'un grossier Allemand, je n'ay pas cru necessaire de vous l'envoyer il est presque mort de faim n'ayant vecu que d'herbes pendant plusieurs Jours.

J'ay dans ce moment une Lettre de M^r Hoops qui mande qu'il espere beaucoup de facilité pour obtenir les 180 Chariots que j'ay demandé des trois Comté, mais pas Si tot que je les attendois.

Cet homme est tres actif, et je Suis fort Content de luy.

Si vous avés le Contract pour les Provisions, Je vous prie de m'en faire avoir Copie, La farine ne paroissant pas toute de la meme qualité, une Partie est ce qu'ils appellent Meal, mais tout ce que j'ay vu est bon dans Son Espece.

Il y a icy un M^r Wood Commissaire des Vivres qui a Soin des Magasins.

Le Cap^{ne} Young achevera demain de payez le Batt de Burd, et partira mercredy pour Harris's ou il payera les Battoes men; Il y en a 90: Il conviendrait d'en retenir quelques uns pour le Service des Ferrys jusqu'à ce que les Troupes, vivres et Artillerie ayent passé la Riviere; Le reste feroit de bons Hommes pour charger et conduire les Chevaux de Bat.

(May 29, 1758)

Il y a à ce Ferry 4 Pieces de fer de 4 dont les affuts Sont à Philad^a et 600 Boulets, ils estoient destinés pour Fort Augusta.

J'apprens que ce fort n'est pas en Etat de Se defendre avec la petite garnison qui y reste.-- C'est un Poste de tres grande Importance et d'un ~~te~~ difficile accès pour nous, il ne peut etre Secouru en cas d'attaque, et Si l'Ennemy S'en emparoit, il pourroit nous desoler: Je vous prie de vouloir prendre en Consideration, s'il ne conviendrait pas de le renforcer par de nouvelles Levées, et d'y envoyer un Commandant en Etat de reprendre du Poste.

La Confiance que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de me temoigner me fait esperer que vous ne desaprouverés pas que Sans attendre vos ordres dans des Cas pressant Je prenne les mesures qui me paroissent necessaire, au Bien du Service; J'ay eté obligé de prendre sur moy aujourd'hui une affaire delicate qui ne permettoit pas d'attendre votre Reponse; Si j'ay mal fait, je me flatte que vous me le pardonnerés en faveur du motif et des Circumstances.

Je n'ai mandé que les Provinciaux avoient perdu du Monde, je crus que ce pouvoient etre des deserteurs des Troupes reglées qui avoient craint la Jonction. Et j'en ay eté plus persuadé quand nos Soldats en ont reconnu plusieurs qui estoient restés. Le nombre paroissant considerable, et la terreur commençant à se mettre parmi Eux, j'ay craint que nonseulem^t ils decamperoit, mais qu'il emmeneroient d'autres Soldats avec Eux.

Pour etouffer cette fermentation, J'ay fait prendre les armes aux deux Batt: et je leur ai promis d'obtenir le Pardon de tous les deserteurs qui Se declareroient Sur le Champ, et qu'ils Serviroient cette Campagne dans le Corps où ils estoient. Il S'en est présenté une 20^e Sans ceux qui Sont dans les Detachemens: Des que j'auray la liste de tous je vous l'enverray pour que vous ayés la Bonté de confirmer ce Pardon, qui a fait un tres bon Effet, et repandu la Joye partout. J'ay aussi trouvé quelques deserteurs du Canada, françois de nation; Je ne crois pas que l'on puisse trop se fier à ces gens là, qui ont toujours une fleur de Lis Dans le Coeur ou Sur l'Epaule: Il Seroit aussi dangereux de les renvoyer que de les garder, mais Si on offroit de donner le Congé à ceux qui le voudront, Les plus mauvais Sujets l'en ivoient, et on pourroit retenir les autres;

Carlisle 30^e May 1758

Le Chef des Catawbas est venu icy pour me voir et S'informer Si nous nous mettions en mouvement parce que Ses gens commencent à l'Impatienter Je lui ai fait voir nos Trucpes, et que nous marchions pour les joindre, Il a promis de retenir ses gens, et d'en faire venir d'autres.

(May 29, 1758)

Le Col. Burd a amené un Mohawk qui lui est attaché depuis long tems, et le Suit partout, C'est un homme dont on pourra faire usage pour l'envoyer quelque Part.

Permettés moy de repéter que je crains pour Fort Augusta, Si ce Poste étoit pris il S'eleveroit une Clameur contre nous, parce que les Quakers le considerent comme la Clé de la Province

Le Cap^{ne} Trump qui y commande n'est pas propre pour cette Comission; La Garrison de 130 hommes est composée de ce qu'il y avoit de plus mauvais dans le Batt. Les armes ne valent rien, et ils n'ont que 104 Boulets.

L'Experience m'a fait Sentir la necessité d'avoir une bonne Provision de Souliers pour l'armée outre 3 p^{res} que chaque Soldat devoit porter compris ceux qu'il a aux Pieds. La Rosée dans les Bois rend le Cuir aussi Souple que du vieux Linge, et les Chemins etant pierreux, une Paire de Souliers est en Pieces dans 8 Jours.

Les Provinciaux n'ont point de Caisse de Medicine et aucun Reglement pour le transport de leurs Tentés: et Bagages; Et les officiers n'ont ni Tentés ni argent pour en acheter.

J'ay engagé icy un bon Armurier à un Ecu par Jour avec Son apprentif un habile marechal avec Son apprentif un Ecu pour les deux; par Jour: Cela Suffira pour le present avec le Charpentier qui vient de Philad^e

Il y a plusieurs Partis de Cherokees en Campagne quelques uns absents depuis 6 Semaines du Coté de Fort Duquesne, qui ont en ordre de Wohabachu de ne pas revenir Sans Prisoniers ou Scalps.

Le Party d'icy n'ont pas encore rentré, mais ceux qui restent me promettent de partir avec moy, et Sont toujours de bonne humeur

Je me rendrai à Fort Loudoun des que je verray nos Convois en mouvement, et que je Serai assure de nos vivres:

(May 29, 1758)

J'espere que vous aurés enfin des nouvelles de nôtre artillerie.
&^a.

Rhor a eté Si occupé pour moy qu'il n'a pu envoyer au Cap^{ne} Gordon les Returns de ce qu'il a icy. Il lui écrira par la p^{re} occasion.

Je Suis avec beaucoup de Consideration
Monsieur

Votre tres humble et tres obeiss^t Serviteur

HENRY BOUQUET

To Gen^l Forbes.

P:S: J'aprens que 5 des deserteurs des Provinces Sont arretés à Reading, des nouvelles Levées pourroient les amenés au Regiment, Si vous trouvés à propos d'en donner l'ordre.

Le Col. Burd a amené icy Prisoner Green un deserteur de Son Regiment^t qui a deserté auparan^t d'Otisay & des Americains. Il paroît un propre Sujet à en faire un Exemple.

}Endorsed{ Letter Col^o Bouquett Carlisle 29th. May.

[TRANSLATION]

Sir,

Civil authority is so completely nonexistent in this county that, after all the efforts I have made for four days, I have been able to obtain only 8 wagons up to the present time. As the farmers ignored the orders of the sheriff and his constables, I appealed in writing yesterday to the magistrates for press warrants. You will find their reply enclosed.

I had them summoned, and insisted that instead of prayers and exhortations they give good warrants in conformity with the last act of the assembly. They asked for time to deliberate, and after thinking it over carefully, they told me they would send press warrants by the constables, which the countrymen have refused to obey. Messrs. West and Atrich still wished to dissuade me from sending out soldiers; but as there would be no more government if civil authority is not respected, I ordered them to send three constables with orders, in case of refusal, to seize the persons

(May 29, 1758)

of the said countrymen, and I had each warrant backed by an officer and 20 soldiers of the provincial troops, with orders to act with all the moderation and prudence that the circumstances would permit. I am hoping to get at last the 25 wagons I have asked for, and that I will be able to furnish provisions to the Cherokees and the garrison of Fort Littleton, where they have had nothing but flour for two days.

I had the cattle taken to Shippensburg and Fort Loudoun for the Indians, as well as 14 wagons -- 6 from Lancaster left this morning with provisions. These people seem so obstinate and so unfriendly, the magistrates are so weak and so afraid of displeasing the country folk, that the service which may depend on them will be totally neglected as soon as I have gone.

I believe that Sir John would be needed to dispatch the convoys to Fort Littleton, whence I will forward them to the post of the Juniata and Reas Town, as soon as I receive arms and kettles.

The two battalions of the province ought to be put in order. Everything is still in great confusion, and nothing else can be expected from a troop which is always separated, and most of whose officers have no notion of the service.

Burd arrived yesterday. The men are very good, but the guns, as I have informed you, are for the most part unfit for use. As soon as they are a little settled, they will march to Fort Loudoun.

Armstrong is leaving tomorrow for Littleton. I have been obliged to give them a part of the kettles intended for the Indians, which will be replaced by those I am expecting from Lancaster. They will repair the roads which are bad beyond Shippensburg.

I have been obliged to send an order to Captain Hunter near York, for him to march with his company which is filled to Teaves ferry, in order to supply guards for the cattle, and escorts for the wagons which cross there.

Fortunately, the 500 Cherokees have not yet arrived at Shippensburg. They would have risked going unfed because of the perversity of these people.

(May 29, 1758)

Captain Bosomworth has gone to await them there. This delay will give me time to receive your orders about the conference with their chiefs, in which I would propose three principal points:

To persuade them by convincing reasons to wait without impatience until all the preparations for the expedition are made.

Not to insist on presents until the expedition is finished, because they would be only a burden to warriors who should be loaded only with their guns.

Finally, to cooperate with us in the necessary arrangements for the safety of our communications by apportioning their men to the posts that we designate, and continually sending out parties to get news of the enemy, and to try to take prisoners.

I had a German peasant brought here who was taken prisoner last year, and taken to Venango, etc. I am enclosing his deposition.

The man is very stupid, and speaks only rude German. I did not think it necessary to send him to you. He is almost dead of hunger, having lived on grass for several days.

I just now received a letter from Mr. Hoops which informs me that he hopes very easily to obtain the 180 wagons I have asked from the three counties, but not as soon as I expected them.

This man is very energetic, and I am well satisfied with him.

If you have the contract for the provisions, I beg you to let me have a copy of it. The flour does not seem to be all of the same quality; a part is what is called Meal; but all that I have seen is good of its kind.

Here there is a Mr. Wood, commissary of supplies, who has charge of the stores.

Captain Young will finish paying Burd's battalion tomorrow, and will leave Wednesday for Harris's, where he will pay the boatmen. There are 90 of them. It would be convenient to keep some of them to be used on the ferries until the troops, supplies, and artillery have crossed the river. The rest would make good men to load and drive the pack horses.

(May 29, 1758)

At this ferry there are four iron 4-pounder cannon, whose carriages are in Philadelphia, and 600 cannon balls. They were intended for Fort Augusta.

I understand that this fort is not in a condition to defend itself with the small garrison remaining there. It is a post of very great importance, and one not readily accessible to us. It could not be assisted in case of attack; and if the enemy seized it, it could ruin us. I beg you to please consider whether it would not be wise to reinforce it with new recruits, and to send a commander there to be responsible for the post.

The confidence with which you have honored me makes me hope that you will not disapprove of my taking the measures which seem necessary for the good of the service in urgent cases, without waiting for your orders. I was obliged to take upon myself today a very delicate matter, which would not permit waiting for your reply. If I have erred, I hope that you will pardon me for it because of the motive and the circumstances.

I did not state that the provincials had lost men. I believed this might be some deserters from the regular troops who feared the junction of the troops, and I was the more convinced of it when our soldiers recognized several of them who had remained. As the number seemed considerable and terror began to prevail among them, I was afraid that they would not only flee, but that they would take other soldiers with them.

To quiet this agitation, I had the guns taken away from the two battalions, and I promised them to obtain pardon for all the deserters who would immediately declare themselves, and that they should serve this campaign in the corps where they were. About 20 of them presented themselves, not counting those who are in the detachments. As soon as I have the list of them all, I shall send it to you, so that you may have the kindness to confirm this pardon, which had a very good effect and spread joy everywhere. I have also found some deserters from Canada, of French nationality. I do not think these men can be trusted very much, as they always have a fleur de lis in their heart or on their shoulder. It would be as dangerous to send them back as to keep them; but if leave were granted those who wished it, the worst characters would go away and the rest could be kept.

(May 30, 1758)

Carlisle, May 30, 1758

The chief of the Catawbas came here to see me and find out if we were starting to move, as his people are beginning to get impatient. I showed him our troops, and that we were marching to join them. He promised to hold his men, and to have others come.

Col. Burd brought a Mohawk who has been attached to him for a long time and follows him everywhere. He is a man of whom use can be made, in order to send him somewhere.

Permit me to repeat that I fear for Fort Augusta. If that post were taken, there would be an outcry against us, for the Quakers consider it the key of the province.

Captain Trump who commands there is not suitable for that duty. The garrison of 130 men is made up of the worst of the battalion. The arms are worthless, and they have only 104 bullets.

Experience makes me feel the necessity of having a good supply of shoes for the army, besides the 3 pairs which each soldier ought to carry including the ones on his feet. The dew in the woods makes the leather as supple as old linen, and as the roads are stony, a pair of shoes is in pieces in a week.

The provincials have no medicine chest, and no arrangement for transporting their tents and baggage; and the officers have neither tents nor the money to buy them.

I hired a good gunsmith here with his apprentice at one ecu per day, a skillful farrier with his apprentice at one ecu per day for the two. That will suffice for the present with the carpenter who is coming from Philadelphia.

There are several parties of Cherokees in the field, some of them absent for 6 weeks in the neighborhood of Fort Duquesne. They have orders from Wohabachu not to return without prisoners or scalps. The party from here has not yet returned, but those who remain promise to go with me and are still well disposed.

I shall go to Fort Loudoun as soon as I see our convoys on the march and I am sure of our provisions.

(May 30, 1758)

I hope that you will finally have news of our artillery.

Rhor was so busy helping me that he could not send Captain Gordon the returns of what he has here. I shall write to him at the earliest opportunity.

I am with great respect,

Sir,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

HENRY BOUQUET

P. S. I learn that 5 of the provincial deserters were arrested at Reading. Some new recruits might bring them to the regiment, if you wish to give the order.

Col. Burd brought a prisoner here, Green, a deserter from his regiment, who previously deserted from Otisay and the Americans. He seems a good one to make an example of.

(May 30, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GEN. JOHN FORBES

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21632, f. 19, A. L. S.]

Carlisle 30th May 1758

Monsieur

Après avoir fermé ma Lettre je recois l'Incluse de S^r John, et en consequence j'envoye les 114 Tentés à le Col. Pretters; mais à moins que je ne reçoive les 200 de Philad^a Je ne puis en fournir aux autres Cinq Compagnies que S^r John entend de faire marcher à Shippensburg.

General Forbes

(May 30, 1758)

Suivant les ordres que vous m'avez donné de pouvoir disposer du Régim^t de Washington, j'avois écrit au Chev^r de le faire marcher en entier à Fort Cumberland de laisser dans le Fort le nombre nécessaire à sa defence, et que j'envoyerois ordre au reste de me joindre en coupant dans leur Marche le Chemin de Cumberland à Reas Town: ce qui me paroît encore la meilleure disposition. Mon Express, est party depuis 4 Jours, et je n'ay encore aucun Reponse, Je récris aujourd'huy à St John que Si les Comp^s & celle d'artificiers destinées pour Shippensburg ne Sont pas parties quand il recevra ma Lettre de les faire marcher à Fort Cumberland, Suivant ma premiere direction:

Pour éviter dans la Suite toute confusion dans les ordres, Permettez moy de vous prier de faire passer par moy ceux que vous trouverez à propos d'envoyer au Chev. St Clair, autant que le Service n'en Souffrira pas. La mauvaise Conduite des Indiens en Virginie, et leur Impatience nous obligent d'aller en avant jusqu'à Reas Town, pour les tirer des habitations. Cela rend l'Envoy des armes pour les Provinciaux encore plus pressant.

J'écriray aussi au Chev^r de faire tous Ses Efforts pour engager les Indiens à nous joindre à Fort Loudoun, où je tacherai de les ranimer autant qu'il m'en Sera possible.

Je Suis
&c

Monsieur

Votre tres humble et tres obeissant^t
Serviteur

HENRY BOUQUET

Endors'd. Letter Col^o Bouquet Carlisle 30th May.

(May 30, 1758)

[TRANSLATION]

Carlisle, May 30, 1758.

Sir,

After I had closed my letter, I received the enclosed from Sir John; and in consequence I am sending the 114 tents to Col. Pretters; but unless I receive the 200 from Philadelphia, I cannot supply the other five companies which Sir John expects to send to Shippensburg.

Following your orders enabling me to make use of Washington's regiment, I had written to Sir John to have him send the entire regiment to Fort Cumberland, to leave the number necessary for its defence in the fort, and that I would send orders for the rest to join me, cutting the road from Cumberland to Reas Town on their march. This seems to me a still better arrangement. My express left 4 days ago, and I have not yet received any reply. I wrote again today to Sir John that if the 5 companies and that of the artificers intended for Shippensburg have not gone when he receives my letter, he should have them march to Fort Cumberland, according to my first directions.

To avoid any confusion in orders in the future, permit me to ask you to send through me the orders you may find it necessary to send to St. Clair, so that the service will not suffer. The bad conduct of the Indians in Virginia and their impatience obliges us to advance as far as Reas Town, to get them away from the settlements. That makes the consignment of arms for the provincials still more urgent.

I shall also write Sir John to make every effort to persuade the Indians to join us at Fort Loudoun, where I shall try to encourage them as much as I can.

I am,

Sir,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

HENRY BOUQUET

(June 2, 1758)

COL. HENRY LOUQUET TO FRANCIS WEST

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652 f. 21, Df.]

[June 2, 1758]

Gentlemen

His Majestys' Service requiring that all the Meadows near or about Carlisle be taken for the use of ~~two Camps of Light Horses and the Cattle~~ for the use of the army. You are hereby required to appoint ~~in~~ ^{on} this day proper Persons duly qualified to appraise wth Cap. Burd the value of these ~~pasture~~ meadows for the Season which appraisment shall be punctually payed to the owners if the meadows are used.

Carlisle the 2^d of June 1758

H.E.

To
Francis West } Esq^r
& Atricks }

(Endorsed(To ----- West)
 & Atricks } Esq^r
for appraising the meadows.

(June 2, 1758)

COL. HENRY LOUQUET TO GEORGE STEVENSON

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652 f. 22, Df.]

Carlisle June y^e 2^d 1758

Sir,

It is with great Satisfaction that I see by your Letter of the 31st Ult^y that you answer the Character Coll^d Armstrong had given me of you, as a Man of publick Spirit, & zealous for the good of the

(June 2, 1758)

Service, and the Prosperity of his Country.

I depend, therefore, on your Assistance, to Spirit up the People of York County, where, I know, you have a great Influence, & make them sensible of the necessity of exerting themselves for the Success of this Expedition upon which, the very being of this Province depends.

Let them set aside all partys & Dissentions, and unanimously & chearfully join their best Endeavours, to ours, for the Supporting & Seconding the vigorous Measures now taken by His Majesty, for their Deffence & Safety.

Having received the General's Orders to take Post at Reas Town, I requir'd Sixty Waggons from your County (for transporting necessary Magazines) exclusive of those to be contracted for. These Co Waggons I ~~now~~ require, with the same Number from Lancaster, and as many from Berks County, are to be paid 15 Shil^{6s} p^r. Day for all the Time they shall be employ'd in Transporting Said Magazines to Reas Town.

Tho' your County has at least four or five hundred [waggons?] ~~and~~ I find by your Letter, that [...] makes ~~I had~~ [...] ~~supp~~ furnishing the small Number [...] ~~Difficulties of [...] under~~ ~~pretence that they have~~ formerly received unfair usage from some Officers, I know of none except, perhaps, one Horse was drown'd last year & not paid for

I hope that for a Dead Horse, the People of York County, will not distress the Service in such urging Circumstances, and load themselves with the Consequences of such undutifull Behaviour towards their King & Country.

I am rather inclin'd, to think, that the nature of this Affair has not been properly explain'd to them, and therefore, I beg you will use your best endeavours to make them understand it

If you know of any real hardships that some of your Province have Suffer'd by accident or otherwise in the Service last year please to let ajust & clear Representation be drawn up, & sent to me, & I will lay it before the General, who I am persuaded will pay due regard to it.

(June 2, 1758)

With respect to the Defficiencies justly complain'd of in the new Levies. I hope they will be soon ~~removed~~ Supplied particularly in point of Money: And we expect, dayly to receive Some Arms, & Tents sent over by His Majesty. But in the interim, I think it advicable to persuade every Man that has a good Gun, or Rifle to bring it with him, & it shall be apprais'd, that in case it Should be lost, or destroy'd on real Service, the owner may be paid the just value of his Arms.

In regard to the Soldiers detain'd on Acc^t of the Man wounded, I acquiesce intirely to either of the two Methods you propose, viz^t of Surmoning of the Witnesses to appear on a Short Day /which I believe must be done by yourself. Col^t Armstrong & his Battⁿ being march'd from hence or Compromising the Affair by Friends: the Regiment being willing to pay any indemnification to the Sufferer for Smart, loss of times &c: not exceeding £10. Pensilvania Cur^y:

I rely intirely on your readiness & Dillegence for the Speedy Dispatch of the Several Articles above mention'd; And am much obliged to you for the trouble you have already taken to forward the different Branches of the Service that have come within your Sphere & Cognizance

I am &^c

)no signature{

P.S. It will be absolutely necessary that the Men of the new Levies furnish themselves with Blankets, by bringing them off their own beds, or otherways if they can find none to purchase, for they can get none from us, & there is no going thro' the Campaign without.

(June 3, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GEORGE STEVENSON

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 24, C.]

George Stevenson Esq^r

Carlisle June 3rd 1758.

Copy

Sir/

It is with great Satisfaction that I see by your Letter of the 31st Ult^o that you answer the Character Col: Armstrong had given me of you, as a man of Publick Spirit, and Zealous for the Good of the Service, and the Prosperity of his Country.

I depend, therefore, on your Assistance, to spirit up the People of York County, where, I know, you have, a great influence, and make them Sensible of the necessity exerting themselves for the Success of this Expedition upon which, the very being of this Province depends.

Let them set aside all Party's and Dissentions, and unanimously and Chearfully Join their best endeavours, to ours, for the Supporting and Seconding the vigorous measures now taken by his Majesty, for their Defence and Safety.

Having received the Generals Orders to take Post at Reas Town, I required Sixty Waggons from your County (for transporting the necessary magazines) exclusive of those to be contracted for. These 60 Waggons, with the same number from Lancaster, and as many from Berks County, are to be paid 15/ p Day for all the time they shall be employed in Transporting Said Magazines to Reas Town.

Tho' your County has at least four or five hundred Waggons, yet I find by your Letter, that they make Difficulties of supplying me with the small Number I require, under Pretence that they have formerly received unfair wages from some officers, I know of none except, perhaps, one horse that was drowned last year, & not paid for.

I hope that for a Dead Horse, the People of York County, will not Distress the Service in such urging Circumstances, and Load themselves with the Consequences of such undutiful Behaviour towards their King and Country.

(June 3, 1758)

I am rather Inclined to think, that the nature of this Affair has not been properly explained to them, and therefore, I beg you will use your best endeavours to make them understand it. If you know of any real Hardships that some of your Province has Suffered by Accident or Otherwise in the Service last Year Please to let a Just and clear Representation be drawn up, and sent to me, and I will lay it before the Generals, who I am Persuaded will pay due regard to it.

With respect to the Defficiencies justly complained of in the new Levies, I hope they will be soon Supplied particularly in point of Money: And we expect, dayly to receive Some arms, and Tents sent over by his Majesty. But in the interim, I think it advisable to persuade every Man that has a Good Gun, or Rifle to bring it with him, and it shall be Appraised, that in case it shou'd be lost, or destroyed on real Service, the owner may be paid the just Value of his Arms.

In regard to the Soldiers detained on Acco^t of the Man wounded, I acquiese, intirely to either of the two Methods you Propose, viz'. of Surmoning the Witnesses to Appear on a short Day / which I believe must be done by yourself Col. Armstrong and his Battalion being Marched from hence, or Compromising the affair by friends. The Regiment being willing to pay any indemnification to the Sufferer for smart, loss of time &c not exceeding \$10. Pennsylvania Currency.

I rely intirely on your readiness and Dilligence for the speedy Dispatch of the Several Articles above mentioned; and am much obliged to you for the trouble you have already taken to forward the Different Branches of the Service that have come within your Sphere & Cognizance

I am &c.

H.B.

P. S. It will be absolutely necessary that the Men of the New Levies furnish themselves with Blankets, by bringing them off their own beds, or otherways if they can find none to Purchase, for they can get some from us, and there is no going Thro' the Campaign without.

[Endorsed] Letter Col: Bouquet to M^r Stevenson

(June 3, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GEN. JOHN FORBES

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 25, A. L. S.]

Carlisle 3^e of June 1758

Monsieur

J'ay l'honneur de repondre à vos deux Lettres du 25^e et 29^e May:

Les Returns des Magazins de Lancaster & Winchester me Sont parvenus, avec la liste de ce qui avoit eté doñé en Charge au Quartier Maitre Ourry.

Le N^o de Tentes qui manquoit est retrouvé, j'attens chaque jour les 200 autres de Philad^e.

Les Charpentiers Sont arrivés, avec le Chariot chargé pour les Indiens, qui a eté transmis au Capt^{ne} Bosomworth. Il partit hier pour Winchester avec les Instructions cy Jointes, Je n'espere pas grands succès de ce coté là, mais c'etoit le Seul Party qui restoit à prendre.

Je n'entends rien à la maniere de diriger les Indiens, mais je crois que tout ce qui les concerne devroit etre remis à une Seule Personne qui vous rendit Compte de tout, La diversité de mesures que l'on a prises a fait beaucoup de mal, de meme que les presents donnees par differents mains, et dans differens Endroits; Nous ne devrions je crois avoir qu'une Seul magasin, où les Presens des Provinces /Si elles en donnent/ et ceux du Roy fussent déposés, Et en transportant ce Magasin general dans l'Endroit où il Seroit necessaire d'avoir les Indiens, il paroît vraisemblable à juger par leur avidite qu'on les y meneroit plus aisement. Je n'oserois recommander Personne dans une affaire Si delicate, mais puisque Mess^{rs} les agents ou Surintendants vous abandonnent Il me Semble que vous Serés obligés de vous charger de leur besogne. Si Bosomworth reussit à retenir les Cherokees, et peut les amener à Fort Loudoun ou Reas Town, ne Seroit-il pas plus propre que Gist à les diriger pendant le Campagne?

J'ay icy le Cap^{ne} Bullen Chef des Catawbas, & l'ay adopté pour mon fils, Il promet que Ses gens ne nous abandonneront pas; Le peu de Cherakees que nous avons icy, Sont fort Contens de meme que Wohatchée qui a beaucoup de Credit parmi Eux.

(June 3. 1758)

Je reçois hier Soir une 3^e Lettre de S^r John du 31^e. Il paroît desesperer entièrement de conserver aucun Cherokee, excepté ceux que le Col. Bird a amenés, mais je ne crois pas que nous en soyons encore réduit là. La marche des Troupes, Les nouveaux Presents qui les attendent, et les 200 que le Little Carpenter doit amener produiront sûrement une Revolution dans leurs Esprits.

Faute de vivres à ce que je Suppose S^r John m'envoie à Fort Loudoun, 5 Comp^s de Washington et une Comp^e d'ouvriers, Ils doivent y arriver ce Soir et Seront obligés de faire des huttes d'Ecorce à l'Indiène n'ayant pas une Tente à leur donner.

Le reste du Regim^t avec la moitié de celui de Bird Seront à Fort Cumberland le 16^e Court.

Dans l'attente de recevoir Lundy 5^e les armes et Tentés de Philad^e. Je marche avec le Batt. de Bird.

- Le 5^e à Chippensburg
- Le 6. à Fort Loudoun
- Le 7. à Littleton avec les Virginians
- Le 8. Sejour à Fort Littleton, d'où j'envoyeray un Party avec des Indiens pour reconnoître le Poste de la Juniata, et y construire un Pont, ou des Radeaux, ou des Flatts.
- Le 9. nous marcherons tous de Littleton pour couper les Broussailles qui ont cru dans le Chemin, et arriverons j'espere à la Juniata.
- Le 10 } nous y resterons pour batir une Enceinte de Stokades pour la
- et 11 } Sûreté des Convoys et assurer le Passage de la Riviere au Cas qu'elle ne fut pas gueable
- Le 12. Nous marcherons en coupant le Chemin du Côté de Reas Town, où nous arriverons peut etre le meme jour.

Je laisseray des Detachements dans tous les Postes pour fournir les Escortes pour nos Convois, qui devront etre relevés par les nouvelles levées des qu'elles auront des armes, une Comp^e Complete Suffira pour Shippensburg, une à Loudoun, deux Littleton, 100 homes à la Juniatta.

Il faudra un officier à Carlisle pour faire filer les Convoys, regler les Escortes, et donner les ordres necessaires, Je ne connois personne plus propre que Sir Allen M^cLean. Si vous vouliés bien l'envoyer icy; et Si le Service le permet je Souhaitterois que vous pussiés faire marcher les deux Comp^s de R. A. de Philad^e qui jointes aux deux autres et aux trois additionelles formeroient un Bataillon de Troupes réglées pour assurer notre tete à Reas Town.

(June 3, 1758)

Vous avés fait un Miracle en obtenant des Commissionnaires, de quoy equipper leurs Troupes. Je laisserai leurs Vieilles armes icy, où elles pourront Servir pour ceux des nouvelles Levées à qui on n'en pourra pas donner d'autres.

Vous verrés par les Instructions cy jointes au Col. Armstrong, les mesures prises pour choisir les Cavaliers, J'espere que vous les approuverés. Pour la Proposition de completer les deux Battallions avec des Comp^{es} entieres au lieu de Draughts, je crois que ce Sera le mieux, par bien des raisons que je Supprime. Je vous prie de vouloir envoyer vos ordres là dessus au Col. Armstrong, quand vous aurés arrangé ce point avec le Gouverneur.

J'avois deja prevenue les officiers des Troupes Provinciales Sur l'art, des Tentes & des Rations.

Les Troupes de Virginie n'ont, point de Cantines, ni de Tomahawks je pourvoiray icy 300 de ces derniers, Sur lesquels je vous prie de Compter.

S^r John avoit engagé un Guide, j'en ay pris deux autres, nous avons nombre d'officiers et de Soldats qui connoiss^t le Pays jusqu'à Reas Town, et personne ne conçoit rien au delà que les Indians Paths, je feray reconnoitre des que je Seray Sur les Lieux.

J'ay icy en bon ordre le petit Train d'artillerie qui estoit à ~~Reas Town~~ Lancaster, et j'ay appointé l'Ens^{ne} Heydeler des Provinciaux avec leur Serjeant Mayer, et 55 homes que l'on dresse pour ce Service. Je vous prie de vouloir bien faire une Paye à ce Heydeler qui nous Sera fort utile, et d'un grand secours au Cap^{ne} Hay.

Il y a 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ Barrils de tres bonne Poudre à Harris's Ferry, destinée pour Fort Augusta; La moitié est Poudre fine pour Rifles, et Indiens, et l'on n'en trouve plus à acheter. Si vous trouviés à propos de vous en mettre en Possession, vous pourriés la remplacer avec de la Poudre ordinaire.

Je joins icy une Liste des Articles qui me parroissent necessaires, afin que vous puissiés ordonner ceux que vous approuverés, et qui n'ont pas été pourvus.

(June 3, 1758)

J'ay fait demander à Lancaster. 3000⁺⁺ de Chanvre au deffaut d'Okum pour les Flatts & Bateaux dont nous aurons grand Besoin pour nos doubles Communications sur la Juniatta, et dans toute notre marche.

J'ay eté obligé de faire quelques Changemens dans la disposition que le Gouverneur a fait des officiers qui doivent passer les nouvelles Compagnies en Revue Ne pouvant laisser partir le Col. Burd, homme tres actif, et qui m'est fort necessaire.

J'ay vu deux des Comp^{es} de ce Comté que j'ay ordonés pour prendre Poste icy, plus de la moitié ont de bonnes armes. Je verray la 3^e à Shippensburg, où elle Sera Stationnée provisionellem^t.

Cap^{ne} Jamisson est party pour voir les 4 Comp^{es} de York, & tirer les Cavaliers qui Se rendront icy pour recevoir leurs Chevaux, et les 4 Comp^{es} resteront à York pour escorter à Littleton les Chariots de ce Comté, excepté hunter que je feray marcher à Teaves's ferry, S'il a des armes.

Nous aurons assés de Chariots independamment de ceux des Contracts, pour transporter nos magazins à Reas Town. J'ay ecrit fortement à M^r Stevenson qui Se donne pour homme Zelé, et parlé moi même à plusieurs Leading men de ce Comté de York. Hoops S'y rendra lui meme Lundy, je Suis Sur que nous reussirons de ce Coté là. Si non pour tous les 60 du moins pour les 2/3. nous en avons 60 de Lancaster & en aurons 30 de Berks County.

J'ay eté Surpris de la lettre que M^r Shippen a ecrit à M^r Peters. Si la chose n'a pas eté bien entendué des Paysans, C'est Sa faute, puisque c'est lui meme qui a corrigé & Changé ma Lettre, jusqu'à ce qu'il l'aye trouvée assés Claire pour les gens à qui elle S'adressoit.

Le vray de tout ceci est que chacun veut etre populaire et faire Sa cour aux depends du Gouvernement. La Clause des 10 Jours le fourage etoit d'une absolué necessité, et les Paysans S'y pretent tres Volontiers. Nous formerons un magazin de foin et avoine icy pour les fournir quand les 10 Jours Seront expirés.

J'ay fait asseurer toutes les Prairies aux Environs d'icy Et je les ai faits evaluer par des Jurés nommés par les magistrats, pour etre payés Si l'on en fait usage.

(June 3, 1758)

On en reservera quelques unes. pour faire du foin. Le reste est plus que Suffisant pour les Chevaux legers, Boeufs & tout ce qui pourra passer icy;

J'ay pris £ 1000= Ponsylvania Currency de Cap^{ne} Young pour payer les Chariots &^a Cet argent doit lui etre repayé à l'armée pour la Subsistance des Troupes de la Province.

La Rosée, et les Chemins remplis de Pierres tranchantes, useront bien vite, les 3 Peires de Souliers que chaque Soldat doit avoir: Outre le Cuir que les Vivandiers & marchands à la suite de l'armée apporteront avec des outils de Cordonier du fil, & de la Poix pour les coudre, Il en faudra une Provision qui pourra etre transportée à Reas Town dans 5, ou 6 Semaines.

La Poudre qui vient avec le Cap^{ne} Gordon pourra etre déposée à Shippensburg, où il y a une maison propre. J'en prendray avec nous de quoy Servir quelque tems, & J'emmeneray de Littleton un grand Convoy de vivres et des Boeufs laissant des petits Magazins à chaque Poste pour le Passage des Troupes et les detachements.

Je feray marcher 50 des Chevaux Legers avec nous et laisseray les autres partis à Lancaster, Harriess, & Carlisle pour vous Servir d'escorte, et je vous prie de vouloir donner vos ordres là dessus au Col. Armstrong à Lancaster.

Ceux de Virginie Seront prêts des qu'ils auront leurs Selles, &^a

Je ne puis vous exprimer combien je vous Suis obligé de nous avoir fait pourvoir dans si peu de tems, de tant de differents Articles; Il n'y a encore eu que vous, Monsieur, qui ayés pu tirer quelque Chose de cette Province, S^t John vous aura informé comme Son President le traite, C'est le meme Esprit qui règne dans tout ce Continent:

J'espere que votre Santé est retablie, et je souhaite de tout mon Coeur que l'arrivée des Highlanders & de vos Armes, vous permette de nous Joindre bientôt.

(June 3, 1758)

Si vous approuvés la Proposition de joindre des Compagnies entières aux deux p^{rs} Bataillons, Je crois qu'il vaudroit mieux en laisser le Choix aux deux Colonels du moins de quelques unes, et placer ces Compagnies à Carlisle, Shippensburg, Fort Loudoun & Littleton, autant qu'il y a de Couvert jusqu'à ce qu'ils ayent des Tentes.

Je Suis avec la plus respectueuse Consideration
Monsieur

Votre tres humble et tres obeissant Serviteur

HENRY BOUQUET

P.S: Mon Presentiment Sur les françois qui Sont soldats dans les Troupes de la Province, etoit bien fondé. J'apprens dans ce moment du Cap^{ne} Bullen, qu'une de ces Coquins lui a proposé d'aller avec luy à Fort Duquesne; Que les Indiens etoient des dupes de S'unir avec nous, Les François etant trop forts, & que S'il vouloit le Suivre il luy feroit avoir de grands Presents.

J'ay Sur le Champ fait mettre aux fers les deux Seuls françois qu'il y a icy / il y en a encore trois autres à Fort Augusta / et ay fait ordonner un Court d'Inquiry, comẽ il n'y aura d'autre temoin que le Catawba, je ne Scais Si on pourra le pendre Mais il faudra transporter toute cette Canaille en Europe: L'Indien est allé courir à Cheval & on ne peut le trouver pour declarer ce qu'il m'a dit devant la Cour.

Je ne veux pas retarder plus longtems cet Express, et vous rendrai Compte de cette affaire incessamm^t.

H. B.

Le Soldat françois est depuis deux ans dans le Service et me demand a Son Congé il y a quelques Jours, Sous pretexte qu'il craignoit d'etre pendu, s'il etoit pris par l'Ennemy.

[in English]

I receive this moment the Inclosed from Mess^{rs} West and Buchanan, who having Supplied the Provincial Troops wth Provisions at a fixed rate for each man, desires now to Sell the remainder of their Provisions, and be paid for the Carriage; as we have flour

(June 3, 1759)

enough I see no necessity to pay the said Carriage, but the Comissioners Should pay for the whole untill their Troops are out of their Posts, and joined to his Majesty's Regular Forces, as they are obliged to feed them.

[Endorsed] Col: Bouquet Carlisle June 3^d

[TRANSLATION]

Carlisle, June 3, 1758.

Sir,

I have the honor to answer your two letters of the 25th and 29th of May.

The returns of the storehouses at Lancaster and Winchester have reached me, with the list of what had been entrusted to Quarter Master Ourry.

The number of tents which were missing are located. Every day I expect the 200 others from Philadelphia.

The carpenters have arrived, with the wagon load for the Indians which was sent on to Captain Bosomworth. He left yesterday with the enclosed instructions. I do not hope for great successes in that direction, but it was the only course which remained to be taken.

I do not know anything about the way Indians are managed, but I believe that everything concerning them should be turned over to a single person who would account to you for all of it. The variety of measures which have been taken has done much harm, as well as the presents given by different hands and in different places. I think we should have only one storehouse, in which should be deposited the presents from the provinces (if they give any) and from the King; and by transporting this general storehouse to the place where it is necessary to have Indians, it seems obvious - judging by their greediness - that they would be led there more easily. I should not dare recommend anyone in such a delicate matter, but since the agents or superintendents are leaving you, it seems to me that you will be obliged to take care of their duties. If Bosomworth succeeds in retaining the Cherokees, and can lead them to Fort Loudoun or Reas Town, wouldn't he be more suitable than Gist to manage them during the campaign?

(June 3, 1758)

I have Captain Bullen, chief of the Catawbas, here; and have adopted him as my son. He promises that his men will not leave us. The few Cherokees we have here are well disposed, as well as Wohatchée, who has much influence among them.

Yesterday evening I received a third letter from Sir John, dated the 31st. He seemed to despair entirely of keeping any Cherokee, except those brought by Col. Bird; but I do not believe that we may be yet reduced to that. The march of the troops, new presents waiting for them, and the 200 that the Little Carpenter is to bring will certainly produce a revolution in their attitude.

For lack of provisions, as I suppose, Sir John is sending me at Fort Loudoun 5 of Washington's companies and a company of workmen. They are to arrive this evening, and will have to make bark shelters, Indian fashion, as there is not a tent to give them.

The rest of the regiment, with half of Bird's, will be at Fort Cumberland on the 16th of the present month.

In the expectation of receiving the arms and tents from Philadelphia on Monday the 5th, I am marching with Burd's battalion.

The 5th. To Shippensburg.

The 6th. To Fort Loudoun.

The 7th. To Littleton with the Virginians.

The 8th. Staying at Fort Littleton, from where I shall send a party with some Indians to reconnoiter the post of the Juniata, and construct a bridge there. or rafts or flatboats.

The 9th. We shall all march from Littleton to cut the brush which has grown up in the road, and shall arrive, I hope. at the Juniata.

The 10th } We shall stay there to build a stockaded enclosure for the
and 11th } security of the convoys, and to hold the crossing of the river
in case it should not be fordable.

The 12th. We shall march, cutting the road in the direction of Reas Town, where we shall perhaps arrive the same day.

(June 3, 1758)

I shall leave detachments in all the posts to furnish escorts for our convoys. They should be relieved by new recruits, as soon as they have arms. One full company will suffice for Shippensburg, one at Loudoun, two at Littleton, 100 men at the Juniata.

An officer is needed at Carlisle to send off the convoys, organize the escorts, and give the necessary orders. I do not know a more suitable person than Sir Allen McLean. If you are willing to send him here; and if the service permits it, I should wish that you could send the two companies of Royal Americans from Philadelphia which, added to the two others and the three additional ones, would form a battalion of regular troops to protect our vanguard at Reas Town.

You have performed a miracle in obtaining the means to equip their troops from the commissioners. I shall leave their old arms here, where they may be used for those of the new recruits, to whom no others can be given.

You will see, by the enclosed instructions to Col. Armstrong, the measures taken to choose the troopers. I hope that you will approve of them. As for the proposal to complete the two battalions with entire companies instead of drafts, I believe that this will be the best for many reasons, which I omit. I beg you to please send your orders thereupon to Col. Armstrong, when you have arranged this matter with the governor.

I had already informed the officers of the provincial troops on the subject of tents and rations,

The troops from Virginia have no canteens nor tomahawks. I shall provide 300 of the latter here, on which I beg you to count.

Sir John had engaged a guide; I took two others; we have a number of officers and soldiers who know the country as far as Reas Town, and no one knows anything about it beyond that place except for the Indian paths. I shall have it reconnoitered as soon as I get there.

I have here in good order the small train of artillery which was at ~~Reas Town~~ Lancaster, and I have appointed Ensign Heydeler of the provincials with their sergeant Mayer and 55 men, who are being trained for this service. I beg you to please give this Heydeler extra pay, as he will be very useful to us, and a great help to Captain Hay.

(June 3, 1758)

There are 37 1/2 barrels of very good powder at Harris's Ferry, intended for Fort Augusta. Half of it is fine powder for rifles, and Indians, and it is no longer possible to buy it. If you should consider it wise to take possession of it, you would be able to replace it with ordinary powder.

I am enclosing a list of articles which seem necessary, so that you may order what you approve, and what has not been provided.

I have had inquiries made at Lancaster for 300 pounds of hemp, instead of oakum for the flatboats and bateaux, which we shall need badly for our twofold communications on the Juniata and all along our march.

I have been obliged to make some changes in the disposition made by the governor of the officers who are to review the new companies, as I cannot let Col. Burd go. He is a very industrious man, who is very necessary to me.

I have seen two of the companies from this county which I have ordered to take post here. More than half have good arms. I shall see the third at Shippensburg, where it will be stationed temporarily.

Captain Jamisson has gone to see the 4 companies from York, and pick the troopers, who will come here to receive their horses; and the 4 companies will stay at York to escort this county's wagons to Littleton -- except for Hunter, whom I shall have march to Teaves's ferry, if he has arms.

We have enough wagons, independent of those from the contracts, to transport our stores to Reas Town. I have written strongly to Mr. Stevenson, who is supposed to be a zealous man; and written myself to several leading men of this county of York. Hoops will go there himself on Monday; I am sure that we shall succeed in this, if not for the whole 60, at least for two thirds. We have 60 of them from Lancaster, and will have 30 from Berks County.

I was surprised by the letter Mr. Shippen wrote Mr. Peters. If the matter was not well understood by the country folk, it is his fault; since he himself corrected and changed my letter, until he found it clear enough for the people to whom it was addressed.

The truth of all this is that every one wishes to be popular, and build his career at the expense of the government. The clause about ten days' forage was an absolute necessity, and the country folk agreed to it very willingly. We shall prepare a store of hay and oats here to supply them when the ten days have expired.

(June 3, 1758)

I have spoken for all the meadows in this vicinity, and have had them appraised by jurors named by the magistrates, so that they may be paid for if they are used.

Some will be reserved for making hay. The rest is more than enough for the Light Horse, cattle, and all that may go through here.

I took £ 1000 Pennsylvania currency from Captain Young to pay for the wagons, etc. This money should be repaid to the army for the subsistence of the provincial troops.

The dew, and the roads full of sharp stones, will very soon wear out the 3 pairs of shoes that each soldier is to have. Besides the leather which the camp followers and merchants with the army will carry, with shoemaker's tools and wax to sew them, there should be a supply of them which can be transported to Reas Town in 5 or 6 weeks.

The powder which is coming with Captain Gordon may be stored at Shippensburg, where there is a suitable building. I shall take enough of it with us to last for some time, and I shall bring from Littleton a large convoy of food and cattle, leaving small stores at each post for the passage of the troops and the detachments.

I shall have 50 of the Light Horse march with us, and leave the other parties at Lancaster, Harris's, and Carlisle to serve you as an escort; and I beg you to please give your orders thereupon to Col. Armstrong at Lancaster.

Those from Virginia will be ready as soon as they have their saddles, etc.

I cannot express how much I am obliged to you for having us supplied in so short a time, and with so many different articles. No one but you has ever been able to get anything from this province. Sir John will have informed you how his president treats him. The same attitude prevails in this whole continent.

I hope that you have recovered your health, and I wish with all my heart that the arrival of the Highlanders and your arms will permit you to join us very soon.

(June 3, 1758)

If you approve the proposal of including complete companies in the first two battalions, I think it would be preferable to leave the choice of them to the two colonels -- at least for some of them --, and to locate these companies at Carlisle, Shippensburg, Fort Loudoun, and Littleton, since there is shelter until they have tents.

I am with the most respectful consideration,

Sir,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

HENRY BOUQUET

P. S. My presentiment about the Frenchmen who are soldiers in the provincial troops, was well founded. I just learned from Captain Bullen that one of these rascals offered to go with him to Fort Duquesne; that the Indians were fools to join us, as the French were too strong; and that if he was willing to follow him, he would have many presents given to him.

Immediately, I had the only two Frenchmen who are here (there are three more at Fort Augusta) put in irons, and ordered a court of inquiry. As there was no other witness than the Catawba, I do not know if they can hang him, but all such scoundrels should be sent back to Europe. The Indian has gone out riding a horse, and cannot be found to declare what he has told me before the court.

I do not wish to delay this express any longer, and will give you an account of this affair very soon.

H. B.

The French soldier has been in the service for two years, and asked to be discharged several days ago, under the pretext that he was afraid of being hung, if he was taken by the enemy.

[The rest is in English]

(June 3, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET'S LIST OF ARTIFICERS & STORES

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 29, D. S.]

[Carlisle, June 3, 1758]

A List of Artificers and Stores wanting,
viz^t

1 Saddler with a Compleat set of Tools, and a Tent to work in
1 Tinner with a Compleat Set of Tools, and a Tent to work in
50 Tinn Lanthorns for Horslers
400 W^t of Hops to be loaded on the top of Waggon
3000 Kanteens including the Pennsylvania Troops
100 Bear Skins to make Covers to the Locks of the Arms
2 Pieces of Yellow Shelloon to distinguish our Indians
100 Reams of Cartridge Paper if not already Provided
30000 Flints for the Whole Army
2000 Pair of Mens Shoes, to be sent to Reas Town in 6 Weeks
4 Tuns^t of Salt for Men, Horses, & Cattle
3000 W^t of Hemp, for want of Oakum, ordered already at Lancaster.
50 lb W^t of Cotten for making Candles
30 Silver Arm Plates, & 50 Bracelets for Presents to the Indian Chiefs

Carlisle 3^d June 1758

H. BOUQUET

[Endorsed] Col: Bouquet List of things wanting at Carlisle, June

(June 5, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO THE MAGISTRATES OF BERKS COUNTY

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 30, Df.]

Carlisle 5 June 1758.

Gentlemen

By letter of the 22nd May I required 60 Waggon from your County to be employed in Transporting the Provisions to the Frontiers, Exclusive of those to be taken by Contract for the Service During the Campaign

The time appointed for the Appearance of the above 60 Waggon being elapsed, and his Majesty's Service being intirely Stopped by want of these Carriages.

This is to desire you to order the said Sixty Waggon or the Number of them that your County can Possibly ~~spare~~ afford / to repair immediately at Barney Hughes and Thomas Harris's Mill, to load Flour and Oats, and Proceed to Carlisle under the direction of One Waggon-Master for every 30 Waggon, Carrying with them forrage for ten Days after their arrival to said Carlisle, where they will receive further Directions for the Transport of Provisions to the Frontiers, they will be Paid at 15 / P Day and Discharged as soon as the Magazines are formed at Reas Town, and if any of them shou'd desire afterwards to be employed for the Expedition he may Enter into Contract.

This important Service admitting of no delay I expect, that you will exert your Authority, if other means are not sufficient

I am

Gentlemen

Yours most Obed^t

[no signature]

(June 5, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CONRAD WEISER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 31 Df.]

To Conrad Weiser Esq^r:

Carlisle 5th June 1758

Sir

Besides the 60 Waggon^s that ~~I required~~ that I have required from your County, for the Transport of Provisions to the Frontier, and which I expect will be sent immediately to the appointed Places, more will be wanted for the Expedition. therefore I must beg the favour of you to use your Influence to fill up as many of the Printed Contracts as you Can; & to appoint a Day and Place to receive them

I do impower you hereby to name and appoint Appraisers to Value the Waggon^s & Horses in Behalf of the Crown, jointly with those appointed by the Magistrates in behalf of the Owners --

If some money in Advance is wanted to enable any Poor farmer to fit out his Waggon, you will draw upon M^r Adam Hoops for the necessary Sum And he shall inform you of the time the said Contracted Waggon^s shall be wanted --

I inclose you an Advertisement which you may alter as you think necessary --

There must be a Waggon Master Appointed to every 30 Waggon^s of your County --

M^r Hoops informed me of a very fit ~~hand~~ Man whose name I have forgot, who was recommended by you, I beg you will appoint him one of the Waggon Masters, and if the five shillings p Day dont appear to him sufficient, I will add something to it /for him alone/

I am Sorry my Dear Colonel to give you all this trouble, but I know that you will do Chearfully any thing to forward his Majesty's Service

I am &c

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Copy of Letters Written to Conrad Weiser Esq^r. & other Magistrates of Berks County.

(June 7, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GEN. JOHN FORBES

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 32, A. L. S.]

Carlisle 7^e Juin 1758

Monsieur

Les armes, Tentés, et Munitions n'étant pas arrivés, j'ay été obligé de différer mon départ, n'ayant personne icy à qui je pusse remettre le détail et la disposition des differens articles.

312 Mousquets, Cartouches, Bayonettes, & Blankets sont arrivés aujourd'hui pour les Provinciaux, j'ay sur le Champ completé Burd avec 169 Mousquets, et remis ses vieilles Armes aux deux Cap^{nes} Mr Night et Boyer, pour armer leurs Compagnies, en attendant qu'on en trouve d'autres. Ce Bataillon marche demain pour joindre Armstrong à Littleton.

Malgré toutes les Reparations faits aux Chemins ils sont presque impraticables depuis Shippensburg par les Pluyes continuelles dans des Terres grasses.-Plusieurs Chariots sont restés dans les Bouës, et quelques uns ont été 3 Jours de Shippensburg à Fort Loudoun; J'y fais travailler continuellement mais il faudra leur donner le tems de se raffermir C'est un obstacle que l'on ne peut pas forcer.

Le Col. Stephens est avec 600 hommes des Troupes de Virginie /5 Comp^{es} de Washington, et une Comp^e de Charpentiers/ à Fort Loudoun, Cumberland Comté, aussi occupé à reparer les Chemins.

Cette disposition me derange, je suppose que Sir John y a été forcé faute de Vivres.

Nous aurons assés de Chariots, il y en a 47 de Lancaster, exclusifs de ceux qui ont contracté, et j'en attens une 20^e de Berks County; Il m'en faut environ 120 pour marcher à Reas Town, et nous compléterons ce nombre avec les Chariots pris par Contract, qui se remplissent de tous cotés.

C'etoit un bon Plan S'il avoit pu s'exécuter de n'employer que des Chariots pressés pour la formation de ces Magazins, Car je vois que ce Service fait, Ils seront tous hors d'état de servir pour l'Expedition.

General Forbes

(June 7, 1758)

On n'est pas hors d'une difficulté que l'on tombe dans une autre; Le Porc pour nos Magazins ayant été acheté en Maryland, ou la Caroline ne vaut rien, et vous verrez par l'Inspection cy jointe que l'Echantillon que nous avons veu, n'est pas recevable

Il y en a 200 Barils à 22 miles d'Icy chez John Hamilton; Pour eviter les fraix de Transport, J'y ay envoyé ce matin M^r Woods Deputé Comissaire avec le Lieut^s Billing, & Hoops pour l'examiner, mais je ne pourray avoir leur Raport que dans deux Jours --

Si ce Magasin là nous manque, com̃e je m'y attens nous Sommes reduit aux Provisions fraiches, jusqu'à ce que l'on nous envoie du Pork de Philadelphie.

Pour fixer cet article je vous envoie la Lettre que le Comissaire m'ecrit Sur l'Equivalent qui doit etre fourni aux Troupes au lieu de Pois, et de Beurre.

Je n'ay point voulu prendre Sur moy de regler rien là dessus, Provisionellem^t je fais donner outre le Boeuf et le Pain une Livre de farine et une Pinte et demie de Ris, ce qui n'est pas egal à la Ration Complette.--

Je crois que les Contracteurs devroient donner Une Livre de Boeuf, ou de Pork, ou du moins 9^{tt} de farine avec la Pinte 1/2 de Ris; Je vous prie de vouloir fixer cette Proportion avec Howell, et ne plus permettre qu'ils achètent du Pork des Provinces cy dessus mentionés, Il est toujours mauvais et mal Sain.

La farine n'est pas blanche, mais comme elle est bonne, et que les Moulins de ce Pays cy ne peuvent pas moudre plus fin, Je crois Si vous l'approuvés que l'on pourroit passer là dessus.

Hoops paroît déjà degouté des difficultés qu'il rencontre, et je crois que Si on objectait à Sa farine, il renonceroit à l'Entreprise, ce qui dans les Circonstances Seroit pire que de la farine grise. Car on ne trouveroit pas aisement un hom̃e aussi actif, et Si bien au fait du Pays.

Nous eumes hier 98 Chevaux qui Sont meilleurs ou plutot moins mauvais que je ne les attendois. On les a Separés aujourd'hui en deux Troupes. J'espere que le Cap^{ne} Hambright en aura une. C'est l'homme de l'Amerique le plus propre à cette Comission.

(June 7, 1758)

J'ay fait tirer 15 hommes de Burd, & 6 des deux Comp^{es} de nouvelles Troupes icy, à qui l'on donnera des Chevaux demain. Si tous les Cavaliers sont aussi bien Choisis, vous pouvés compter Sur une Troupe de braves gens.

Nous attendons les Selles et Pistolets, mais on dit qu'il n'y a ni Brosses ni Etrilles.

Je me suis emparé de toutes les Prairies aux Environs de Carlisle, et les ai faits apprecier par des Jurés, on en prendra ce que l'on aura Occasion -- Et l'on pourra faire du foin du reste, ou le laisser faire aux Propriétaires; pour former des Magasins pour le Retour, et le Passage des Boeufs &^{ca}

J'envoie ordre aujourd'hui aux 3 Comp^{es} additionnelles de marcher de Lancastr Lundy 12^e Court pour venir camper icy, et afin de laisser le Commandement à Sir Allen, j'envoyeray les Americains à Fort Loudoun.

Jusqu'à ce que l'on puisse avoir des Tentes pour les nouvelles Levées, on ne peut rien faire avec Eux. -- Il n'y a pas icy de quoy loger plus de 200 hommes, et ce n'est qu'en les ayant ensemble qu'on pourra les choisir, et mettre chacun à la Place où il conviendra mieux.

Outre les 114 Tentes que j'ay déjà envoyé aux Virginiens, Je leur ferai passer les 200 que j'attens demain, apres en avoir pris une 30^e pour compléter Armstrong, Et quand j'auray choisi les mousquets légers qui pourront Servir aux Indiens, je leur enverrai le reste à Conegozee; avec les 10 Tentes pour la Cavallerie, & en general tout ce dont nous pourrons nous passer. M^r Walker est resté icy express.

On me dit qu'il Seroit tres propre à etre Waggon Master General, pour avoir la Surintendance du tout; Qui que ce Soit que vous trouviés a propos de nommer pour ce Poste, Je pense qu'il est tems qu'il vienne icy, pour etablir l'ordre des le Commencement: Un Sous Deputé Quartier Maitre General, Seroit aussi fort necessaire, et un Clerc pour les Stores &^{ca}

Les Cherokees se conduisent si mal qu'il paroît qu'ils ont pris leur Party, et sont prêts à nous quitter: Vous verrés par les deux Lettres cy Jointes ce que l'on en peut esperer: Sur les Plaintes de Trent, j'ay fait assembler ce matin les Chefs de ceux que j'ay icy, et leur

(June 7, 1758)

ai représenté l'Indignité du Procédé de ce coquin d'Antoine. Ils ont ri de Ses menaces, et m'ont dit qu'il falloit qu'il fut gare; avec bien de la Peine j'ay obtenu qu'ils envoyeroient un d'eux à Fort Loudoun pour retenir les autres, et leur dire que ce qui leur avoit été raporté étoit faux. Il est party ce Soir avec un Caporal qu'il a demandé pour l'accompagner. 5 de leurs gens Sont revenus de Venango, où ils en ont laissé 14, qui veulent tacher de faire un Prisonier, ou rapporter un Scalp.

Ils disent que tous les Indiens envoient leurs femmes et Enfans au delà des Lacs, ce qui me fait croire qu'ils vont au devant du Genl Abercrombie, ou qu'ils reviendront bientôt Sur nous.

Tout est tranquille, et depuis que je Suis icy je n'ai pas ouï parler d'un Seul accident.

Quand je leur ai proposé ce matin de venir avec moy à Fort Loudoun, pour assister a un Conseil general, Ils m'ont dit qu'ils ne pouvoient pas quitter Carlisle que le reste de leurs gens en Party ne fut rentré; & que d'aillicurs il y avoient beaucoup de Chefs en Campagne, dont il falloit attendre le retour.

Le Succés qu'aura Bosomworth decidera dans peu ce que nous pouvons esperer d'Eux. S'ils veulent venir à Loudoun, Tout pourroit encore se raccomoder, S'ils refusent, on ne peut plus compter Sur Eux. Le Seul Dedommagement qui nous restera S'ils nous quittent, est que nous ne Serons plus obligés de nous presser: Nous n'avons pas d'attaque en forme à craindre, et les François trouveront autant de difficultés à retenir leurs Indiens que nous; Et Si nous les perdons de Part et d'autre, L'avantage reste Surement de notre coté.

Le Capt^{ne} Gordon arriva icy le 4^e j'attens Son Convoy demain: Nous n'avons avec ce qu'il apporta qu'environ 40,000 Cartouches ce qui pour les 2000 hommes n'est que 20 Coups chacun, et il ne reste rien en reserve, ni de quoy Servir l'artillerie.

Il y avoit à Winchester 40 Barrils de Poudre & 170 Caisses de Balles, ce qui ne Suffiroit pas encore. Je crois que vous Serés obligé d'acheter 2. ou 300 Barrils de Poudre à Philad^e Car il en faudra consumer beaucoup pour former un peu ces nouvelles Levées, et exercer nos Troupes à la guerre des Bois.

Une grande Partie des Provinciaux Sont armés de Carabines Rayées, et ont leurs moules; Du Plomb en barre leur conviendra mieux que des Balles, de meme qu'aux Indiens, mais il leur faut egalem^t de la Poudre fine

FF

(June 7, 1758)

Je vous prie de nous envoyer des munitions, du Papier à Cartouches, et quantité de Pierres à fusil;

Chaque Chariot devrait avoir deux Cordes avec deux forts Iron Hooks aux bouts, afin que les Soldats puissent les tirer des Bourbiers, et les aider à monter les Montagnes.

Une quantité de Cordes d'un Pouce de Circonference pour lier les Charges des Chevaux de Bat, Si elles ne Sont pas déjà pourvuës.

J'épuise votre Patience à force de demander, mais je crois que j'ay fini.

J'ay été desappointé par le retard de vos Chariots qui aportent nos Armes, et par l'Impossibilité de faire passer les miens en avant.

Sir John m'a donné Rendés vous pour etre aujourd'hui[] à Conegogee, où il m'attend avec le Gouverneur Sharpe, pour regler nos operations plus clairement que nous ne le faisons par Lettres.

J'attendrai encore jusques à demain à Midy et Si ces Armes et Tentés n'arrivent pas, je laisseray les Directions necessaires au Cap^{ne} Gordon et je partiray pour Conegogee pour etre à Fort Loudoun Samedi Soir.

Comme je Suis obligé de caresser les Paysans d'un coté pendant que je gronde de l'autre, Je ne puis eviter de vous recommander une bagatelle qui est de trouver quelque moyen de faire payer entre les mains de M^r Stevenson à York, la valeur de ce maudit Cheval noyé l'année passée au Service du Second Batt. R. A. Cela fera un tres bon Effet, et applanira bien des difficultés.

Les Cinq Deserteurs du Regim^t de Pensilvanie qui avoient été arrêtés à Reading, ont été amenés icy. Je ne crois pas que l'on puisse les pendre, parcequ'il n'etoient pas payés, mais on pourroit leur en faire la Peur à Beas Town.

J'ay rassemblé une douz^{ne} de mauvais Chevaux qui ont appartenu à l'Expedition du Gen^l Braddock et l'on m'assure qu'il y en a encore plus de 150 compris les Stray'd qui par la Loy d'Angleterre appartiennent au Roy, jusqu'à ce que le Proprietaire Se presente; Si vous trouvés que cela en vaille la Peine, vous pourriés faire publier un Ordre de les livrer promettant un Ecu à ceux qui les produiroient, ou decouvriroient, & menaçant de la rigueur de la Loy ceux qui desobeïroient; On pourroit les donner aux Officiers à condition qu'ils Serviroient pour des Exprés quand on en auroit besoin, et de Chevaux de Bat dans l'occasion.

(June 7, 1758)

La quantité de Marchands qui demandent à Suivre l'armée me fait penser que Si vous offriés quelque Encouragement vous pourriés engager des Ouvriers de Professions utiles comme Tailleurs Selliers, Armuriers, Charrons, Marechaux, &^a à venir à l'Armée Sans gages, et pour leur propre Compte; ce qui Seroit utile dans les Bois, et Sauveroit la Paye de ces gens là.

Le Battallion de Burd est tres bon, je Suis faché qu'on l'aye Si fort affoibli par les Garnisons des Forts, Ces Sont presque tous des Soldats qui ont Servi en Europe, ou des Woods Men tres utiles dans cette Expedition. L'autre Batt. ne paroît pas Si bon: Il y a 30 bons hommes à Fort Allen, et un bon Officier, que le Col. Burd Souhaitteroit que vous voulussiés lui renvoyer, en les faisant relever par des nouvelles Levées, qui Suffiroient dans ce Poste Sans Consequence.

On Se plaint que nos haches ne valent rien, et j'aprens qu'il n'y a qu'un nommé Miller à Philad^e qui aye le Secret de faire de bons Trenchans, mais il est trop tard.

Il faudra beaucoup de Limes pour les Armuriers, ils ne peuvent pas les fournir; L'Armurier de la ville pourroit vous fournir la liste du nombre necessaire.

Je Suis avec le plus entier Devouement

Monsieur

Votre tres humble et tres Obeïssant Serviteur

HENRY BOUQUET

J'ay 4 Guides. Receu les £ 1800 par le Capⁿe Gordon.

[Endorsed] Col^l Bouquet. Carlisle -- June 7th R: 10 Ans^d 4th

[TRANSLATION]

Carlisle, June 7, 1758.

Sir,

As the arms, tents, and munitions have not yet arrived, I have been obliged to delay my departure, for there is no one here to whom I can entrust the detail and the distribution of the different articles.

312 muskets, cartridges, bayonets, and blankets arrived today for the provincials. I immediately supplied Burd with 169 muskets, and delivered his old guns to the two captains, Night and Boyer, to

(June 7, 1758)

arm their companies while waiting to get others. This battalion is marching tomorrow to join Armstrong at Littleton.

In spite of all the repairs made on the roads, they are almost impassable beyond Shippensburg because of the continual rains on the clay soil. Several wagons have stuck in the mud, and several have been three days in going from Shippensburg to Fort Loudoun. I am having them worked on continually, but they must be given time to become hard. This is an obstacle that cannot be overcome.

Col. Stephens, with 600 men of the Virginia troops (5 of Washington's companies, and a company of carpenters), is at Fort Loudoun, Cumberland County, also busy repairing roads.

This arrangement disturbs me. I suppose that Sir John was forced to it for want of provisions.

We shall have enough wagons. There are 47 from Lancaster, not counting those contracted for; and I am expecting twenty of them from Berks County. I need about 120 to march to Reas Town, and we shall make up this number with the wagons taken by contract, which are being loaded on all sides.

It was a good plan, if it had been able to achieve employing only the wagons levied for the formation of these storehouses, for I see that when this service is done, they will all be unfit to use on the expedition.

One is not through with one difficulty before falling into another. The pork for our stores, which was bought in Maryland or Carolina, is worthless; and you will see by the enclosed report that the sample we have inspected, is not acceptable.

There are 200 barrels of it 22 miles from here, at John Hamilton's. In order to avoid the cost of transportation, I have this morning sent there Mr. Woods, deputy commissary, with Lieutenants Billing and Hoops, to examine it; but their report cannot reach me for two days.

If that storehouse fails us, as I expect it to do, we are reduced to fresh provisions until pork is sent to us from Philadelphia.

(June 7, 1758)

To settle this matter, I am sending you the letter which the commissary writes me regarding the equivalent that is to be furnished the troops in place of peas and butter.

I did not wish to take it upon myself to decide anything thereupon. Temporarily, I have had them give, in place of the beef and bread, a pound of flour and a pint and a half of rice, which is not as much as a full ration.

I think that the contractors should give a pound of beef, or of pork, or at least 9 pounds of flour with the pint and a half of rice. I beg you to settle the proportion with Howell, and to permit no more pork to be bought in the provinces mentioned above. It is always poor and unwholesome.

The flour is not white, but as it is good and the mills of this country cannot grind it finer, I think -- if you approve -- that this can be overlooked.

Hoops already seems discouraged by the difficulties he is encountering; and I think that if we object to his flour, he will give up the undertaking, which would be worse, under the circumstances, than grey flour; for such an industrious man, and one so well acquainted with the country, could not easily be found.

We got 98 horses yesterday which are better or, rather, not so bad as I was expecting. Today they were divided into two troops. I hope that Captain Hambright will have one of them. He is the most suitable man in America for that commission.

I had 15 men taken from Burd, and 6 from the two companies of new recruits here, to whom horses will be given tomorrow. If all the cavalrymen are as well chosen, you can expect a troop of fine men.

We are waiting for the saddles and pistols, but they say there are neither brushes nor curry-combs.

I have taken possession of all the meadows around Carlisle, and had them appraised by jurymen. What is needed will be taken, and hay can be made of the rest, or the proprietors can be allowed to do it, in order to make up a supply for the return trip and the passage of cattle, etc.

I am sending orders today for the 3 additional companies to march from Lancaster on Monday, the 12th of this month, to come here to camp; and in order to leave the command to Sir Allen, I shall send the Americans to Fort Loudoun.

(June 7, 1758)

Until tents can be obtained for the new recruits, nothing can be done with them. There is no way of accomodating more than 200 men here; and it is only by having them together that they can be chosen, and each man put in the place for which he is best suited.

Besides the 114 tents I have already sent to the Virginians, I shall send them the 200 I expect tomorrow, after taking thirty to complete Armstrong's; and when I have chosen the light muskets that can be used by the Indians, I shall send the rest to them at Conegogee, with the ten tents for the cavalry, and -- in general -- all we can spare. Mr. Walker remained here purposely.

I am told that he would be well fitted to be wagonmaster general, to have supervision of everything. Whomever you may find it wise to appoint for this post, I think it is time for him to come here, to establish order from the beginning. An under deputy quartermaster general would likewise be very necessary, as well as a clerk for the stores, etc.

The Cherokees are behaving so badly that it seems they have made their decision, and are ready to leave us. You will see by the two letters enclosed what can be expected from them. On Trent's complaint, I have had assembled this morning the chiefs of those whom I have here; and pointed out to them the infamy of the conduct of that rascal Antoine. They laughed at his threats, and told me that he must beware. With much trouble, I succeeded in having them send a man to Fort Loudoun to detain the others, and to tell them that what had been reported to them was false. He set out this evening with a corporal whom he asked to accompany him. 5 of their men have returned from Venango, where they have left 14 men, who want to try to capture a prisoner, or take a scalp.

They say that all the Indians are sending their women and children to the other side of the lakes, which makes me think that they are going to meet General Abercrombie, or that they will soon return against us.

All is quiet, and since I have been here, I have not heard of a single accident.

When I suggested to them this morning that they come with me to Fort Loudoun to attend a general council, they told me that they could not leave Carlisle until the rest of their men out raiding had returned; and that, moreover, many chiefs were in the field, whose return must be awaited.

(June 7, 1758)

The success Bosomworth has, will soon determine what we can expect of them. If they wish to come to Loudoun, all could yet be reconciled; if they refuse, we can no longer count on them. The only compensation left to us if they leave, is that we will no longer be obliged to hurry. We have no regular attack to fear, and the French will find as many difficulties in keeping their Indians as we; and if we both lose them, the advantage surely remains on our side.

Captain Gordon arrived here on the 4th. I expect his convoy tomorrow. With what he brought, we have only about 40,000 cartridges, which for 2000 men is only 20 shots each; and none are left in reserve, nor anything to supply the artillery.

At Winchester there were 40 barrels of powder and 170 boxes of bullets, which would still not be enough. I think you will be obliged to buy two or three hundred barrels of powder at Philadelphia, for it will be necessary to use a great deal to train these new recruits a little, and to drill our troops in forest warfare.

A large part of the provincials are armed with grooved rifles, and have their molds. Lead in bars will suit them better than bullets--likewise the Indians --, but they also need fine powder FF.

I beg you to send us munitions, cartridge paper, and a quantity of gunflints.

Each wagon should have two ropes with two strong iron hooks at the ends, so that the soldiers can pull them out of the mudholes, and help them to climb the mountains.

A number of ropes an inch in circumference to tie the loads on the pack horses, if they have not already been provided.

I am exhausting your patience by so many requests, but I think I have finished.

I was disappointed by the delay of your wagons carrying our arms, and by the impossibility of sending mine forward.

Sir John has made an appointment to meet me today in Conegokee, where he is waiting for me with Governor Sharpe, to regulate our operations more clearly than we are doing by letters.

I shall wait until tomorrow noon; and if these arms and tents do not arrive, I shall leave Captain Gordon the necessary directions; and I shall set out for Conegokee, to be at Fort Loudoun Saturday evening.

(June 7, 1758)

As I am obliged to make much of the country folk on the one hand, while I scold them on the other, I cannot avoid recommending a trifle, which is to find some way of paying, through the medium of Mr. Stevenson at York, the cost of that cursed horse which was drowned last year in the service of the second battalion of the R. A. That will have a very good effect, and will smooth over many difficulties.

The five deserters from the Pennsylvania regiment, who were arrested at Reading, have been brought here. I do not think that they can be hung, as they have not been paid, but they can be made to fear it at Reas Town.

I have collected a dozen poor horses which belonged to General Braddock's expedition, and I am assured that there are still more than 150 included among the strayed, which by the law of England belong to the King until the proprietor shows up. If you consider worth the trouble, you might have an order published to give them up, promising a crown for those who bring or find them, and menacing those who disobey with the penalty of the law. They could be given to the officers on condition that they be used for expresses when needed, and for pack horses on occasion.

The number of merchants asking to follow the army makes me think that if you offer some encouragement, you could engage workmen of useful trades, such as tailors, saddlers, gunsmiths, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, etc., to come with the army without wages and of their own accord. This would be very helpful in the woods, and would save paying those people.

Burd's battalion is very good. I am sorry it has been weakened so much by the garrisons for the forts. They are almost all soldiers who have served in Europe or woodsmen who are very useful for this expedition. The other battalion does not seem so good. There are 30 good men at Fort Allen and a good officer, whom Colonel Burd wishes you would send to him, having them relieved by new recruits, who would be enough in this unimportant post.

They complain that our axes are worthless, and I understand that only a man named Miller in Philadelphia has the secret of making good edges, but it is too late.

(June 7, 1758)

A quantity of files will be necessary for the gunsmiths; they cannot furnish them. The town gunsmith will be able to give you a list of the necessary number.

I am with the most complete devotion,

Sir,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

HENRY BOUQUET

I have 4 guides. Received the £ 1800 by Captain Gordon.

(June 11, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GEN. JOHN FORBES

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 36, A. L. S.]

Fort Loudoun 11^e Juin 1758

Monsieur

Au moment que je partoisi de Carlisle le 8^e Cour^t. Je receus votre derniere du 6^e

Quelques heures auparavant les armes pour les deux Battallions de Pensylvanie, avec leurs accoutremens etoient arrivés, j'equipay celui de Burd et le fis marcher tout de Suite.

269 Musquets partirent aussi pour Winchester avec les Cantines, Marmites, et 200 Tomahawks remis à M^r Walker.

General Forbes.

(June 11, 1758)

Par un quiproquo les 200 Tentes qui devoient aller à Carlisle prirent depuis Lancaster la route de Winchester par York, ainsi les Virginiens ont actuellement receu 14 Tentes au delà des 300 qui leur estoient destinées, et je n'ay pu remplacer celles qui manquent aux Batt. D'Armstrong & Burd. Il faudra attendre les 200 dernieres qui doivent etre en Chemin; J'ay laissé au Capt^{ne} Gordon les directions necessaires pour recevoir et distribuer ce que vous envoyés, conformem^t a vos ordres.

Mess^{rs} les Comissionaires ont envoyé les Chevaux, les Armes, &c.^a Sans aucune Liste, ou ordre à personne de les recevoir, il y aura par consequent beaucoup de Confusion dans cela, comme dans tout le reste.

L'arrivée des Highlanders est une bonne nouvelle, S'ils ne Sont pas partis encore, je crois que Sans retarder le Service, vous pourriés les laisser reposer au moins 8 à 10 Jours: Vous ne verres que trop combien nous Sommes éloignés d'etre prêts; On ne peut faire aucune disposition, ni fixer jour avec de pareilles Troupes, Il n'est presque pas possible de les remuer; Les nouvelles Levées vous donneront mille Embarras; Il leur faut des Blankets, des Habits &c Sans fin: Leurs officiers n'ont aucune Notion de Service, et on ne peut compter Sur l'Execution d'aucun ordre.

Le Seul moyen d'en esperer quelque chose, est celui que vous avés pris de les rassembler tous à Carlisle, des que vous aurés des Tentes & Blankets, car il n'y a pas de quoy loger 200 homes.

J'ay vu à Shippensburg le major de Brigade Shippen à qui j'ay donné par Ecrit toutes les directions qui m'ont paru necessaires pour disposer les nouvelles Compagnies Sur la Route &c

Je quittai Carlisle des que j'eus receu les Armes, et utencilles, pour ne pas manquer de me trouver à Conegogee avec Sir John mais je recues à Shippensburg une Lettre qui m'aprit qu'il etoit retourné à Winchester.

(June 11, 1758)

Toute la diligence qu'il pourra faire, ne Sera pas aussi utile au Service, qu'il l'auroit été de concerter nos mesures de Bouche, car par Lettres nous ne pouvons pas nous entendre; Je l'ay prié de revenir à Conegogee le 12^e où je l'iray joindre, pour fixer tous les mouvemens des Troupes, & leurs approvisionemens.

Je Suis allé hier à Littleton pour examiner les Chemins, et faire reconnoître la Juniata, J'ay bien des Choses à vous mander là dessus mais je me bornerai aux plus necessaires.

Vous n'etes pas à vous apercevoir que l'on ne peut compter Sur Personne dans ce Païs cy. Les Interets particuliers l'emportent en toute occasion Sur le Bien general; On nous a trompés, Mon Cher General, Sur la Route que je prens, Elle est presque impraticable de Loudoun à Littleton; De tous les Chemins où il est possible qu'un Chariot passe, celui cy est le plus mauvais et on ne peut le raccomoder; C'est du Roc partie Solide, partie cailloux detachés et trenchants. Les Pluyes ont emporté toute la Terre, et il n'y en a point aux Environs pour les recouvrir, pas meme du Bois pour faire des fascines. Nos Chariots S'y brisent, les Chevaux Se deferrent. C'est une abomination.

J'ay consulté tous les habitans qui connoissent ces montagnes pour decouvrir quelqu'autre Route. Ils m'en ont indiqué trois, mais le tems ne permet pas d'entreprendre une telle besogne.

Il est malheureux que pour faire passer ce Chemin par Carlisle et Shippensburg, on nous fasse faire un detour de 20 milles, et que des 4 Routes que l'on pouvoit prendre, il ayent choisi la plus mauvaise.

En passant la Susquehanna à Fort Hunter on tombe dans Shermans Walley qui en passant une Seule montagne conduit droit à Littleton, et abrege la route de 20 milles.

Une autre Route pouvoit etre ouverte par les Coves, et evitant Fort Littleton, et tout ce Chemin d'Enfer, alloit tomber au Pied de Seydeling Hill à 9 milles de Fort Littleton.

(June 11, 1758)

Enfin par une autre Route que j'ay reconnu aujourd'hui on a 14 miles du plus beau Chemin du Monde, jusqu'au Pied de la Tuscarora, une Montagne tres escarpée, mais que j'ay traversée à Cheval, et où avec beaucoup de travail on auroit pu faire un Chemin pour les Chariots. Il n'y a qu'un mille et demie de mauvais. Tout le reste est bon. J'ay ordonné cette Route pour les Troupes, et j'envoie demain des connoisseurs examiner dans combien de tems, il Seroit possible d'ouvrir ce Chemin pour les Chariots, S'il est praticable de l'entreprendre, on pourroit y faire travailler les nouvelles Levées pour une Semaine, pendant que nous irons à Reas Town. Je vous en rendrai Compte.

Le Chemin depuis Littleton à Seydeling Hill est bon Mais la Juniata est encore $4\frac{1}{2}$ Pieds d'Eau. Elle baisse et nous pourrons la guérir dans peu de Jours, il y faudra par precaution construire un Pont, et des Flats pour ne pas etre exposé à etre coupés, dans les crues subites, Les Flatts Se construiront à Reas Town, et Serviront au Cas que le Pont fut emporté.

Plus je m'eloigne des habitations, et plus je vois que cette Expedition que l'on croit si facile, est remplie de difficultés presque insurmontables: faute de Magazins formés à l'avance, nous mangerons journellement presque'autant de Provisions qu'on en pourra transporter avec de tels Chemins.

Obligés d'ouvrir toutes les Routes, nous Serons obligés de marcher comme des Tortues, tres lentement, et portant tout Sur notre dos: On me dit que l'armée de Braddock fut 3 Jours Sans trouver d'herbe pour les Chevaux, ce qui les mit hors d'Etat de lui porter des Vivres et il auroit risqué de mourir de faim, S'il avoit battu les Ennemis.

Il n'y a aucun Compte à faire Sur les Rapports des gens qui pretendent connoître le Pays, apres que l'on a passé Reas Town; Tous ceux que j'ay examiné Se contredisent, Et nous N'en Saurons le vray qu'en le reconnoissant nous mêmes.

Après avoir allegué tous ces obstacles, que je Souhaitte qui Soient Sans fondement, Permettés moy de vous Soumettre mes Idées Sur les moyens de les Surmonter.

1^o Je crois que jusqu'à ce que j'aye pris Poste à Reas Town Il Seroit prudent de ne pas engager toutes les Troupes dans cette Route, mais les tenir à Carlisle, ou Shippensburg à portée de prendre par Fort Cumberland, Si l'on trouve par Experience que ce Soit la meilleure.

(June 11, 1758)

2^o Pour les vivres je crois qu'il faudra employer un tres grand nombre de Chariots à la fois des que nous Serons etablis a Reas Town, pour y former dans peu de tems des Magazins pour toute la Campagne.

Et je proposerois d'y faire passer par le Chemin que nous ouvrirons depuis le Fort Cumberland, des Boeufs, et des farines transportée par des Chariots pris en Virginie.

3^o De faire autant de foin que l'on pourroit à Reas Town pour donner à chaque Chariot au moins 3 Jours de fourage pour traverser le Laurel Hill.

4^o Comme nous n'avons plus d'espoir de conserver les Indiens, ne point Se presser d'aller en avant et laisser aux Ennemis le tems de consumer leurs Presens et leurs Vivres, cequi leur feroit perdre leurs Indiens, d'autant plus Surement qu'ils Seront portés à croire que nous n'entendons qu'à faire une diversion, et marcher au commencement de 7bre avec des Troupes un peu formées, et en bon ordre ayant en tout le tems de reconnoitre le Paÿs.

Vous me pardonnerés de vous presenter des Idees Si peu digerées; J'ay pensé qu'avant de quitter Philad^e Il convenoit de vous instruire des obstacles que je rencontre et de ceux que je prevois; après que j'auray vu Sir John, je pourrai entrer dans plus de details.

Nous Sommes enfin Sur le point de perdre tous nos Indiens, comme vous verrés par la Lettre de Bosomworth; J'ay trouvé icy les 6 Comp^{es} de Washington, avec 3 Cherokees, et 25 Catawbas, cette derniere Nation ne nous quittera pas.

Il n'y a des vivres à Cumberland que jusques au 21^e Court. Je prendrai Sur moy d'y en faire envoyer par Sir John de la Virginie, n'etant pas possible d'y en faire passer par Reas Town, Sans doubler la depense, et la perte du Tems:

Les dernieres Intelligences que j'ay receu Sont que de 7 Cherakees qui estoient restés pres de Fort Duquesne pour faire un Prisonier 4. ont été tués.

Les François avec un grand nombre d'Indiens construisent un fort a Chingaulamouse Sur la Susquehanna 140 miles N. W. de Fort Augusta: nouvelle Raison de renforcer ce Poste, et d'y placer pour Comandant un homme Sur; Il y a 3 Soldats françois dans cette Place, J'ay donné ordre qu'on les fit arreter & conduire surem^t à Philad^e Quand les Eaux Sont hautes, on peut descendre en Canots à raison de 60, & 100 miles par Jour.

(June 11, 1758)

Les Chevaux legers manquent de bien des Choses necessaires comme de Licols /que j'ay ordonné à Carlisle/ d'Etrilles, de sonettes d'entraves, /Hobbles/ et Surtout d'un Marechal dans chaque ~~Com~~-Troupe, avec des outiles, et une grande Provision de fers, et de Clous: Les Cavaliers devroient avoir des botines de cuir.

Je n'ay encore aucune nouvelle des Chevaux pour la Poste, Les Stages devroient etre depuis Lancaster à Harris's, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Loudoun, Littleton, Reas Town. Je Souhaitteroie d'avoir vos ordres Sur la Paye des Couriers.

Outre ces Chevaux, on ne peut Se passer à l'armée de Six autres au moins avec 3 Couriers pour Express et pour envoyer dans les Traverses, en Virginie &c. Ces Chevaux devroient etre achetés.

Et S'il en est tems encore je crois qu'il conviendrait d'acheter tous les Chevaux pour l'artillerie et le train, choisissant dans l'armée des braves gens pour les conduire et les Soigner, Sans quoy ils S'enfuiraient dans le danger et l'on risque de perdre le Canon.

Je n'ay ordonné que 10 Hogsheads de Whisky, Il en faudra, pour l'Expedition environ 50, Et autant de Rum Il doit etre mis dans des Quarter Casks, pour la facilité du Transport dans les montagnes.

J'inclus une note de Trent, de ce qui manque pour les Indiens au Cas que cela n'aye pas encore ete pourveu.

Il ne m'est pas possible de vous envoyer les Returns des Troupes qui Sont icy, parce que je n'en ay jamais encore pu avoir; Il faudra passer Sur bien des Choses, jusqu'à ce que nous Soyons etablis à Reas Town.

Je pars demain au point du Jour pour Conegogee et Serai de retour le 13, ou le 14^e. En attendant toutes les Troupes Sont occupees à reparer les Chemins.

Des qu'il Cera possible de faire passer notre Convoy Je ne

(June 11, 1758)

perdrai pas un moment.

Je Suis avec un entier devouement

Monsieur

Votre tres Humble et tres obeïss.^t serviteur

HENRY BOUQUET

P: S: Je prie le Major Halkett de m'apporter du Papier & des Plumes;
ma Provision est deja epuisee.

[Endorsed] Col: Bouquet Fort Loudoun June 11th

[TRANSLATION]

Fort Loudoun, June 11, 1758.

Sir,

Just as I was leaving Carlisle on the 8th of this month, I received your last letter of the 6th.

Some hours before, the arms for the two Pennsylvania battalions, with their equipment, had arrived. I fitted out Burd's and had him march immediately.

269 muskets also went to Winchester, with canteens, kettles, and 200 tomahawks consigned to Mr. Walker.

By mistake, the 200 tents which were to go to Carlisle took the Winchester road through York from Lancaster. So the Virginians actually received 14 tents more than the 300 intended for them, and I could not replace those needed by Armstrong and Burd's battalions. We must wait for the last 200 which should be on the way. I have left Captain Gordon the necessary directions to receive and distribute what you send, according to your orders.

(June 11, 1758)

The commissioners have sent horses, arms, etc., without a list or order to anyone to receive them. Consequently, there will be much confusion about that, as about everything else.

The arrival of the Highlanders is good news. If they have not left yet, I think that, without delaying the service, you might let them rest at least 8 or 10 days. You cannot help seeing how far we are from being ready. No plans can be made, nor any day set with such troops. It is almost impossible to move them. The new recruits will make you a thousand troubles; they need blankets, clothing, and so on -- endlessly. Their officers haven't an idea of the service, and one cannot depend on them to carry out an order.

The only way to expect anything of them is the one you have taken, having them all gather at Carlisle when you have tents and blankets, for there is no way to shelter 200 men.

At Shippensburg I saw Brigade Major Shippen, whom I gave in writing all the directions which seemed necessary to arrange the new companies on the road, etc.

I left Carlisle as soon as I received the arms and equipment, that I might not fail to be at Conegojee with Sir John, but at Shippensburg I received a letter which informed me that he had returned to Winchester.

All the haste he might make will not be as useful to the service as an oral discussion of our plans would have been, for by letter we cannot make ourselves understood. I have asked him to return to Conegojee on the 12th, when I shall go to meet him, to settle all the movements of the troops, and the means of provisioning them.

I went to Littleton yesterday to examine the roads, and have the Juniata reconnoitered. I have many things to tell you about this, but I shall confine myself to the most essential.

You are not to overlook the fact that no one in this country can be relied on. At all times, private interests outweigh the general welfare. We were deceived, my dear general, about the road I am taking. It is almost impassable from Loudoun to Littleton. Of all the roads where it is possible for a wagon to go, this is the worst, and it cannot be repaired. It is of rock, partly solid, partly loose and sharp stones. The rains have carried away all the earth, and there is none in the vicinity to cover them again, not even wood for making fascines. Our wagons are breaking down; our horses are losing their shoes. It is a wretched state of affairs.

(June 11, 1758)

I have consulted all the settlers knowing these mountains to discover some other route. They have pointed out three, but time does not permit undertaking such a job.

It is unfortunate that to make this road go through Carlisle and Shippensburg, they made us make a detour of 20 miles; and that, of the 4 routes which could be taken, they have chosen the worst.

Crossing the Susquehanna at Fort Hunter, one reaches Sherman's Valley which leads straight to Littleton across a single mountain, and shortens the route by 20 miles.

Another route could be opened through the Coves, and avoiding Fort Littleton and all this hellish road, it would reach the foot of Seydeling Hill, 9 miles from Fort Littleton.

Finally, by another route which I reconnoitered today, there are 14 miles of the finest road in the world as far as the foot of Tuscarora, a very steep mountain, but which I crossed on horseback, and where with much work a wagon road could have been made. There is only a mile and a half of bad country. All the rest is level. I have ordered this route for the troops, and tomorrow I am sending scouts to find out how soon it would be possible to open this road for wagons. If it is practicable to undertake it, the new recruits could be made to work on it for a week, while we are going to Reas Town. I shall give you an account of it.

The road from Littleton to Seydeling Hill is good, but the Juniata still has 4 1/2 feet of water. It is going down, and we can ford it in a few days. As a precaution, it will be necessary to build a bridge, so as not to be in danger of being cut off by sudden floods. The flatboats will be built at Reas Town, and will serve in case the bridge is carried away.

The farther I go away from the settlements, the more I see that this expedition, which is believed so easy, is full of almost insurmountable difficulties. For want of stores prepared in advance, we shall consume daily almost as much provisions as can be transported over such roads.

If obliged to open all the roads, we shall be obliged to march like tortoises, very slowly, and carrying everything on our backs. I am told that Braddock's army went 3 days without finding grass for the horses, which made them unfit to carry provisions; and he would have been likely to die of hunger, if he had beaten the enemy.

(June 11, 1758)

No reliance can be made in the reports of the people who claim to know the country, after passing Reas Town. All whom I have questioned contradict each other, and we shall only learn the truth about it by exploring the country ourselves.

After mentioning all these obstacles, which will -- I hope -- be without foundation, permit me to submit my ideas on the ways to overcome them.

1. I think that until I have taken post at Reas Town, it would be wise not to put all the troops on that road, but to hold them at Carlisle or Shippensburg within reach of Fort Cumberland, if it should be found by experience that this is better.

2. As for provisions, I think a very great number of wagons must be used at once as soon as we are established at Reas Town, in order to prepare stores there for the whole campaign in a short time.

And I would suggest that cattle and the flour transported by the wagons obtained in Virginia be sent by the road which we shall open from Fort Cumberland.

3. Making as much hay as possible at Reas Town, in order to give each wagon at least 3 days' forage for crossing Laurel Hill.

4. As we can no longer hope to keep the Indians, not to hurry our advance, but allow the enemy time to use up their presents and their provisions, which would make them lose their Indians, and much more certainly because they will be led to believe that we only intend to make a diversion; marching at the beginning of September with our troops somewhat trained and in good order, and having had time to reconnoiter the country.

You will pardon me for offering ideas so poorly digested. I thought that before leaving Philadelphia it would be well for you to be informed about the obstacles I am encountering, and those I anticipate. After I have seen Sir John, I can go into more detail.

We are finally at the point of losing all our Indians, as you will see by Bosomworth's letter. I found Washington's 6 companies here, with 3 Cherokees and 25 Catawbias. This last tribe will not leave us.

The provisions at Cumberland will last only to the 21st of this month. I shall take it on myself to have some sent through Sir John from Virginia, as it is impossible to send it by way of Reas Town without doubling the expense and the time lost.

(June 11, 1758)

The latest information I have received is that of the 7 Cherokees who had stayed near Fort Duquesne to take a prisoner, 4 have been killed.

The French with a great number of Indians are building a fort at Chingaulamouse on the Susquehanna, 140 miles northwest of Fort Augusta -- a new reason for reinforcing that post and placing a trustworthy man in command there. There are 3 French soldiers in that place; I have given orders that they be arrested and safely conducted to Philadelphia. When the water is high, they can descend in canoes at the rate of 60 to 100 miles a day.

The Light Horse lack many necessary things, such as halters (which I have ordered at Carlisle), curry-combs, bells, horse-locks (hobbles), and especially a blacksmith in each troop, with tools, and a large supply of shoes and nails. The cavalymen should have leather boots.

I still have no news of the horses for the post. The stages should be from Lancaster to Harris's, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Loudoun, Littleton, Reastown. I should like to have your orders about the pay for the couriers.

Besides these horses, the army cannot do without at least six others, with 3 couriers for dispatch-riding and to send on side-trips to Virginia, etc. These horses ought to be purchased.

And if there is still time, I think it would be wise to buy all the horses for the artillery and train, choosing good men in the army to drive and care for them. Otherwise, they will run off in time of danger, and we would risk losing the cannon.

I have ordered only 10 hogsheads of whiskey. About 50 will be needed for the expedition, and as much rum. It should be put in quarter casks, to facilitate transport in the mountains.

I enclose a note from Trent about what the Indians need, in case it has not been already provided.

It is impossible for me to send you the returns of the troops which are here, as I have not been able to get them yet. Many things must be overlooked until we are established at Reas Town.

I am leaving tomorrow for Conegogee, and will be returning on the 13th or 14th. Meanwhile, all the troops are busy repairing the roads.

(June 11, 1758)

As soon as it is possible to send our convoys forward, I shall not lose one moment.

I am, with complete devotion,

Sir,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

HENRY BOUQUET

P. S. I beg Major Halkett to bring me some paper and pens. My supply is already exhausted.

(June 14, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GEN. JOHN FORBES

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 40, A. L. S.]

Fort Loudoun 14th June 1758

Monsieur

J'arrive de Conegogech où j'ay eu une Entrevue avec le Gouverneur Sharpe, Sir John S^t Clair, & Col. Washington. Nous y avons arrangé la marche du reste des Troupes de Virginie, des qu'elles Seront armées & pourvus du Necessaire.

Les 5. Comp^{es} de Washington, la 2^{de} d'ouvriers de Bird, et les Chevaux legers, partiront le 24^e Cour^t de Winchester pour Fort Cumberland.

Le 26^e Tout ce qui Sera pret du Regim^t de Bird suivra par la meme Route: Le Reste marchera le plutot possible Sous les ordres du Lieut Col. Mercer.

General Forbes

(June 14, 1758)

Une Comp^e de Rangers avec 30 Invalides du Reg^t de Washington resteront à Winchester, avec quelques petits Partys pour couvrir la Communication avec le Fort Cumberland.

Le Comissaire Walker S'etant arrangé avec M^r Hoops a ordre de pourvoir à la Subsistance de ces Troupes Sur la Route, et d'envoyer de plus pour Six Semaines de Provisions à Cumberland pour 1800 hoñes.

Partie de ce Convoy marchera avec les Troupes, Le reste Sera escorté par une Comp^e de Bird.

30 Barils de Poudre	}	Et des outils, Sacs à Terre & ^c
150 Caisses de Bales		

Sera envoyé avec Eux de Winchester.

Ils ont ordre de commencer immediatement à ouvrir la Communication jusques à Reas Town flanqués par les Indiens qui Suivent le Col. Bird.

Les difficultés que je crains de rencontrer dans la Route par Reas Town, m'ont fait ecouter avec Plaisir une Proposition de Gouverneur Sharpe, qui est d'ouvrir une Communication depuis le Fort Frederic à Fort Cumberland: Le grand Chemin par Carlisle & Shippensburg est très bon jusques à la maison de Fawlins à 23 miles de Shippensburg; de là Sir John a fait couper un bon Chemin jusques au Fort Frederic distant 12 milles: La ligne droite pour aller de là à Cumberland est d'environ 42 m: dont 12 Sont deja coupés; Resteroit 30 milès à ouvrir: ce qui pourroit etre fait par 5, ou 600 hoñes en 3 Semaines:

On eviteroit par là de traverser le Patomack dont les frequens debordemens arretent toute Communication; Le Chemin est de plus de 20 miles plus court, et en tout tems les Chariots pourroient y passer depuis la Pensilvanie.

À notre requisition Le Col. Sharpe a envoyé reconnoitre le terrain, et marquer la Route, et vous en aurés le Raport incessamment: au Cas que l'Entreprise Soit trouvée praticable, et que vous l'approuviés: Les nouvelles Levées qui Seront encore à Carlisle pourroient y etre employés, et je laisse des Outils à Fort Loudoun.

(June 14, 1758)

Après avoir considéré attentivement notre Route au Fort Littleton, on a trouvé qu'on pourroit plutôt rendre l'ancien Chemin praticable que d'en ouvrir un nouveau, Et y ayant employé constamment les Troupes, on l'a mis en assez bon Etat pour y faire passer Sans danger nos Convoys.

Les 6 Comp^{es} de Virginie, et le Bataillon de Burd marchent aujourd'hui et je les joindray demain au Fort Littleton, d'où j'iray en avant Sans perdre un moment: Nous laisserons tous les Chariots au Fort, jusqu'à ce que le Chemin Soit fait, et le Poste à la Juniatta commencé;

Sir John est à Carlisle, il vous rendra Compte des arrangemens qu'il a pris pour les Troupes du Maryland

Le Gouverneur Sharpe S'est employé de la meilleure grace, à accélérer le Service, et écarter toutes les difficultés; nous lui avons beaucoup d'obligation. Et Si vous approuvés la Communication qu'il a proposée, j'espere qu'il voudra bien à votre Requisition Se Charger de la diriger.

Le D^r Ross qui a fourni les vivres aux Troupes du Maryland, Se trouve ruiné, Si on ne lui donne pas les moyens de remplir les Engagemens qu'il a contracté pour le Soutien de ces Troupes.

Son Zele pour le bien du Service, Si rare dans ce Continent, merite que l'on S'interesse pour luy. Permettés moy, Monsieur, de vous demander vos bons offices auprès du Gen^l Abercrombie, pour lui faire obtenir le Payment de Ses avances, pour lesquelles My Lord Loudoun S'est engagé, et Son Successeur ensuite: Les delais lui Seront aussi fatals qu'une Perte totale, et Si cet honete homme est la victime de Sa Confiance; On ne trouvera plus de gens qui veuillent S'exposer dans les Cas memes les plus urgens.

J'ay remarqué un grand Inconvenient dans l'usage des Cartridges Boxes pour les Troupes Provinciales.

Ils ne Scavent pas faire les Cartouches, ou bien ils y employent trop de tems.

Dans les Bois on a rarement le tems, et des Endroits propres pour les faire.

Ces Cartridges Boxes ne contiennent que 9 Coups quelques unes douze, ce qui n'est pas Suffisant.

(June 14, 1758)

Je crois que leur Powder Horns. et les Pouches où ils portoient leurs Bales, Seroient beaucoup plus utiles, conservant cependant le Cartridge Box, pour S'en Servir dans une attaque Subite, ou de Nuit. La difficulté est de les pourvoir. Je ne Scais Si la Chose est possible à Philadelphie: Le Col. Washington s'est chargé d'en rassembler autant qu'il pourroit pour les Virginiens, et de faire des Sacs de Raven duck pour les Bales au deffaut de Peaux.

Les Indiens de Carlisle Sont venus à Fort Loudoun, mais je ne puis repondre d'Eux.

Ceux de Bosomworth arrivent dans le moment, je leur parlerai demain matin à tous pour tacher de les engager à **marcher** avec nous.

Comme nous n'avions pas assés de desagreements avec Eux, La petite Verole S'en mele, et il y en a un tres mal icy:

Je ne Scavois point que M^r. Glen étoit à Philad.^e jusqu'à ce que j'ay vu Sa Lettre aux Cherakees. Elle a été dabord envoyée à Winchester, mais il est trop tard. Je Serois Charmé de le voir icy, et je Suis persuadé que Sa presence feroit un bon Effet Sur Ses anciens Amis.

Les deux Comp.^{es} de R. A. resteront à Fort Loudoun jusqu'à ce que vous trouviés à propos d'en disposer. L'artillerie, et Stores Sont partis pour Littleton.

Il Sera necessaire d'avoir un Maitre de Postes, des Couriers, et des Chevaux à l'armée, independemment des Postes, je crois l'avoir deja mentionné dans ma precedente.

Je Suis avec un Entier devouement
Monsieur

Votre tres Humble et tres obeiss.^t Serviteur

HENRY BOUQUET

Permettes moy d'offrir mes Respects à Mons^r Gleen.

[Endorsed] Col: Bouquet F Loudoun June 14th

(June 14, 1758)

[TRANSLATION]

Fort Loudoun 14th June 1758

Sir:

I have arrived from Conegogech, where I had an interview with Governor Sharpe, Sir John St. Clair, and Col. Washington. In it we planned the march of the rest of the Virginian troops, as soon as they are armed and provided with necessities.

Washington's 5 companies, Bird's second company of workmen, and the Light Horse, will leave Winchester for Fort Cumberland on the 24th of this month.

The 26th, all of Bird's regiment which is ready will follow by the same route. The rest will march as soon as possible, under the command of Lieut. Col. Mercer.

A company of Rangers, with 30 invalids from Washington's regiment, will remain at Winchester, with some small parties to cover the communication with Fort Cumberland.

Commissary Walker, after making arrangements with Mr. Hoops, has orders to provide for the subsistence of these troops on the road, and to send, besides, a six weeks' supply of provisions for 1800 men to Cumberland.

Part of this convoy will go with the troops; the rest will be escorted by one of Bird's companies.

30 barrels of powder }
150 boxes of bullets } and tools, sleeping-sacks, etc.,
will be sent with them from Winchester.

They have orders to begin immediately to open the communication as far as Reas Town, flanked by the Indians following Col. Bird.

The difficulties that I am afraid of encountering on the road through Reas Town, made me hear with pleasure one of Governor Sharpe's proposals, which is to open a communication from Fort Frederic to Fort Cumberland. The highway through Carlisle and Shippensburg is very good as far as Pawlins' house, 23 miles from Shippensburg. From there

(June 14, 1758)

Sir John has had a good road cut as far as Fort Frederic, 12 miles away. It is about 42 miles in a straight line from there to Cumberland, of which 12 are already cut. 30 miles would remain to be opened, which could be done by five or six hundred men in 3 weeks.

By this, we could avoid crossing the Patomack, whose frequent floods stop all communication. The road is more than 20 miles shorter, and wagons could go there at all times from Pennsylvania.

At our request, Col. Sharpe has sent to reconnoiter the terrain and mark the route, and you will have a report of it very soon, in case the enterprise is found practicable and you approve it. The new recruits who will still be at Carlisle could be employed on this, and I am leaving tools at Fort Loudoun.

After a careful consideration of our route to Fort Littleton, it was found that the old road could be made passable rather than open a new one; and by employing the troops on it constantly, it has been put in good enough condition to send our convoys without danger.

The 6 Virginian companies and Bird's battalion are marching today, and I shall join them tomorrow at Fort Littleton, from where I shall go forward without losing a moment. We shall leave all the wagons at the fort, until the road is made, and the post on the Juniatta begun.

Sir John is at Carlisle; he will give you an account of the arrangements he has made for the Maryland troops.

Governor Sharpe has busied himself very eagerly to accelerate the service and remove all difficulties. We are under great obligation to him, and if you approve the communication he has proposed, I hope that he will be willing to take care of managing it, at your request.

Dr. Ross, who has furnished provisions to the Maryland troops, will be ruined, if he is not given the means of satisfying the obligations he has incurred for the maintenance of these troops.

His zeal for the good of the service, so rare in this continent, merits that an interest be taken in him. Permit me, Sir, to ask your good offices with General Abercrombie, to enable him to obtain payment of his advances, for which Lord Loudoun contracted, as well as his successor. Delays will be as fatal to him as a total loss, and if this worthy man is the victim of his trust, there will be no more men willing to expose themselves, even in the most urgent cases.

I have noticed a great inconvenience in the use of cartridge boxes for the provincial troops.

They do not know how to make cartridges, or rather they take

(June 14, 1758)

too much time.

In the woods, they seldom have time or places suitable to make them.

These cartridge boxes hold only 9 charges, some twelve, which is not sufficient.

I think that their powder horns and pouches for carrying bullets would be much more useful, keeping the cartridge box, however, to use in case of a sudden or night attack. The difficulty is in providing them. I do not know if that is possible at Philadelphia. Col. Washington undertook to collect as many as he could for the Virginians, and to make sacks for the bullets of Raven duck, instead of leather.

The Indians from Carlisle have come to Fort Loudoun, but I cannot rely on them.

Bosomworth's Indians arrived just now. I shall speak to all of them tomorrow morning, to try to persuade them to march with us.

As if we did not have enough trouble with them, the smallpox lent a hand; and there is one of them very sick here.

I did not know that Mr. Glen was in Philadelphia, untill I saw the letter to the Cherakees. It was first sent to Winchester, but it is too late. I should be delighted to see him here, and I am sure that his presence would have a good effect on his old friends.

The two companies of Royal Americans will stay at Fort Loudoun until you find it convenient to dispose of them. The artillery and stores have gone to Littleton.

It will be necessary to have a master for the posts, couriers and horses of the army, besides the [regular] posts. I think that I have already mentioned it in my previous letter.

I am with complete devotion,

Sir,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

HENRY BOUQUET

Permit me to offer my respects to Mr. Glen.

(June 16, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO SIR JOHN ST. CLAIR

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 42, A. Df. S.]

Fort Loudoun 16th June 1758

Dear Sir

I intended to Send this Express to you yesterday, but have been detained all this time by Intrigues, & Councils with our dead Brethren. Our Pains have not been fruitless, & I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you that besides the 27 Catawbias, we have here 100 Cherokees determined to go wth us anywhere, and bound to follow all Such directions as they receive from the Commanding Officer. I never Saw People So much altered; They have lefft to me the care of their Sick, they trust our Promises for Presents, and take only with them, what they really want to go to War.

I wish you had been here to hear their Speeches, I was amazed to See So much of true understanding, dignity, and Strength of argument in their Propositions; I am not ~~Enough~~ Sufficiently acquainted wth their manners & Customs to judge how much we can depend upon their Sincerity, or their steadiness, but I never Saw better appearances.

I write two Words to the Gene^l an Set out immediatly for Littleton: The Catawba insist upon their going wth me; The rest will follow to morrow.

Be So good as to Send me 20 Covers, for Waggon, Several of ours, having none at all besides that we want Some to make Shades for our Provisions having not Sufficient Cover in our Forts.

We shall want about 100 Hogsheads of Rum and Whiskey for the Expedition. Mr Hoops will give you an Acc^t of the number of Hogsheads already bought; The Remainder must be sent in Quarter Casks.

The flour must be Sent from Littleton and even from Loudoun in Baggs.

We have no Rice, or Oats, and want both

Send us also Some Carrying Saddles, & believe me

Dear Sir,

Your most obed^t & Hble Servant

HENRY BOUQUET

Sir John St Clair Bart

[Endorsed] Col: Bouquet to Sir J. St clair F Loudn June 16th

(June 16, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GEN. JOHN FORBES

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 44, A. L. S.]

Fort Loudoun, 16^e Juin 1758

Monsieur

Après vous avoir écrit tant de Lettres remplies de Choses desagréables, J'ay enfin la Satisfaction de vous mander de meilleures Nouvelles.

Après deux Jours d'Intrigues, de diners, et de Conseils publics, Les Cherokees qui étoient déterminés à nous quitter ont changé d'avis, Et outre les 27 Catawbas, nous avons icy 99 Cherakees résolus à nous Suivre partout où vous voudrés nous mener: Ils Se Sont engages à Suivre les ordres et directions du Command^t et à vaincre ou périr avec nous:

Je Souhaitterois pouvoir vous envoyer leurs Reponses aux harangues que je leur ai faites. Je vous assure, Monsieur, que j'ay été étonné de trouver autant d'Esprit, d'Imagination, de force et de dignité dans des Sauvages.

Dans un Endroit de Son discours, Un des Chefs me dit qu'ils connoissoient le Pays où nous allions, et pour que je n'en doutasse pas, Il fit Signe à un de Ses guerriers qui est dernièrement^t revenu du Fort du Quesne, de tracer Sa Marche. Il prit Son Couteau, et dessina Sur la Table une Carte depuis Winchester a Fort Du Quesne, avec toutes les Rivières, & les Chemins qui y conduisent, entrant dans les plus petits details Sur la nature du Terrain qui est dit il montagneux partout excepté le Bord de la Mononguehela, mais on peut passer presque partout.

Il dit que le Poligone qui regarde la Rivière n'est encore que de Stokades fort hautes: Le terrain étant fort escarpé de ce Côté^t là, Il fut obligé de grimper Sur un arbre pour en prendre une Juste Idée.....

Je leur ai promis des Presents au retour de l'Expedition, et ce qui leur est nécessaire actuellement^t pour marcher en Campagne.

General Forbes

(June 16, 1758)

Ils S'en Sont remis entierement à moy du Soin de deux de leurs gens qui ont la petite Verole, et qui restent icy, où j'en fais prendre tout le Soin possible: Cette bagatelle est pour Eux la plus grande marque de Confiance, et j'en augure bien pour la Solidité des Engagemens qu'ils ont pris.

Je ne Suis pas assés au fait de leurs moeurs et Coutumes pour repondre qu'ils tiendront tout ce qu'ils ont promis, mais je le crois Sur de Si belles apparences.

En ce Cas je pense que nous en avons assés, avec ceux qui Sont avec le Col. Bird nous pouvons compter Sur plus de 200; nombre surem^t preferable, à 500 droles qui ne faisoient que piller nos Presents Sans rendre aucun Service.

Je dois rendre Justice à Bosomworth, C'est à lui principalem^t que ce Succés est deu. Les 29 guerriers qu'il a ramenés de Winchester ont déterminé tout le reste.

On les equippe aujourd'hui, et ils me joindront demain au Fort Littleton, d'où j'iray en avant.

Jusques à ce que j'aye vu de mes yeux la Chemin et les difficultés que nous pourrons rencontrer, Je ne puis plus fixer de Jours; J'ay été trop Souvent trompé Sur le Rapport des autres; Je ne perdray pas un moment inutilement, et vous informeray de tous les Pas qui je feray.

Les Americains resteront icy jusqu'à ce qu'ils reçoivent vos ordres:

J'ay été obligé au deffaut de Ris de faire un autre Reglem^t provisionel pour la Ration, que je crois le meilleur, en ce qu'il epargne beaucoup de Voitures

8 # Beef or 5 # Pork

7 # Flour

1 Pint Rice, or in lieu 1 # more flour.

I have the honour of your last du 10^e Juin, et je Suis honteux que nous ayons fait Si peu de besogne dans le tems que vous avés remué des Montagnes

(June 16, 1758)

Je laisse icy le Lieut. Basset avec des outils au Cas que vous ordonniés que l'on ouvre la Communication de Fort Frederic à Cumberland, Supposant cependant qu'avant de vous determiner, vous Souhaitterez de Scavoir quelle Espece de Chemin Je trouveray du Cote de Reas Town.

Si vous avés besoin d'un officier propre à tout, Permettés moy de vous recommander le Major Grant.

Vous aurés besoin d'un plus grand Nombre de Chariots que vous n'aviés calculé; L'Experience qui est audessus de tous les Raisonnemens, me fait voir chaque Jour que les uns perdent leurs Chevaux à la Pature, d'autres se Cassent une Partie n'ont pas la force de grimper les Montagnes, et l'on peut compter Sur un 10^e à chaque Convoy hors de Service.

Quand j'ay été à Conegogech, Plusieurs Charretiers vinrent m'offrir leurs Services, du Maryland et de Virginie; Le Gouvern^r Sharpe me dit aussi qu'il en pourroit procurer plusieurs: Je l'ay mandé à Hoops qui continuë a courir Jour et Nuit pour en rassembler.

Les Catawba etant nos amis de tous les tems; J'envoye le Capⁿe Bullen un de leurs Chefs pour tacher d'amener une autre Comp^e il pourra nous joindre dans un mois.

J'ay l'honneur d'etre

Monsieur

Votre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur

HENRY BOUQUET

[Endorsed] Col: Bouquet F Loudoun June 16

(June 16, 1758)

[TRANSLATION]

Fort Loudoun, June 16, 1758

Sir:

After having written you so many letters full of disagreeable things, I finally have the satisfaction of sending you better news.

After two days of intrigue, dinners, and public councils, the Cherokees who were determined to leave us have changed their minds. And, besides the 27 Catawbases, we have 99 Cherokees resolved to follow us everywhere you may want to lead us. They promised to follow the orders and directions of the commander, and to conquer or perish with us.

I should like to be able to send you their replies to the speeches that I have made to them. I assure you, Sir, that I was astonished to find so much spirit, imagination, strength, and dignity in savages.

In one part of his speech, one of the chiefs told me that they were acquainted with the country where we were going; and so that I would have no doubt of it, he made a sign to one of his warriors who has lately returned from Fort Duquesne to sketch his march. He took his knife and drew a map on the table from Winchester to Fort Duquesne, with all the rivers and roads which lead there, entering into the smallest details on the nature of the ground which is said to be mountainous everywhere except along the Monongahela, but it is passable almost the whole way.

He said that the polygon which faces the river is still only a very high stockade, the land being very steep on that side. He was obliged to climb into a tree to get a true idea of it.

I have promised them presents on their return from the expedition, and what is now necessary for them to march in the field.

They have left entirely to me the care of two of their people who have the small pox, and who are remaining here where I am giving them all the care possible. This trifle is for them the greatest mark of confidence; and I foresee good results in regard to the promises they have made.

(June 16, 1758)

I am not familiar enough with their manners and customs to be sure that they will do all they have promised, but I believe so because of such good signs.

In that case, I think that we will have enough of them, with those who are following Col. Bird. We can count on more than 200; that number certainly would be preferable to 500 rogues who do nothing but filch our presents without rendering any service.

I must give justice to Bosomworth. It is to him principally that this success is due. The 29 warriors that he brought back from Winchester convinced all the rest.

They are being equipped today, and they will join me tomorrow at Fort Littleton; from where I shall go forward.

Until I have seen with my own eyes the road and the difficulties that we may encounter, I can no longer fix the days; I have been too often deceived by the reports of others. I shall not lose a moment uselessly, and shall inform you of every step that I take.

The Americans will remain here until they receive your orders.

I was obliged for want of rice to make another temporary ruling concerning the rations, which I consider the best, as it will save much carting.

*8# Beef or 5# Pork.

7# Flour

1 Pint Rice or in lieu 1# more flour.

I have the honor of your last* of June 10th, and I am ashamed that we have done so little work during the time that you have moved mountains.

I am leaving Lieut. Basset here with tools in case you order the communication opened from Fort Frederic to Cumberland, supposing, however, that before deciding you will want to know what kind of roads I shall find in the direction of Reas Town.

If you need an officer suitable for all purposes, allow me to recommend Major Grant.

* English in original between the stars.

(June 16, 1758)

You will need a larger number of wagons than you had estimated. Experience, which is superior to all reasoning, makes me see every day that some lose their horses while out grazing, and others are wrecked. A part did not have the strength to climb the mountains, and you can expect one out of ten horses in each convoy to be out of service.

When I went to Conegogech, several wagoners from Maryland and Virginia came to offer me their services. Governor Sharpe told me also that he could procure several of them. I informed Mr. Hoops who continues to run night and day to collect them.

The Catawbas being our friends at all times, I am sending Captain Bullen, one of their chiefs, to try to bring another company. He will be able to join us in a month.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

HENRY BOUQUET.

(June 22, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. HUGH MERCER [?]

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 46, A. Df.]

Juniatta 22^d June 1758

Sir

I received this moment your Letter of the 20th and am glad you have remained at Littleton to receive and forward the different Convoys upon the Road.

(June 22, 1758)

By M^r. Hoops Letter of the 17th he informs me that he had Sent of 34 Waggons that day

10 loaded w th Rice	} to be Sent to Reas Town with the first Convoy.
2 d ^o w th Oats	
2 d ^o w th Whiskey	

the remainder wth flour & 20 Waggon Cloths

The next day he was to Send 13 more, and Some Salt 30 more will follow, in all 77.

Rice, Oats, Whiskey, Salt, and the Waggon Cloaths, are to be Sent us by the first Waggons; and after you have furnished the necessary number of Waggons to carry all the Tools left at Littleton (according to an order Sent by Capt^d Gordon to Lieut. Lyon) all the Waggons you have or receive are to be forwarded to Reas Town without delay, observing to have always at least 30 together, not to harrass too much the Garrison by Escorts.

You will take care to Keep at Littleton a Sufficient Store to Supply the Garrison, as the fresh Meat will not Keep Sweet in this hot Weather, The Escorts and Partys are to be Served wth Salt Provisions: and if you Save fresh Beef, it must be for one day only upon a march or two days in the Camp.

[no signature]

(June 22, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GEN. JOHN FORBES

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 47, A. L. S.]

Au Camp de la Juniatta le 22^e Juin 1758

Monsieur

Notre Convoy est arrivé Sous la Conduite du Cap^{ne} Callendar, qui malgré Son activité a eté deux Jours en Chemin; Cela me confirme dans mon Sentiment au Sujet des Chevaux de Bat:

Gen.^l Forbes

(June 22, 1758)

Joint à la difficulté que vous avés trouvé à vous procurer des Chariots à Philad^e. Ceux que j'ay icy doivent etre dechargés pour les trois quarts, n'etant pas en Etat de faire un Second transport à Reas Town. J'ecris à M^r. Hoops là dessus afin qu'on les examine à Carlisle, et renvoye ce qui ne peut Servir.

Le Cap^{ne} Callendar etant plus propre que personne à vous procurer des Chevaux de Bat, Je l'envoye à Carlisle, où j'espere qu'il vous trouvera arrivé. Il dit que le Contract pour le Gen^l Eraddock etoit 2/ par Jour, compris la Selle et la Sonette et 18^s pour le Cheval nud; Soit que vous achetiez les Chevaux, ou que vous contractiez pour Eux, il faut fournir les drivers.

Il me dit qu'il peut etre de retour dans 10 à 12 Jours à Reas Town, où j'en auray besoin pour le Service dont je vous ai parlé ce matin. J'y enverrai en attendant quelcun.

Callendar est mieux au fait du Pays où nous allons qu'aucun autre Indian Trader, et vous ne Serés pas fâché de l'entendre.

Notre Fort Sera à peu près fini demain, et le Chemin à ce que j'espere ouvert; Je partiray le 24^e et compte d'etre à Reas Town le meme Jour.

Le Cap^{ne} Bosomworth qui etoit party ce matin avec Ses Indiens arrive dans ce moment avec une Lettre de M^r. Sinclair, qui lui mande de Se rendre à Winchester pour y joindre le Gouverneur Glen;

Les Cherokee qu'il a ramené de Virginie firent difficulté de partir de Littleton, parce que Bosom^w n'etoit pas avec Eux: S'il les quitte à present il ne nous en restera peut etre pas un, et dans l'Incertitude du Succés qu'il pourroit avoir à Winchester Je n'ay pas cru prudent de risquer de perdre le peu que nous avons, et lui ai ordonné de retourner les joindre incessam^t à Reas Town. Il ecrit à M^r. Glen, et j'y joins une lettre afin qu'il ne perde pas un moment à attendre.

Les deux Interpretes Smith and Tho^s. Boemer Sont à Winchester avec le Col. Bird, ainsi il aura à cet Egard tous les Secours possibles, mais je doute qu'il y trouve un Seul Cherakee à qui parler.

Gen^l Forbes

(June 22, 1758)

Par une Lettre de Hoops je vois qu'il m'a'envoyé tout ce dont j'avois besoin, j'ay envoyé ordre à Littleton de me faire passer Surement tous ces Chariots.

Je Suis

Monsieur

Votre tres humble et tres obeiss^t serviteur

HENRY BOUQUET

[Endorsed] Letter Col^o Bouquett Camp at Junatte 22^d June

[TRANSLATION]

Camp of the Juniatta, June 22, 1758.

Sir,

Our convoy arrived under the command of Captain Callendar, who in spite of his exertions has been two days on the road. That confirms my opinion on the subject of pack horses.

Together with the difficulty you have found in procuring wagons in Philadelphia, three fourths of those which I have here should be discharged, as they are in no condition to haul a second load to Reas Town. I am writing to Mr. Hoops about this, so that they may be inspected at Carlisle, and those unfit for use may be sent back.

As Captain Callendar is better suited than any one else to get pack horses for you, I am sending him to Carlisle, where I hope he will find you have arrived. He says that the contract for General Braddock was at 2 shillings a day, saddle and bell included, and 18 pence for the horse only. Whether you buy the horses or contract for them, the drivers must be furnished.

He tells me that he can return to Reas Town in 10 or 12 days, where I shall need him for the service I told you about this mornning. Meanwhile, I shall send some one there.

Callendar is better acquainted with the country than any other Indian trader, and you will not be sorry to hear it.

(June 22, 1758)

Our fort will be almost finished tomorrow, and the road opened, I hope. I shall leave on the 24th, and plan to be at Reas Town the same day.

Captain Bosomworth, who set out this morning with his Indians, just now arrived with a letter from Mr. Sinclair, who ordered him to go to Winchester to join Governor Glen.

The Cherokees whom he brought from Virginia made objections to leaving Littleton, because Bosomworth was not with them. If he leaves them now, perhaps we shall not have one left, and the success he might have at Winchester being uncertain, I did not think it prudent to risk losing the few we have, and ordered him to return and join them immediately at Reas Town. He is writing to Mr. Glen, and I am enclosing a letter with it, so that he will not lose a moment waiting.

The two interpreters, Smith and Thomas Boemer, are at Winchester with Col. Bird; thus he will have all the assistance possible in that regard, but I doubt if he will find a single Cherokee there to speak to.

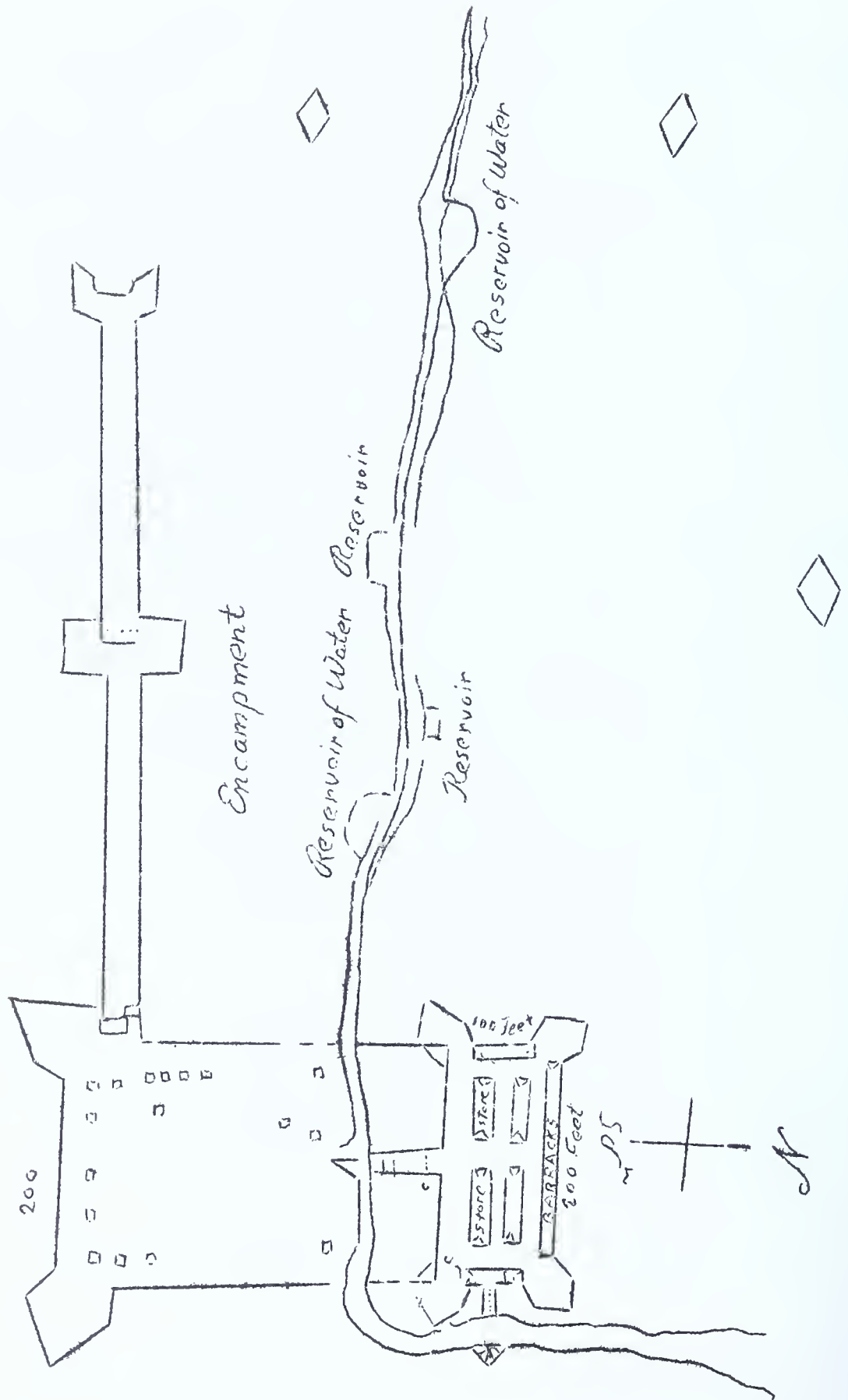
By a letter from Hoops I see that he has sent me everything I needed. I have sent orders to Littleton to send all these wagons to me carefully.

I am,

Sir,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

HENRY BOUQUET



Plan of Post, probably at the Juniata Crossings.

(June 28, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GEN. JOHN FORBES

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 49, A. L. S.]

at the Camp near Reas Town 28.th June 1758

Monsieur

J'arrivay icy le 24^e avec le Regim^t de Pensilvanie et le Detachement des Troupes de Virginie: Je receus votre Lettre du 19^e le 25^e Cour^t et n'ayant que le meme Expres à vous envoyer, Je l'ay retenu jusqu'à present pour pouvoir vous rendre Compte de l'Etablissement de ce Poste.

Le Chemin depuis Jun'iatta est fort bon, et tous les Bois Sont remplis d'excellent fourage. Depuis mon arrivée j'ay eté presque toujours à Cheval pour chercher avec le Capⁿ^e Gordon, un terrain propre au dessein proposé. Nous avons cherché inutilement, et n'avons trouvé que des Hauteurs Sans Eau, ou de l'Eau dans des fonds comandés. Des deux Inconveniens nous avons enfin choisi le moindre et fixé la Situation qui nous a paru la moins mauvaise. Le Fort destiné à contenir nos Magazins Sera Sur une Hauteur, et aura une Communication pour avoir de l'Eau que l'on ne peut couper.

On a commencé ce matin à y travailler, et on poussera l'ouvrage avec toute l'activité possible. Je rencontre des le commencement une difficulté que j'avois prevuë. C'est que les Troupes de Virginie, ne veulent pas travailler Sans etre payés. Les Pensilvaniens Se Sont tous offert volontairement pour travailler pour un Jill de Rum par Jour. En attendant vos Ordres je fais monter la garde aux uns, et employe les autres aux ouvrages.

Si l'on vouloit Se mettre Sur le Pied de payer les Troupes en Amerique quand il faut travailler: L'armée couteroit á peu prés une quadruple Paye, parce que l'on ne peut faire un Pas Sans avoir la Hache, ou la Pelle a là main. Si j'avois assés de Troupes, je les renverrois au Fort Cumberland pour eloigner le mauvais Exemple qu'ils donnent: Mais vous verrés par le Raport cy Joint que je Suis epuisé par les detachements laissés en Arriere.

J'ecris à Sir John de les faire relever aussi tot qu'il pourra par les Americains, les Highlanders, ou les Comp^{es} de N.^d Caroline: afin de me mettre en Etat de pousser la construction de ce Poste avec la diligence qu'il exige.

General Forbes

(June 28, 1758)

J'ay recue tous les Convoys, et expédié les Chariots à Carlisle pour prendre une autre Charge.

Nos Indiens Se Conduisent fort bien, reconnoissent chaque Jour les Environs du Camp, et j'ay toujours des Chasseurs en Campagne: Nous n'avons aperçu aucune trace d'Ennemis mais je Suppose qu'ils ne tarderont pas a venir nous reconnoitre.

J'ay fait partir ce matin, le Capt^{ne} Johny et Ses Catawba pour l'Ohio, et leur ai donné le Lieut. Chew des Virginiens jeune homme tres alerte avec deux autres hommes: Ils ont ordre de tacher de faire un Prisonier, et de reconnoitre les forces de l'Enemy.

Deux autres Partis chacun de 15 Cherokee et 15 de nos gens Sous les ordres du Capt^{ne} Clayton, Capt^{ne} Ward, Lieut Crawford and Lieut. Blythe partent demain matin pour reconnoitre les Chemins au delà des Allegheny; avec les directions dont je vous ai informé dans ma derniere.

Le Poste de Shingalamuch n'est pas Si facile à reconnoitre. Il y a 30 miles d'Icy a Franks Town, and 70 depuis là au travers de Montagnes continuelles: Les Indiens ne paroissent pas disposés à faire cette Course, je verray Si je puis les y engager, et leur donner une couple de nos gens.

L'approbation que vous avés bien voulu donner à ce que j'ai fait me dedommage amplement des Peines que je puis avoir eu: Avec des Troupes formées j'aurois perdu moins de tems, mais ces gens n'ont jamais été ensemble, et tout leur paroît nouveau et difficile:

J'espere que nous ne Serons pas obligés de reduire la Ration Sur le Pied fixé par le Gen^l Abercrombie: Ces Provinciaux ont déjà été mecontents de n'avoir plus autant de Vivres qu'ils en recevoient de leurs Provinces, et si on leur parloit de retrancher encore quelque Chose, on les mettroit de fort mauvaise humeur; Le travail et l'air vif de ces montagnes leur donne un appetit qui leur fait toujours trouver la Ration trop petite: J'avois mis des le commencem^t les officiers Sur le Pied d'une Seule Ration avant d'avoir reçu l'ordre du General communiqué par le Major Halkett.

Je vous Suis extremement obligé de l'attention que vous avés faite à ma Recommandation p^r la dette du Docteur Ross: Cela fera un tres bon Effet.

Dans l'Incertitude Si notre Route projetée sera praticable, Ne trouveriés vous pas à propos de faire envoyer des Vivres à Cumberland pour un mois au lieu des 15 Jours que M^r Walker S'est

(June 28, 1758)

engagé à fournir aux Troupes de Virginie, apres leur arrivée?

Je Suis Si occupé de petits details, et Si Souvent interrompu que je puis à peine trouver un moment pour vous ecrire, Si j'oublie quelque Chose vous me le pardonneres, de meme que les Repetitions, n'ayant pas le tems de copier aucune Lettre.

Je Suis avec un Entier devouement

Monsieur

Votre tres humble, et tres obeïssant serviteur

HENRY BOUQUET

P:S: Un Soldat des Troupes de Virginie qui etoit allé en Party du coté du Fort avec quelques Cherokee est arrivé dans ce moment au Camp, presque mort de faim ayant été 8 Jours Sans vivres. Il dit que les Indiens qui etoient avec luy ont tué et Scalpé un François qui chassoit, et S'enfuirent d'abord avec leur Scalp; à environ 20 Milles du Fort, il fut mordu par un Rattle Snake: Les Indiens lui donnerent une Racine qu'il devoit macher, avalant sa Salive et lavant la Blessure: Sa Jambé enfla si fort qu'il ne put les Suivre, et ils l'abandonèrent Il continua de macher Ses Racines, et il est à peu près guery:

Ils n'ont vu qu'un Party de 30 Indiens allant du coté du Nord, et deux françois dont l'un fut tué et l'autre gagna le Fort, qui etoit tout prés mais il ne l'a pas vu,

[Endorsed] Letter Col^o Bouquet Camp near Raestown 28th June

[TRANSLATION]

At the Camp near Reas Town 28th June 1758.

Sir,

I arrived here the 24th with the Pennsylvania regiment and the detachment of Virginia troops. I received your letter of the 19th on the 25th of this month, and as I had only the same express to send you, I have kept him until the present time so that I could give you an account of the establishment of this post.

The road beyond Juniatta is very good, and all the woods are full of excellent forage. Since my arrival I have been almost constantly on horseback, searching with Captain Gordon for a terrain

(June 23, 1758)

suitable for the proposed plan. We have searched without avail, and have found only high ground without water, or water in low and vulnerable places. Of the two inconveniences we finally chose the least and decided on the location which seemed least objectionable. The fort intended to contain our stores will be on a height, and will have a communication with a water supply which cannot be cut off.

Work was begun this morning, and will be pushed with all possible dispatch. From the very start I encountered a difficulty which I had foreseen, in that the Virginia troops do not wish to work without being paid. The Pennsylvanians have all offered voluntarily to work for a gill of rum a day. While awaiting your orders, I shall have the former mount guard, and employ the latter on the works.

If one wished to put it on the basis of paying the troops in America when they must work, the army would cost nearly four times as much, because no step can be taken without axe or spade in hand. If I had enough troops, I should send them to Fort Cumberland to remove the bad example they give. But you will see by the enclosed report that I am weakened by the detachments left in the rear.

I am writing to Sir John to have them relieved as soon as he can, by the Americans, the Highlanders, or the companies from North Carolina, in order to enable me to push the construction of this post with the necessary diligence.

I have received all the convoys, and sent the wagons to Carlisle for another load.

Our Indians are behaving very well, scouting every day in the vicinity of the camp, and I always have hunters in the field. We have noticed no sign of the enemy, but I suppose that they will lose no time in coming to reconnoiter us.

This morning I sent off Captain Johny and his Catawbas to the Ohio, and gave them Lieut. Chew of the Virginians, a very alert young man, with two other men. They have orders to try and take a prisoner, and to reconnoiter the enemy's forces.

Two other parties, each with 15 Cherokees and 15 of our men, under the command of Captain Clayton, Captain Ward, Lieut. Crawford, and Lieut. Blythe, are leaving tomorrow morning to

(June 28, 1758)

reconnoiter the roads beyond the Alleghenies, with the instructions I reported in my last.

The post of Shingalamuch is not so easy to reconnoiter. It is 30 miles from here to Franks Town, and 70 from there across continuous mountains. The Indians do not seem inclined to make this journey; I shall see if I can persuade them to make it, and give them a couple of our men.

The approval which you were pleased to give what I have done is an ample reward for the troubles I may have had. With organized troops I should have lost less time, but these men have never been together, and everything seems new and difficult for them.

I hope that we shall not be obliged to reduce the rations to the rate fixed by General Abercrombie. These provincials have already been dissatisfied at no longer having as much food as they used to receive from their provinces, and if they were told of being cut down still more, it would put them in a very bad humor. The work and the brisk air of the mountains gives them an appetite which always makes them find the ration too small. From the beginning, I had put the officers on the footing of a single ration, before receiving the general's order communicated by Major Halkett.

I am very much obliged for the attention you have given my recommendation regarding Doctor Ross's debt. That will have a very good effect.

Since we are uncertain whether our proposed route will be practicable, wouldn't you find it expedient to send provisions to Cumberland for a month, instead of the 15 days for which Mr. Walker has contracted to supply the Virginia troops, after their arrival?

I am so busy with small details and so often interrupted that I can scarcely find a moment to write to you. If I forget something, you will pardon it, as well as the repetitions, for I do not have time to copy any letters.

I am with complete devotion,
Sir,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

HENRY BOUQUET

P.S. A soldier of the Virginia troops, who went out scouting toward the fort with some Cherokees, has just returned to camp, almost dead

(June 28, 1758)

from hunger, having gone 8 days without food. He says that the Indians who were with him killed and scalped a Frenchman who was hunting, and fled at first with the scalp. About 20 miles from the fort, he was bitten by a rattlesnake. The Indians gave him a root which he was to chew, swallowing his saliva and washing the wound. His leg swelled so much that he could not follow them, and they abandoned him. He continued to chew the roots, and he is almost cured.

They saw only one party of 30 Indians, going toward the north, and two Frenchmen, of whom one was killed, and the other reached the fort, which was very near, but he did not see it.

(June 30, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO SIR JOHN ST. CLAIR

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 51, A. Df. S.]

Camp near Reas Town 30th June 1758

J'ay receu, Mon Cher Chevalier, votre Lettre du 27^e et me presse d'y repondre pour vous prier de faire incessamment relever tous les Postes de Communication depuis Loudoun icy, et me faire joindre par les Compagnies du Reg^t de Pensilvanie que j'y ay laissées.

Je n'ay que 811 homes à employer, et j'ay outre les gardes, à construire un Fort, et les Magazins de l'armée.

Je Suis obligé de Batir à la hate des Couverts pour les Provisions, et Munitions, ce qui retarde l'ouvrage, que je dois faire deux fois.

Les Troupes de Virginie font difficulté de travailler Sans etre payées: N'ayant point encore d'ordre precis du General là dessus, Je leur faisois faire le Service pendant que les Pensilvaniens travailloient; mais cet arrangement faisant naitre à chaque Instant des obstacles, J'ay donné ordre ce Soir qu'ils fournissent leur Contingent comme les autres, donnant un Jill de Rum par Jour à chaque Travailleur.

Sir John St. Clair Bart

(June 30, 1758)

Ce ne Sera jamais mon Avis que l'on paye le Soldat en Amerique pour Son travail en Campagne. Cela peut passer en Europe où il n'a point de Provisions, et où l'on a peu d'ouvrage à faire, mais icy où l'on ne peut faire un pas qu'à force de travail, Si l'on Se mettoit Sur ce Pied là, Cette Armée couteroit au Gouvernement plus que trois Armées de meme force en Europe.

La Communication par Fort Frederic à Cumberland sera plus courte que par Reas Town, et puis que le General l'a approuvée, il ne faut pas perdre un moment à l'ouvrir.

J'envoye ordre au Col. Washington d'y employer immediatement 300 hommes, y comprenant les Troupes de Mariland qui Sont avec luy, et de laisser à Cumberland une garnison Suffisante.

Avec le reste des Troupes il doit ouvrir le Chemin jusqu'à Reas Town.

S'ils manquent d'outils, come je le Suppose, vous pourrés leur en fournir de la Proportion venué d'Angleterre.

J'en ay laissé pour prés de 200 Hommes à Loudoun et comme nous en avons grand besoin, Surtout de haches, Je vous prie de nous les faire envoyer, ne laissant à ce Fort que la quantité necessaire pour reparer les Chemins.

Je vous expedie les outils de Mineurs que vous avés demandé par les Chariots qui partiront le 2^e Juillet.

J'aurois besoin de quelques Chevaux legers pour Escortes, Faites S'il vous Plait partir les premiers qui Seront prêts.

J'ay eu ce Soir des nouvelles d'un de mes Partis de Allegheny Hill; Les Indiens leur font esperer de trouver un bon Chemin.

Je ne Scais Si nos Cherokee Seront toujours d'aussi bonne humeur, mais ils ont fait aujourd'hui ce que je n'ay jamais oui d'aucun Indien. C'est de travailler pour nous, et d'aporter quantité d'Ecorce pour couvrir nos Magazins. Ceux qui estoient allés avec un Party à Cumberland Sont revenus dans un Jour, et raportent que le Chemin est fort uni.

Si le General approuve les Chevaux de Bat Envoyés nous en une Brigade des qu'ils Seront prêts, Les 26 Chariots qui Sont arrivés ce Soir ont été 3 jours et demy depuis Littleton.

(June 30, 1758)

Il vaudroit mieux ~~les~~ acheter ces Chevaux parceque Si on les prend par Contract, on Sera Servi comẽ avec les Chariots, de tout ce que la Province peut fournir de plus mauvais.

Je crois qu'il faudroit à chaque Voyage faire visiter les Chariots, et reformer tout ce qui est mauvais, parcequ'ils retardent les autres, et doublent la depense.

Je Suis bien Sincerement
Mon Cher Chevalier
Votre tres humble et tres obeïssant Serviteur

HENRY BOUQUET

[Endorsed] Letter Col^d Bouquett Camp near Raestown 30th June

[TRANSLATION]

Camp near Reas Town, 30th June, 1758.

I have received your letter of the 27th, my dear chevalier, and hasten to reply, to beg you to relieve immediately all the posts of the communication from Loudoun to this place, and to have me met by the companies of the Pennsylvania regiment which I left there.

I have only 811 men to use, and besides using them as guards, I have to construct a fort and the army storehouses.

I am obliged to build shelters for the provisions and munitions in a hurry, which doubly delays the work I must do.

The Virginia troops object to working without being paid. Not yet having any definite orders from the general on this matter, I have had them on duty while the Pennsylvanians were working; but this arrangement constantly giving rise to obstacles, I have given orders this evening that they should furnish their contingent like the others, giving a gill of rum a day to each worker.

It will never be my opinion that the soldier in America should be paid for his work on the campaign. That may be acceptable in Europe, where he gets no provisions, and where there is little work to be done; but here where not a step can be taken except by dint of work, if things were put on such a basis, this army would cost the government more than three armies of the same strength in Europe.

(June 30, 1758)

The communication through Fort Frederic to Cumberland will be shorter than through Reas Town, and since the general has approved it, not a moment should be lost in opening it.

I am sending orders to Colonel Washington to employ 300 men immediately for this purpose, including the Maryland troops which are with him, and to leave a sufficient garrison at Cumberland.

With the rest of the troops he is to open the road as far as Reas Town.

If they need tools, as I suppose they do, you can supply them with some from the allotment arrived from England.

I left tools enough for about 200 men at Loudoun, and as we need them badly, especially axes, I beg you to have them sent to us, leaving at this fort only the number necessary to repair the roads.

I am forwarding you the sappers' tools which you have requested, by the wagons which will leave on the 2nd of July.

I would need some light cavalry for escorts. Please dispatch the first that are ready.

This evening I had news of one of my parties on Allegheny Hill. The Indians give them hope of finding a good road.

I do not know if our Cherokees will always be so well disposed, but today they have done what I have never heard of any Indian doing before. That is working for us, and carrying a quantity of bark to roof our storehouses. Those who had gone with a party to Cumberland returned in one day, and report that the road is very level.

If the general approves the pack horses, send them to us in a body as soon as they are ready. The 26 wagons which arrived this evening took 3 and a half days in coming from Littleton.

It would be better to buy these horses, because if they are taken on contract, we shall fare the same as with the wagons, by getting all the worst ones that the province can furnish.

I think it would be necessary to inspect the wagons on each trip, and repair all the defects, because they delay the others, and double the expense.

I am very sincerely,

My dear chevalier,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

HENRY BOUQUET

(July 11, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GEN. JOHN FORBES

[P. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 53, A. L. S.]

Camp near Reas Town 11th July 1758

Monsieur

C'est avec la plus grande Satisfaction que je reçois dans ce moment votre Lettre du 6^e Cour^t. Etant fort inquiet de n'en avoir point depuis le 19^e de Juin.

Le Changement de Route dans une Saison Si avancée me paroissoit une Mesure hazardée, et quoique je vous l'aye proposée, ce n'a été qu'au cas que celle çy fut impraticable, vous priant en meme tems de vouloir bien ne rien determiner à cet Egard, jusqu'a ce que je vous eusse rendu Compte de l'Etat des Chemins jusqu'à Reas Town.

Je Suis bien content d'apprendre que vous ne vous etes pas laissé gagner Sur ce Point: Les Chemins Sont mauvais, mais l'experience prouve qu'ils Sont praticables, et la communication avec Cumberland est tres bonne, Sans montagnes, et Sera incessamment ouverte, y ayant 300 hommes qui coupent de l'autre coté, et 200 de celui çy pour les rencontrer.

Toutes les Lettres que je reçois de Virginie ne Sont remplies que de l'Impossibilité de trouver un Passage au travers de Lawrell Hill, et de la facilité de passer par le Chemin de Braddock; Ceci est une affaire de Party de Province à Province, où nous n'avons rien à faire, et j'ay toujours évité de repondre un mot Sur ce Chapitre, etant persuadé que nous trouverons un Passage, et qu'en ce cas là nous devons par bien des Raisons preferer cette Route, Si non pour toute l'armée, du moins pour un gros detachement.

Je Suis fâché de ne pouvoir vous assurer positivement de la possibilité de ce Passage. Les Coquins d'Indiens que j'avois envoyé pour cette decouverte avec 4 officiers et 30 de nos gens, les ayant abandonnés Sous pretexte que leurs Conjurations etoient mauvaise, ce qui les obligea faute de vivres de revenir Sans rien faire.

J'y ay renvoyé un Party de 100 hommes avec seulemt. 4

General Forbes

(July 11, 1758)

Indiens et des vivres pour 10 Jours Sur des Chevaux de Bat, ne voulant plus laisser en leur Pouvoir de deconcerter nos Mesures, je les attens dans 3 Jours.

Par toutes les Personnes desinteressées qui ont passé d'Icy à Fort du Quesne, j'apprens que l'on pourra avoir un Chemin de Chariots au travers de Lawrell Hill, et que de l'autre coté il n'y a plus que des petites montagnes qui ne peuvent nous arreter, avec du fourage et de l'Eau Sur toute la Route. Le Pis aller est de Suivre l'Indian Path, ne prenant que des Chevaux de Bat, et d'envoyer le gros Bagage et l'artillerie par l'autre Route, mais j'espere que nous n'en Serons pas reduits là.

Les Catawbas nous ont quittés comme des Canailles, nous ayant apporté un Scalp, reconnu par les Cherokee pour un vieux Scalp qu'ils leur donnerent eux memes au Printems. Je Supprime les details jusques à votre arrivée, mais pour les Consequences j'ay prié le Col Washington d'ecrire au Gouverneur de Virginie, d'en faire porter des Plaintes à leur Nation. Le Cap^{ne} Jonny qui les commande n'a receu que des mepris à Cumberland et j'espere à Winchester, ce qui pourra prevenir la meme desertion parmi les autres.

Les Cherokee ont envoyé deux Partis Sur l'Ohio, je leur ai donné de nos gens avec Eux; Ayant toujours observé cette Regle Suivant vos ordres; on ne peut s'en departir Sans etre leur dupe.

Un autre Party de nos gens est aussi en Campagne ainsi j'espere d'avoir bientôt des Nouvelles.

Nous avons été Servis d'une maniere indigne avec les Chariots; Quelques un de Ceux qui avoient de bons Chevaux quand on les a appréciés, les ont gardé et ont envoyé des Rosses qui ne peuvent Se trainer.

Les Chemins Sont Semés de Chariots brisés, Les Waggon Maitres pour le plupart ne valent rien. Les officiers qui les escortent ont encore augmenté le mal, ce qui m'a obligé de leur defendre de se meler des Chevaux et des Chariots jusqu'à nouvel ordre.

À moins que vous ne puissiez trouver un honete homme, habile, et actif pour Waggon maitre General vous ne pourrés etablir l'ordre dans cette importante branche. J'espere que vous aurés approuvé le Systeme des Chevaux de Bat, mais ils doivent etre en bon Etat. Cent Chariots pourroient Suffire pour transporter les Munitions, et ce qui ne peut etre charge sur les Chevaux. Ceux qui Servent au transport des Magazins ne Seront pas capables de Suivre l'Expedition, il faudroit des Chariots fraix, ou que les Proprietaires changent les Chevaux, ou perdre 15 Jours à les laisser reposer.

(July 11, 1758)

Nos Magazins n'avancent point, comme vous verrez par le retour çy Joint.

Nos gens Sont fort harassés et je Souhaitte que nous puissions bientôt recevoir les nouvelles Levées, qui des qu'elles Sont armées, Se formeront plus vite au Camp qu'à Carlisle.

Pour les Troupes réglées je crois qu'elles ne devraient arriver icy que lors que les magasins Seront formés, et tout préparé pour la marche afin de ne pas consumer les vivres transportés avec tant de Peines, et de depense.

Les troupes de Virginie Sont à Cumberland avec des vivres pour trois semaines: des qu'il vous Sera possible de determiner votre Route, Sur les Raports que je vous enverray, il Sera tems de les mettre en mouvement.

J'en ay fait venir 200 hommes icy, mais des que je recevray du Renfort, je Souhaitteroie de les renvoyer à Cumberland: Ils paroissent travailler à regret ~~pour~~ dans une autre Province, et Si les deux Batt: de Pensilvanie Sont complets, nous pourrons finir tout l'ouvrage avec Eux.

Le Fort avance malgré les difficultés de creuser dans plusieurs Endroits dans le Roc; Nous avons des Magazins prêts pour trois mois de Provisions, et les Stokades Sont plus d'un tiers placées.

La Scituation est bonne, et l'Eau excellente.

J'ay continué à faire travailler le Soldat Sans autre Paye qu'un Jill de Rum. Les gens de metier reçoivent un Shilling par Jour, ou neuf Sols et le Rum, argent de Philad^e. Ils y Sont à present accoutumés, et il n'y a plus de plaintes.

Vous ne trouverez pas les Choses aussi avancées que Je le Souhaitteroie, mais j'espere qu'avec un peu d'Indulgence pour des Troupes de Province, vous ne Serés pas mecontent de nous.

Le renforcement d'Indiens est une agreable nouvelle, Sur tout dans ce tems çy, où l'on ne Sera plus obligé de les laisser rouiller dans l'Inaction.

Mons^r Glen est à Cumberland, et disposé à Se rendre icy, des qu'il Sera Sur de votre arrivée.

(July 11, 1758)

Je lui ecris de meme qu'au Col. Byrd, de tacher d'envoyer icy les nouveaux Indiens: Je crains qu'ils ne se mettent dans l'Esprit comme les 60 du Col. Byrd de ne vouloir prendre aucune autre Route que celle de Braddock qu'ils connoissent.

S'il en est tems encore je vous prie d'envoyer ordre à Gist de faire marcher le Little Carpenter /au cas qu'il arrive/ en droiture à Reas Town par la Route de Pensylvanie, pour les Raisons çy dessus.

Bosomworth ira demain à Cumberland pour les pourvoir, et tacher de les amener; Il continuë de diriger fort bien Ses Indiens: Il nous en est arrivé ce Soir cinq de ceux que nous avons laissé à Loudoun, et ensuite ceux que le Capⁿe Paris a amenés de Frederic.

Je ne comprends pas Sur quel fondement Sir John S'est persuadé que l'on ne peut trouver un Chemin depuis icy Sans tomber dans celui de Braddock: Le Pays que nous avons à traverser etant absolument inconnu, excepté les Routes des Indians Traders, qui ne Sont pas gens à observations, et Sur le Raport desquels on ne peut gueres compter: Nous en Scaurons la verité, quand je devrois y aller moy même: Le detour n'est pas grand en passant par Reas Town pour aller à Cumberland, et quelque Soit Lawrell Hill, vous pouvés en toute Sureté Suivre votre premier Plan, et former vos Magazins icy.

Dans le Journal du Capⁿe Ward, Vous trouverés qu'il fait mention d'outils; Ce Sont ceux que le Col. Burd y enterra après la defaite, et que j'ay envoyé reconoitre.

J'y joins les Instructions que je leur ai données et que je leur ai fait lire plusieurs fois, ne voulant rien leur donner par Ecrit qui put decouvrir nos Vuës, mais Seulement un ordre d'aller en Party, pour avoir des nouvelles des Ennemis.

Personne ne Souhaitte plus de vous voir que moy, mais à moins que vous n'ayés vu le tout passer devant vous, Je crains que vous n'ayés des retards à essuyer, Surtout pour le transport des Provisions, que arrivent Si lentement, et se consomment bien vite.

Au moment que j'auray des nouvelles de nos Partys, Je vous enverray un Express.

Il nous faut une grosse quantité de fer, et de l'acier, pour fournir à la Reparation continuelle des Chariots, ferrer les Chevaux &c La quantité que le Capⁿe Gordon a aportée etant destinée à d'autres usages.

(July 11, 1758)

Si vous ne pouvés venir bientot, Je vous prie de m'envoyer un Warrant pour les Courts martial generl Il faut faire un Exemple pour arreter la desertion, Nous avons icy un hoñme qui a offert Ses Services pour pendre.

J'ay ordonné au dernier Waggon Maitre qui est party d'examiner tous les Chariots brisés Sur la Route pour vous en rendre Compte, il conviendrait d'envoyer un Wheelwright et un Marechal à Loudoun, et Littleton pour les reparer, ferrer les Chevaux &c

Les Sabres ou plutot hangers que l'on a donné aux Chevaux legers Sont une Moquerie, C'est leur principale arme, et ils ne pourroient tuer un Poulet avec ce petit Couteau; Je compte beaucoup Sur Eux à cause de la Surprise que cause toujours la nouveauté et je Souhaitterois que vous voulussies leur faire acheter des Sabres courbes, dont ils pussent faire usage dans l'occasion: Cette depense de plus n'est rien Si nous reussissons Et Si nous echouons tout Sera egalelement trop Cher.

Je Suis tres respectueusement

Monsieur

Votre tres humble, et tres obeïssant Serviteur

HENRY BOUQUET

P:S: Les Express doivent etre escortés sur la Route.

[Endorsed] Col: Bouquet Raes town July 11th

[Second Endorsement] Col^o Bouquet Camp Raestown July 11th 1758

[TRANSLATION]

Camp near Reas Town 11th July 1758

Sir,

It was with the greatest satisfaction that I just now received your letter of the 6th of this month, as I was very uneasy about having none since the 19th of June.

The change of route at such an advanced season seemed to me a hazardous measure, and although I proposed it to you, it

(July 11, 1758)

was only in case this one was impracticable, asking you at the same time not to decide anything in that regard until I had reported to you on the state of the roads as far as Reas Town.

I am very pleased to learn that you did not allow yourself to be influenced in this matter. The roads are bad, but experience proves that they are practicable, and the communication with Cumberland is very good, not mountainous, and will be open very soon, as there are 300 men cutting from the other end, and 200 from this end to meet them.

All the letters I receive from Virginia are filled with nothing but the impossibility of finding a passage across Lawrell Hill, and the ease of going by Braddock's road. This is a matter of politics between one province and another, in which we have no part; and I have always avoided saying a word on this subject, as I am certain that we shall find a passage, and that -- in that case -- we should for many reasons prefer this route, if not for the whole army, at least for a large detachment.

I am sorry that I cannot assure you positively of the possibility of this passage, as the Indian rascals I had sent to explore it with 4 officers and 30 of our men deserted them under the pretext that their omens were bad, which forced them for lack of provisions to return without doing anything.

I have sent back a party of 100 men with only 4 Indians and provisions for 10 days on pack horses, as I no longer wished to leave it in their power to disrupt our plans. I expect them in 3 days.

From all the disinterested persons who have gone from here to Fort du Quesne, I learn that it is possible to have a wagon road across Lawrell Hill, and that on the other side there is nothing but some small mountains which cannot stop us, with forage and water all the way. The last resort is to follow the Indian Path, taking only pack horses, and sending the heavy baggage and the artillery by the other route, but I hope we shall not be reduced to that.

The Catawbas have left us like scoundrels, after bringing us one scalp, which was recognized by the Cherokees as an old scalp which they themselves gave them in the spring. I am omitting details until your arrival, but for the time being I have asked Col. Washington to write to the governor of Virginia, to make complaints about it to their tribe. Captain Jonny who commands them received only scorn at Cumberland and, I hope, at Winchester, which may prevent the same desertion among the others.

(July 11, 1758)

The Cherokees have sent two parties to the Ohio; I gave them some of our men to go with them, as I have always observed this rule, following your orders. We cannot deviate from this without being their dupe.

Another party of our men is also in the field, so I hope to have news very soon.

We were very shamefully supplied with wagons. Some who had good horses when they were appraised, kept them and sent nags who were unable to drag themselves along.

The roads are strewn with broken wagons. The wagon masters for the most part are good for nothing. The officers who are escorting them have added further to the evil, which has obliged me to forbid them to meddle with horses and wagons until further orders.

Unless you can find an honest, able, and industrious man for general wagon master, you cannot establish order in this important department. I hope that you have approved the organization of pack horses, but they ought to be in good condition. A hundred wagons might be enough to transport munitions and what cannot be loaded on the horses. Those used to carry stores will not be capable of following the expedition. New wagons would be necessary, or else the owners must change horses, or lose a fortnight to let them rest.

Our stores are not going forward, as you will see by the enclosed return.

Our men are very weary, and I hope that we may soon receive some new recruits, who will more readily be put in shape at the camp than in Carlisle, as soon as they are armed.

As for the regular troops, I believe that they should not arrive here until the stores are made up and everything ready for the march, so as not to consume the provisions transported with so much trouble and expense.

The Virginia troops are at Cumberland with provisions for three weeks. As soon as you are able to decide on your route from the reports I shall send you, it will be time to start them off.

I had 200 men sent here, but as soon as I receive reinforcements, I should like to send them to Cumberland. They seem to work grudgingly in another province, and if the two Pennsylvania battalions are filled, we can finish the whole job with them.

(July 11, 1758)

The fort progresses, in spite of the difficulties of digging in several places in the rock. We have storehouses ready for three months' provisions, and more than a third of the stockades are in place.

The location is good, and the water excellent.

I have continued to have the soldier work with no other pay than a gill of rum. The skilled workmen receive a shilling a day, or nine cents, Philadelphia money, and the rum. They are used to this now, and there are no more complaints.

You will not find things as far along as I should have wished; but I hope that, with a little indulgence for the provincial troops, you will not be dissatisfied with us.

The Indian reinforcement is agreeable news, especially at this time when it will no longer be necessary to let them grow rusty in idleness.

Mr. Glen is at Cumberland, and ready to come here as soon as he is sure of your arrival.

I am writing to him as well as to Col. Byrd, for them to try to send the new Indians here. I am afraid that they, like the 60 with Col. Byrd, will take it into their heads to be unwilling to take any other route than Braddock's, which they know.

If there is still time, I beg you to send orders to Gist to send the Little Carpenter (in case he arrives) straight to Reas Town by the Pennsylvania Road, for the reasons given above.

Bosomworth will go to Cumberland tomorrow to supply them, and to try to bring them here. He continues to manage his Indians very well. This evening five of them arrived, whom we had left at Loudoun, and then those that Captain Paris brought from Frederic.

I do not understand on what grounds Sir John is convinced that no road can be found beyond this place without dropping down to Braddock's. As the country we have to cross is absolutely unknown, except for the paths of the Indian Traders, who are not observant men, and whose reports are hardly reliable, we shall know the truth about it, when I must go there myself. The detour is not long, going to Cumberland by way of Reas Town, and whatever Lawrell Hill may be, you can in all safety follow your first plan and establish your storehouses here.

(July 11, 1758)

In Captain Ward's journal, you will find that he makes mention of tools. They are the ones that Col. Burd buried there after the defeat, and which I have sent men to look for.

I enclose the instructions which I have given them, and made them read several times, as I did not wish to give them anything in writing which might disclose our plans, but only an order to go scouting to get news of the enemy.

No one wishes to see you more than I; but unless you had seen to everything yourself, I am afraid that you would have had to endure many delays, especially in the transport of provisions, which are arriving so slowly and are consumed so quickly.

The moment I have news from our parties, I shall send you an express.

We need a large quantity of iron and steel, to be used in the continual repair of the wagons, to shoe the horses, etc. The quantity Captain Gordon brought is intended for other purposes.

If you cannot come soon, I beg you to send me a warrant for general courts martial. An example must be made to stop desertion. We have a man here, who has offered his services to do the hanging.

I have ordered the last wagon master who left to examine all the broken wagons on the road, to report to you about it. It would be well to send a wheelwright and a blacksmith to Loudoun and Littleton to repair them. shoe the horses, etc.

The sabers, or rather hangers, which were given to the light cavalry, are a joke. It is their principal weapon, and they could not kill a chicken with this tiny knife. I am expecting much from them because of the surprise which novelty always causes, and I should like you to have curved sabers bought for them, which they could use on occasion. This expense, moreover, is nothing if we succeed; and if we fail, everything will be likewise too expensive.

I am very respectfully,

Sir,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

HENRY BOUQUET

P.S. The express ought to be escorted on the road.

(July 15, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GEN. JOHN FORBES

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 57, A. L. S.]

Camp near Reas Town 15^e Juillet 1758

Monsieur

Je n'ai reçu qu'hier votre Lettre du 27^e Juin, qui par je ne sçai quelle aventure, a été trouvée à Littleton par Sir Allen, entre les mains d'un Charretier qui la reportoit de Reas Town.

Je receus celle du 11^e Cour^t avant hier, avec vos Ordres contenus dans les Lettres de Mess^{rs} Grant, et Halkett: J'y réponds par articles comme ils se trouvent Sous mes yeux.

Je crois vous avoir mandé que l'Etablissement de Shingle clamusche est une Chimere; Sur le raport de deux differens Partys qui y ont passé, il n'y a personne, et il y a apparence que les Cherokee ont pris Wyoming pour l'autre.

Le Delawar Ambas qui a accompagné le volontaire Dunlap dans Sa Course Sur l'Ohio, ayant donné de bonnes Preuves de Sa fidelité: J'ay obtenu des Cherokee de le recevoir, et ils lui envoient un String de Wampum: Cet Indien pourroit être nécessaire quand nous Serons Sur les Lieux, pour pousser la negotiation entamée, et j'ay chargé Dunlap de l'aller chercher.

Je prends cette occasion pour vous prier de recomander ce jeune homme au Gouverneur pour une Comission: Il connoit les Bois comme un Sauvage, et peut rendre quelque Service avec les Rangers.

Malgré tous les avertissemens, ordres, et frequentes visites, Je n'ay pu reussir encore à rendre les gardes vigilantes, quoi que je n'aye pas pardonné une faute de cette Nature.

Je ne connais plus qu'un moyen de tirer les Officiers Provinciaux de leur Indolence, qui est d'en faire casser un, quand l'armée Sera assemblée.

Les Comp^{es} d'Ouvriers du Reg^t de Byrd Sont un bon Etablissement; Ne trouveriez vous pas à propos d'en former une dans chaque Batt. de Pensilvanie, avec une de Rangers, des que le tout aura joint?

(July 15, 1758)

Tous nos Detachemens ou Partys ont les memes Marques Que les Indiens, un bandeau jaune autour du front, & une bande flotante de meme Couleur autour du Bras.

Deux hommes ont été Scalpés avant hier, et un 3^e pris par 6 Indiens qui S'etoient dit Cherokee au Party qui les rencontra pres de Cumberland, on les poursuit pour tacher de rattraper le Prisonier, Les Indiens S'etant allé poster Sur les Passages.

Pour prevenir dans la Suite une pareille deception, J'eus hier un grand Conseil avec les Cherokee, où je leur rapellai combien de fois ils avoient été avertis de ne jamais Sortir Sans ces marques, cependant ils les negligeroient: Je leur declaray que j'avois donné ordre à tous nos gens de tirer Sur tous les Indiens qu'ils rencontreroient Sans ces marques, et que Si quelcun de leurs gens etoit tué, ce Seroit leur faute: Ils me dirent que cela etoit fort juste, qu'ils ne sortiroient plus du Camp Sans leur Bandeau et que si ceux qui l'oublieroient etoient tués: Ils ne S'en plaindroit pas: Ils vont à la decouverte tous les Jours, et je fais battre les Environs par nos Chasseurs, ce qui n'empchera pas que nous ne perdions quelques hommes, par le necessité d'envoyer chaque Jour des gens pour chercher les Chevaux dans les Bois.

Vos ordres ont été lus à toutes les Troupes icy, et envoyés au Fort Cumberland.

J'ay donné ordre qu'ils fissent reconnoitre la Route de _____ à tout Evenement cela Servira à decevoir l'Ennemy.

J'attens chaque Jour le gros Party que j'ay envoyé au delà des Montagnes, des qu'ils arriveront je vous enverray votre Exprés.

Sir Allen McLean Sera demain icy avec deux Comp^{es} La garnison du Poste de la Juniatta consiste en 100 hommes des nouvelles Levées et un Detachem^t des 2 Batt de Pensilv: qui ont ordre de rejoindre des que l'ouvrage Sera à peu prés fini; Le Capⁿ^e Gordon qui y est alle hier me marque que ce Sera dans quatre Jours.

Une Comp^e de Highlanders restera à Littleton jusqu'à ce que vous la fassiés relever. L'autre escortera le premier Convoy pour le Camp.

Les Provisions arrivent en abondance. Je receus hier 70 Chariots, en bon ordre, et à ma grande satisfaction J'y vis de bons Chevaux, ce qui me fait esperer que vous pourrés en choisir 100 en Etat de Suivre l'Expedition, ce que je crois toujours Suffisant, avec des Chevaux de Bat pour le reste.

(July 15, 1758)

Je vous prie de faire faire le Calcul du nombre qui Sera necessaire pour transporter les vivres de depots en depots, avec l'augmentation pour les accidents, &c comptant qu'un Cheval porte les vivres d'un Jour pour Cent homes.

Des que je Serai renforcé par les nouvelles Levées et que les 3 Batt. Seront formés, je pourrai envoyer 150, ou 200 hommes a Fr..T..n, avec des Chevaux de Bat. Ils pourront pousser des Partys en Avant. La distance d'Içy est d'environ 35 miles; Le Sentier qui va à l'Ohio est bon, mais le detour est de près de 80 miles.

J'ay trouvé un moyen fort expeditif de retrancher les Camps. J'espere que vous l'approuverés pour sa Simplicité.

La Communication avec ce Poste avancé Sera tenuë ouverte au moyen d'un detachem^t de 30 homes aussi retranchés à moitié chemin.

Les 500 homes qui Sont sur la Route au Fort Cumberland n'avancent gueres à cause des marais qu'ils faut couvrir de Chaussées, mais le Chemin Sera bon, et Sans montagne. Il y a environ 20 m. de coupé.

Il y aura deux Logg Houses à moitié Chemin bastionés aux deux angles opposés, et Se flanquant reciproquement aux deux cotes du Chemin: Elles pourront Servir de couvert à un Detachem^t et de magazin. ce Sera l'ouvrage d'une Couple de Jours.

M^r Glen Se proposoit de venir icy demain, mais comme nous n'avons aucun Couvert, je l'ay prié d'attendre encore quelques Jours, pour que nous puissions lui batir une Hutte, n'ayant pas à present un Soldat oisif dans le Camp.

Nous avons des Magasins pour recevoir 3 mois de Provisions pour l'armée, et nous en batirons pour les Bagages &c Les Planches nous arretent, quoi que nous ayons 10 Scies en action.

Il y a 18 fours construits, du Charbon fait, et je forme un Magazin de foin. Les 16 Indiens que le Cap^e Paris avoit amenés, nous ont quittés hier com^e des Coquins apres avoir promis solemnellem^t de faire la Campagne, Je fais peut etre tort à leur Conducteur, mais je crois qu'il a plutot cherché à Se faire valoir en les amenant sous l'appat de recevoir des Presens pour leurs Services passés, qu'il n'a cherché à leur en faire rendre de nouveaux. Ce n'est pas un hom^e a employer, malgré les recommandations que l'on peut vous donner à Carlisle. /Il partit avant hier pour Cumberland avec Bosomworth./

(July 15, 1758)

Les Catawbas, et Cherokee de Gist n'existoient que dans Son Imagination, et Sont reduits à 28 Tuscaroras, et Nantaways, plus propres à emporter nos Presens, qu'à combattre. Il ne faut plus compter que Sur nous mêmes: Je receus hier 28 Lettres, je reponds à ce qui concerne le Service directem^t et j'espere que le Major Grant, & Brigade Major m'excuseront pour aujourd'hui.

J'ay l'honneur d'etre avec un devouement entier

Monsieur

Votre tres Humble, et tres obeissant Serviteur

HENRY BOUQUET

180	3
180	
360	6 - 4 - 40 <u>miles</u>

[Endorsed] Col: Bouquet Raestown July 15th

[TRANSLATION]

Camp near Reas Town, July 15, 1758.

Sir,

I did not receive your letter of June 27th until yesterday. By I know not what chance, it was found at Littleton by Sir Allen, in the hands of a wagoner who was bringing it from Reas Town.

I received the one of the 11th of this month, the day before yesterday, with your orders contained in the letters of Messrs. Grant and Halkett. I am replying to it point by point, as they come before my eyes.

I think I informed you that the settlement at Shingle clamusche is an idle fancy. According to the report of two different parties who passed there, there is no one there; and it appears that the Cherokees took Wyoming for the other.

As the Delaware Ambas who accompanied the volunteer Dunlap on his trip to the Ohio has given good evidence of his fidelity, I have induced the Cherokees to receive him; and they are sending him a string of wampum. This Indian might be essential when we are on the spot, to push the negotiations already begun, and I have instructed Dunlap to go and look for him.

(July 15, 1758)

I am taking this opportunity to ask you to recommend this young man to the governor for a commission. He knows the woods like a savage, and can be of some service with the Rangers.

In spite of all the notices, orders, and frequent visits, I have not yet succeeded in making the guards vigilant, although I have never pardoned a fault of this kind.

I know of but one way to overcome the indolence of the provincial officers, which is to break one of them when the army is assembled.

The companies of workmen in Byrd's regiment are a good organization; wouldn't you find it well to form one in each Pennsylvania battalion, with one of Rangers, as soon as they are all together?

All our detachments or parties have the same marks as the Indians, a yellow band around the forehead, and a streamerlike band of the same color around the arm.

Two men were scalped, the day before yesterday, and a third taken by 6 Indians, who were said to be Cherokees, in the party which met them near Cumberland. They were pursued in an attempt to recover the prisoner, the Indians going to station themselves in the passes.

To prevent a like deception in the future, I held a great council yesterday with the Cherokees, in which I reminded them how many times they had been warned to never go out without these marks; however, they were neglecting them. I declared to them that I had given orders to all our men, to fire on all the Indians they encountered without these marks; and if some of their men were killed, it would be their own fault. They told me that this was very just; that they would go out no more from the camp without their band; and that if those who forgot it were killed, they would not complain about it. They go scouting every day, and I am having the hunters scour the neighborhood, which will not prevent us from losing some men, because of the necessity of sending men every day to look for the horses in the woods.

Your orders were read to all the troops here, and sent to Fort Cumberland.

I have given orders that the _____ route be reconnoitered. At all events, that will serve to deceive the enemy.

I am daily expecting the large party which I sent beyond the

(July 15, 1752)

mountains; as soon as they arrive, I shall send your express to you.

Sir Allen McLean will be here tomorrow with two companies. The garrison of the Juniatta post is made up of 100 men of the new recruits and a detachment of the 2 Pennsylvania battalions, who have orders to rejoin their regiment as soon as the work is nearly finished. Captain Gordon, who went there yesterday, tells me that this will be in four days.

One company of Highlanders will stay at Littleton until you have them relieved. The other will escort the first convoy to the camp.

The provisions are arriving in abundance. Yesterday I received 70 wagons, in good condition; and to my great satisfaction, I saw good horses, which makes me hope that you may be able to choose 100 of them, fit to accompany the expedition, which I still think sufficient, with pack horses for the rest.

I beg you to have an estimate made of the number which will be necessary to carry provisions from station to station, with allowance for accidents, etc., figuring on one horse carrying one day's provisions for a hundred men.

As soon as I am reinforced by the new recruits, and the 3 battalions are formed, I will be able to send 150 or 200 men to Fr..T..n, with pack horses. They will be able to send out advance parties. The distance from here is about 35 miles; the path leading to the Ohio is good, but the detour is almost 80 miles.

I have found a very expeditious means of entrenching the camps. I hope that you will approve of it, for its simplicity.

The communication with this advance post will be kept open by a detachment of 30 men, also entrenched halfway.

The 500 men on the road to Fort Cumberland are making little headway because of the swamps which they must bridge with causeways, but the road will be good and not mountainous. There are about 20 miles cut.

There will be two log houses halfway, with bastions at the two opposite corners, flanking each other on the two sides of the road. They may serve as shelter for a detachment, and as a storehouse. This will mean a couple of days' work.

Mr. Glen intended to come here tomorrow, but as we have no

(July 15, 1758)

shelter, I have asked him to wait some days more, so that we can build him a cabin, as we have no idle soldiers in the camp at the present time.

We have storehouses to hold 3 months' provisions for the army, and we shall build some for the baggage, etc. The planks are delaying us, although we have 10 saws at work.

There are 18 ovens built, charcoal has been made, and I am making a storehouse for hay. The 16 Indians whom Captain Paris had brought, left us yesterday like rascals, after having solemnly promised to take part in the campaign. Perhaps I wrong their leader, but I think he rather thought to put himself forward by bringing them under the lure of getting presents for their past services, instead of seeking to make them render new services. He is not a trustworthy man, in spite of the recommendations that may be given to you at Carlisle. (He left the day before yesterday to go to Cumberland with Bosomworth.)

Gist's Catawbas and Cherokees exist only in his imagination, and are reduced to 28 Tuscaroras and Nantaways, better fitted to carry off our presents than to fight. We must no longer count on any but ourselves. Yesterday I received 28 letters; I am replying to what concerns the service directly, and I hope that Major Grant and the brigade major will excuse me for today.

I have the honor to be, with complete devotion,
Sir,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

HENRY BOUQUET

(September 4, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GEN. JOHN FORBES

[B. II., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 60, A. Df.]

Letter to the General 4th Sept^r 1758

Monsieur

J'ay recue ce matin votre Lettre du 2^e. L'Esperance de vous voir bientot icy diminue beaucoup mes Inquietudes Sur la Position critique où nous Sommes; Nous n'avons plus qu'un mois de Provisions et vous avés peu de certitude de trouver assés de Chariots pour nous Soutenir et pousser en avant.

(September 4, 1758)

Il y a deux articles dans votre Lettre Sur lesquels je prens la liberté de vous presenter mes objections. L'un que si nous ne pouvons procurer de nouveaux Chariots, nous devons tirer le meilleur Party de ceux que nous avons: Je crois que nous ne pouvons rien faire du tout avec ce petit Nombre et que bien loin de pouvoir former des Magazins ils ne Suffisent pas pour la Consomption Journaillere: et qu'à la fin par leur decay nous Serions exposés à manquer de vivres et à nous retirer.

L'autre point regarde les delais auxquels nous Sommes forcés par le deffaut de Chariots: Il ne paroît point que les Ennemis aient encore un gros Corps d'Indiens, toutes les Intelligences s'accordent Sur ce Point qui l'on en voit tres peu autour du Fort, et ils ne nous ont jamais fort incommodés; S'ils les tiennent en arriere pour Sauver leurs Provisions, comme il est fort apparent, Ils ne les feront point venir que nous n'avancions, et S'ils viennent alors ils pourront toujours les retenir un mois durant la Crise de l'Expedition, dans ce Cas nos delais nous font plus de mal qu'à Eux, parce que nous avons tous nos gens à nourrir.

Pour la raison du traité Sur Pied avec les Indiens, Il me semble que la meilleure façon de traiter avec Eux est au moment où nous avons les moyens de les chatier, et par la disposition d'Esprit et de Lieu de ceux qui Sont etablis Sur l'Ohio; Ils n'oseront jamais quitter les françois, S'ils ne nous voyent pas en Etat et à portée de les battre, Et en ce cas encore un delay nous est nuisible.

Mais deux autres Raisons me paroissent encore plus fortes. L'un que l'armée commence visiblement à S'ennuyer et S'impatier. Leur ardeur S'evapore et je crains que bientôt le mecontentem^t ne Soit Suivi de murmures, et d'autres facheuses Consequences. Ma derniere Raison est d'un grand Poids pour moy parce qu'elle concerne votre Reputation: L'Angleterre et l'Amerique ont les yeux fixés Sur vous. Des trois Expeditions l'une a echoué, L'autre a ~~Succedé~~ réussi, mais tous ont agi, et nous restons dans l'Inaction; Il est facheux d'etre reduit à la Justification et quand on a à traiter avec le Public, Toutes les Raisons du Monde ne les Satisfait pas quand il est deceu dans Son attente.

Que repondrons nous a leurs Cris? Que nous manquons de Chariots. Ils diront qu'il est bien extraordinaire qu'etant avec 6000 depuis 3 mois dans une Province qui a autant et plus de Chariots que nous n'avons d'hom^{es}, avec et ayant le Pouvoir de les presser ~~que nous nous en laissions manquer~~. Ils n'entreront pas dans le detail des difficultés nous Serons condamnés generalement sur ce Point: Si nous alleguons la force Superieure de l'Ennemy

(September 4, 1758)

on nous demandera où nous les avons vus, et si Sur des Rapports une Armée reste en arriere, Et quels Ennemis? des Sauvages que nous avons l'on a vu ~~S'en~~ fuire au premier coup de fusil tiré dans l'Armée du Nord! Pardonnés moy la liberté que je prends de vous ~~ecrire-~~ représenter les objets Sous une face Si desagreable. Je crois que ~~il-~~ ~~est due~~ mon premier devoir est de vous faire connoître le vray, Je ~~vous dois faire l'indiquer [?]~~ Sans aggraver le mal ~~par les flateries~~ en le palliant: Je vous Suis Sincerem^t attaché par devoir comme à mon General, mais beaucoup plus par l'Impression que ~~vous avés~~ fait Sur moy ~~par~~ la Confiance entiere dont vous m'avés honoré, et vos excellens Procedés dans tout le Cours de cette affaire.

Après avoir approfondi le mal: Il faut tacher de trouver le Remede: Tout consiste à avoir des Chariots, Ce point obtenu Tout le reste est à votre disposition: Par le Choix des Posts, des Retranchemens et des precautions necessaires, vous pouvés vous Soutenir à la barbe meme de l'Ennemy, et vous Assurer l'avantage de le combattre S'il vous donne beau Jeu, ou l'obliger à vous attaquer avec tous les desavantages possibles.

~~Après avoir abattu ce Sujet de tous cotés~~ Pour y parvenir, Je ne ~~tra...~~ vois rien de mieux que de faire usage en meme tems de trois moyens differens.

1^o Continuer à negotier pour obtenir de gré à gré autant de Chariots que l'on pourra, en y employant tous les Sujets qui ont quelque Credit avec le Peuple, et prenant toutes les mesures possibles pour rassurer les Fermiers Sur leur Payment, ~~leur~~ en leur donnant quelque argent en avance, Sur le deffaut de fourages, en ~~contractant~~ Stipulant qu'ils S'en pourvoient eux memes, ou bien en recevront une telle quantité à telle Place, et enfin Sur les mauvais traitemens, en faisant imprimer vos ordres à tous les officiers qui Commandent les Escortes de ne point Se meler de la direction des Chariots, de Laisser ce Soins aux Wagonmasters, et Se Borner uniquement, à les couvrir et les defendre.

2^e Le Second moyen Seroit de ~~employer~~ donner à Sir John les Troupes qui Sont au delà de la Susquehanna pour presser dans tous les Quartiers refractaires, et d'où la force Seule peut obtenir des Chariots, les reduire en Brigades, faire mettre leurs Harnois en bon Etat à leurs depense et les fournir de fourage.

3^e Le troisieme qui me paroît le plus conforme à la Constitution aux Circomstances, et au bien du Service parce qu'il Servira toujours egalemt, Seroit Si vous l'approuvés d'ecrire au Gouverneur une Lettre tres forte pour l'assemblée representens La ruïne de L'Expedition et la necessité de vous retirer Si vous n'obtenés des Chariots pour nourrir l'armée, y joindre un Calcul des Vivres ~~necessaires~~ pour

(September 4, 1758)

l'Entretien de 6000: Exposer tous les moyens que vous avés tenté sans Success, et demander que l'Assemblée passe une Loy qui oblige Sans distinction ni exemption tout homme qui a un Chariot dans toute l'Etendue de la Province de le fournir pour un Seul Voyage et au Prix fixé, lorsqu'il en Sera requis Sous peine d'une amende de £ 20, ou £ 30= et imitant la meme penalité à tout Magistrat, Juge à Paix, Constables ou autres qui refuseroient ou negligeroient de faire executer la Loy.

Si l'Assemblée refuse votre demande. Cette Lettre publique Sera votre Justification, et Si vous echoués il renondront des Consequences. Cette Lettre Publique devroit etre precedée ou accompagnée de quelques Lettres particulieres aux principaux membres de l'Assemblée, comme Mess^{rs} Morris, Allen, Fox, Hughes &c pour les convaincre de la necessité de cette mesure decisive, qui Sans opprimer aucun Parti [san?] Sauvera leur Province.

Et comme la Lettre la plus détaillée ne vaut pas dit moins qu'un Jour de conversation, J'ay pensé de vous envoyer le Paymaitre Young qui me paroît fait propre à negotier cette affaire. Il a été temoin de notre Situation, et la peindra vivement à Philad^e. Il n'est pas proprement dans l'armée, et Son temoignage en aura plus de Poids: Si vous trouvée à propos de l'employer, Il devroit avoir quelques Instructions par Ecrit et de Bouche: L'Assemblée reprend Ses operations le 14^e Cour^t et dans deux Jours cette affaire pourroit passer et vous mettre à l'aise pour toujours.

J'ay fait les dispositions necessaires pour la marche du Col Wash dont je vous rendrai Compte en detail à votre arrivée, Il lui faudra 28 Chariots 210 Chevaux de Pat, 50 Boeufs, et il aura Coups à tirer, et 6 Semaines de Provisions, des Outils pour se retrancher &c Sa marche Sera peut etre couverte par un Moyen fort Simple, un Corps de 500 homes qui Se rendra d'un ou trois Jours devant luy de notre poste avancé au [S...?] et l'aidra à faire Son retrenchem^t. Ses malades resteront à Cumberland où on leur enverra un Chirurgien, des drogues, et quelques fournitures, n'ayant pas de quoy les loger icy. Ils n'ont plus que pour 12 Jours de farine.

Je pars demain matin pour le Poste avancé; quoi que je ne craigne rien de ce coté là, Je Suis charmé que vous me permettiés de le reconnoitre, je ne les quitterai qu'après les avoir vus bien à l'abry d'un Coup de main, et avoir assuré la Communication.

Le Lt Col. Dagworthy est marché aujourd'hui avec 300 homes choisis tant de Son Corps que des Lower Countys, et 40 Rangers de N. Caroline Je les [pl...?] avec 50 Indiens. Je les portiray en

(September 4, 1758)

avant pour couvrir notre Tete, et ils pousseront tous les Jours de quels Partys jusqu'aux Postes de l'Ennemy, ~~afin de~~ pour nous informer à tems de tous leurs mouvemens.

J'envoyeray le Rebut des Troupes de Maryland, Lower Contés et N. Caroline pour ~~le gr~~ relever les bons homes qui Sont ~~sur les~~ à Loudoun et Littleton: Et ne laisserai au delà des Montagnes qu'un Corps Suffisant pour etre ~~audessus~~ à couvert d'une attaque jusqu'à ce que nous puissions y former des Magazins.

[no signature]

[TRANSLATION]

Sir,

This morning I received your letter of the 2nd. My hope of seeing you here soon, greatly diminishes my worries about the critical position we are in. We have no more than a month's provisions, and you have little certainty of getting enough wagons to sustain us and to push ahead.

There are two topics in your letter, about which I take the liberty to present my objections. One is that if we cannot procure new wagons, we should take the best part of what we have. I think that we can do nothing at all with such a small number; and that, very far from being able to establish storehouses, they would not be enough for the daily consumption; and that, finally, by their wearing out we should be liable to run short of provisions, and forced to retreat.

The other point concerns the delays forced upon us by the shortage of wagons. It does not appear that the enemy still has a large body of Indians; all the reports agree on this point, as very few are seen around the fort, and they have never bothered us very much. If they are keeping them in the rear to save their provisions, as is very likely, they will not have them come until we advance; and if they come then, they can always keep them for a month during the crisis of the expedition. In that case, our delays are worse for us than for them, because we have all our men to feed.

As regards the negotiation on foot with the Indians, it seems to me that the best way of dealing with them is at the time when we have the means of chastising them; and by the mental attitude and location of those settled on the Ohio, they would never dare to desert the French, if

(September 4, 1758)

they did not see us prepared and ready to beat them; and in this case, too, a delay would be harmful to us.

But two other reasons seem still stronger to me. One is that the army is beginning to become visibly bored and impatient. Their ardor is cooling, and I am afraid that the discontent may very soon be followed by murmurs and other annoying consequences. My last reason is of great weight with me because it concerns your reputation. England and America have eyes fixed on you. Of the three expeditions, one has failed, the other has succeeded; but all have acted, and we are remaining inactive. It is annoying to be reduced to self-justification, and when one has to deal with the public, all the reasons in the world do not satisfy them, when their expectations are disappointed.

How shall we answer their cries? That we are short of wagons. They will say that it is very extraordinary that, located for 3 months with 6000 men in a province which has as many or more wagons than we have men, and with authority to impress them, we should let ourselves run short. They will not go into detail about the difficulties. We shall be generally condemned on this point. If we allege the superior strength of the enemy, they will ask us where we have seen them, and if an army stays in the rear because of reports. And such enemies! Savages who were seen to flee at the first gunfire in the Army of the North! Pardon me for the liberty I am taking in showing the situation to you with such a disagreeable aspect. I think that my first duty is to tell you the truth, without heightening the evil by palliating it. I am sincerely attached to you by my duty toward my general; but much more by the impression made by the complete confidence, with which you have honored me, and your excellent proceedings in the whole course of the affair.

After fathoming the malady, it is necessary to try to find the remedy. Everything depends on having wagons. Once this point is obtained, everything else is at your disposal. By the choice of posts, of entrenchments, and of the necessary precautions, you can maintain yourself in the very teeth of the enemy, and assure yourself the advantage in fighting him, if he gives you a good opportunity, or oblige him to attack you with all possible disadvantages.

To succeed in this, I see nothing better than to make use of three different means at the same time.

1. Continue to negotiate in order to obtain, little by little, as many wagons as possible, by using all the men who have some credit with the people; and taking all possible measures to

(September 4, 1758)

reassure the farmers about their pay, by giving them some money in advance; about the lack of forage, by stipulating that they should provide it themselves, or rather receive a certain quantity at a certain place; and, finally, about the bad treatment, by having your orders printed for all the officers commanding the escorts not to meddle with the management of the wagons, leaving this job for the wagon masters, and limiting themselves solely to protecting and defending them.

2. The second way would be to give Sir John the troops beyond the Susquehanna, in order to levy in all the rebellious quarters, and where force alone can obtain wagons; to reduce them to brigades, make them put their harness in good condition at their own expense, and furnish them with forage.

3. The third, which seems to conform best to the circumstances, and to the good of the service, because it will treat every one alike, would be -- if you approve -- to write a very strong letter to the governor for the assembly, showing the ruin of the expedition, and the necessity of retreating, if you do not obtain the wagons necessary to feed the army, including a calculation of the provisions for the maintenance of 6000. It should reveal all the methods you have attempted without success, and should demand that the assembly pass a law, obliging every man who has a wagon, without distinction or exemption, in the whole extent of the province, to furnish it for a single trip and at a fixed price, when it is required, under penalty of a fine of 20 or 30 pounds; and imposing the same penalty on every magistrate, justice of the peace, constable, or others, who should refuse or neglect to execute the law.

If the assembly refuses your request, this public letter will be your justification; and if you fail, it will answer for the consequences. This letter should be accompanied or preceded by some individual letters to the chief members of the assembly, like Messrs. Norris, Allen, Fox, Hughes, etc., to convince them of the necessity for this decisive measure, which will save their province without oppressing any party.

And as the most detailed letter tells less than a day's conversation, I thought of sending you Paymaster Young, who seems suitable to handle this matter. He has been a witness of our situation, and will describe it vividly at Philadelphia. He doesn't really belong to the army, and his testimony will have more weight. If you find it wise to use him, he should have some instructions, in writing and by word of mouth. The assembly renews its operations on the 14th of the present month, and in two days this matter could be passed, and put you at ease forever.

I have made the necessary arrangements for Colonel Wash[ington]'s

(September 4, 1758)

march. I shall give you a detailed report on your arrival. He needs 28 wagons. 210 pack horses, 50 oxen, and he will have 100 cartridges, 6 weeks' provisions, tools for entrenching himself, etc. His march can be covered by a corps of 500 men, who will go one or three days ahead of him from our advance post to)S...?(, and will help him to make his entrenchment. His invalids will stay at Cumberland, where they will be sent a surgeon, drugs, and some equipment, since we have no way of lodging them here. They have no more than 12 days' supply of flour.

I am leaving tomorrow for the advance post; although I fear nothing in that direction, I am delighted that you permit me to reconnoiter it. I shall not leave them until I have seen that they are fully protected from a sudden attack, and have made sure of the communication.

Lieutenant Colonel Dagworthy marched today with 300 men, chosen both from his corps and from the lower counties, with 40 North Carolina Rangers and 50 Indians. I will send them ahead to cover our advance, and they will send out some parties every day as far as the enemy's posts, in order to inform us in time of their movements.

I shall send the leavings of the troops from Maryland, the Lower Counties, and North Carolina to relieve the good men who are at Loudoun and Littleton; and I shall leave beyond the mountains only a force sufficient to protect us from an attack until we can establish storehouses there.

[no signature]

(September 10, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CAPT. HARRY GORDON

[B. H., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 62, C.]

To Cap^t. Gordon
First Engineer

Loyal Hannon's Camp 10th Sept^r. 1758

Sir

as I must inform the General of the State of the Roads from

(September 10, 1758)

the Allegheny to this Post, I desire you will give me in writing your observations, and opinion, ~~as well in regard~~ of the Situation of the Redoute ~~about~~ the bridges, & other particulars; and I beg you will be the more explicite as they do in no Part answer my Expectation, nor the Raport made to me before I Saw them

I am

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter to Cap^t Gordon 10th Sept^r 1758

(September 13, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO LIEUT. COL. STEPHENS.

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 63, A. Df. S.]

Camp at Loyal Hannon 13th September 1758

Sir

According to your desire I have informed General Forbes of your being under arrest by Sir John St^t Clair's orders, But as his bad State of health and the distance do not permit us to expect a Speedy answer, and the service requiring that you immediatly act in ~~the~~ our present Circumstances, I desire you to take again the Command of your Corps, which Step I will take care as far as depends on me shall not be attended wth any bad Consequence to your Cause, as I don't take upon me to determine any thing in regard to your differences wth the Quarter Master General, referring the full determination thereof to the General, who is the proper Judge of the Question.

I am wth great regard

Sir

Your most obed^t hble Servant

HENRY BOUQUET

[Addressed] To Lieut Colonel Stephens Commanding the Virg^a Troops.

[Endorsed] Letter to L^t Col Stephens 13th 7ber

(September 14, 1758)

MAJOR JAMES GRANT TO GEN. JOHN FORBES

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 64, C.]

[c. Sept. 14, 1758]

Sir

If it had been in my power to write sooner you'll doe me the justice to believe that I should have troubled you long before this time, with an Account of the detatchment, q^{ch} marched the 9th of September from the Camp of Loyal Hannon

We were lucky enough not to be discovered in Our March tho' several Scouting parties passed very near us. We got to an Advantageous Post the 12th about 3 in the afternoon which According to the information of all our Guides from Ten to Twelve Miles from the French Fort. I thought it was a proper place to encamp, as I did not think it adviseable to goe nearer for fear of being discovered, but I afterwards found that Our Guide were much mistaken about the distance for as near as I can judge y^t Camp is about Sixteen Miles from the top of the Hill where we was to take Post

The 13th at Break of day I sent Maj. Lewis w^t 200 Men & our Indians, w^t Orders to post them in Ambuscade about five Miles from the Fort, which was all the Precaution I could take to prevent our being discovered, in the Camp, for I flattered myself that if a Reconoitring Party was sent Out, it might possibly fall into the Ambuscade, &, in that case, in all probability they must have been killed or taken, & if they had sent, in the event of our Plans succeeding a second Party from the Fort, they would have found the whole Party ready to receive them I Ordered M^r Chew to march w^t a party of 15. or 20 Men to Reconoitre the Ground, & to try without exposing himself or the Men to draw a party of the Enemy into the Ambuscade. He only went w^t 3 Indians, who soon left him, & by that means in place of returning to Maj^r Lewis, about 10 Clock as I expected, he was obliged to conceal himself till night came On, & he joined them upon the march about Eleven O Clock at Night. But I would not be understood to reflect upon Him. He's a good brisk yound Lad. -- about 3 in the afternoon, I marched forward w^t the rest of the Detachment, & I found Maj^r Lewis Advantageously posted about four Miles from our Camp, wth Post I was assured was not seven Miles from the Fort. Tho' I found it was above twelve; after giving Orders to the Troops & Particular Instructions to the Captains I proceeded about Six in the Evening towards the Fort, expecting to get to the Top of the Hill, about 11. at Night, but as the distance was so much greater than I imagined, It was after Two in the Morning

(September 14, 1758)

before we got there. The Instructions when I left Loy^l Hannon was that a particular party should be sent to Attack each Indian fire, but as those Fires either had not been made, or were burnt out before we got to the Ground, it was impossible to make any disposition of that kind. Maj^r Lewis was informed of every particular of of our Project before we marched from Loyal Hannon, & was told there that he was to Command the Troops that was to be sent upon the Attack, as I was to continue upon the height to make a Disposition for covering His retreat (which we did not desire to be made in good Order) & for forming the Rear Guard in our March from the Fort, & you'll easily believe that He & I had frequent Conversation upon the March about our Plan of Operations. I sent for Him, the moment the Moment the Troops arrived upon the Hill, Opposite to the fort & told him that as we had been misinformed by the Guides w^t regard to the distance, & by that means had got there much later than we expected, it was impossible to make the projected disposition of a party of Men for the Attack of each Fire, but that it was impossible to continue another Day without being discovered, & that as the Night was far advanced there was no time to be lost. I therefore ordered Him to march directly w^t 100 Americans 200 Highlanders & 100 Virginians & to Attack every thing that was found about the Fort. I gave Orders that no Attention should be paid to the Centries, who probably would challenge & in case they were fired upon they were not to return it upon any Account. But to march On as fast as possible & were not to fire a Shot, 'till they were close to the Enemy -- & that after they discharged their pieces they were to Usse their Bayonets without Loading a Second time. I told the Maj^r that I would Order all our Drums & Pipes to beat the retreat, when it was time for the Troops to retire, that I was indifferent what Order they came back in, for that it was the same thing to me if y^r was not three of them together, provided they did the Business they were sent upon.

The Maj^r had not half a Mile to march into the open plain where the Fort stands. the 400 Men under His Command had a white Shirt over His Cloaths, to prevent Mistakes, & y^t they might even at a distance distinguish One another; I saw the Americans & Highlanders march off & gave directions that the Virginians should fall in -- in the Rear, sending a greater Number of Men, might possibly I thought Occasion confusion, & I was of Opinion that 400 Men were quite sufficient to carry the Service into Execution. I was absolutely certain we were not discovered when the Troops marched from the Hill. I thought our loss must be inconsiderable, & I never doubted but that everything would succeed beyond our most sanguine expectations

After Posting the remaining part of the Troops in the best manner I could, I placed myself w^t the Drums & Pipes at the Head of the Highlanders, who were in the Center & exactly Opposite the Fort. during the Operation the time passed, the Day Advanced fast upon us, & was

(September 14, 1758)

turning uneasy at not hearing the Attack begin, when to my great Astonishment. Maj^r Lewis came up & told Me. "That it was impossible "to doe any thing, that the Night was dark, that the Road was bad, "worse than anything I had ever seen, that there were Logs of wood "across it, that their were fences to pass that the troops had "fallen into Confusion, & that it was a Mercy they had not fired "upon one another, that they had made so much noise he was sure they "must be discovered. & that it was impossible for the Men to find "their way back thro'. those Woods. -- these were exactly the Words he made use of -- this behaviour in an Officer was new to Me. His Conduct in Overturning a long projected Scheme & in disobeying such positive Orders, was so Unaccountable that I could not speak to him w^t common patience, so that I just made Answer to his last words that the Men according to the Orders that had been given would have found their way back to the Drums when the Retreat beat. -- So I left Him & went ~~to~~ as fast as I could to Lieut. M^cKenzie & M^r Rhor, to see what the matter was & to give directions for the Attack if the thing was practicable. I found the Troops in the greatest confusion I ever saw Men in, q^{ch} to say truth was not surprizing, for the Major had brought them back from the plain when he returned himself, and every body then took a Road of their own. I found it was impossible to think of forming them for an Attack, and the Morning was too far advanced to send for the other Troops from the other places where they were posted, tho' I was reduced after all my hopes of Success, to this melancholly Situation. that something at least might be Attempted, I sent Liet^s Robinson & M^cDonald, w 50 Men to make an Attack at a place, where Two or Three Fires, had been seen the night before. I desired them to kill a Dozen of Indians if possible, & I would be satisfied. they went directly to the place they were ordered, & finding none of the Indians they set fire to the House, but it was day of light before they could return I mention this last Circumstance ~~to you~~. that it might appear clearly to you it was not in my Power, to send a greater Number.

The surprize was Compleat the Governour knew nothing of us or our March & in all probability the Enterprize must have succeeded against the Camp as well as against the Indians, if the Attempt had been made. So favourable an Opportunity I dare say never was lost; The Difficulties q^{ch} Maj^r Lewis had represented to Me to be unsurmountable appeared to Me as they Certainly were absolutely imaginary I marched above 12 Miles that night w^t an advanced Guard & flanking Parties before it without the least Confusion the Maj^r had not a Mile to march to the Fort and above two thirds of that way in an Open plain. & I can safly declare that there is no part of the Road in getting into the plain, worse than what I had passed w^t out any great difficulty in comeing up the Hill. I made no Secret to the People who were then about Me, that I was so much dissatisfied

(September 14, 1758)

w^t the Majors Conduct, that I was determined to Carry him back to Camp in Arrest, that he might Answer to you for his behaviour. Several Officers heard Me say -- As M^r. Bentick if he escaped has no doubt informed, that it was my Intention. however I did not think it Advisable to take any Step of that kind 'till we were out of reach of the Enemy. I therefore sent Maj^r. Lewis the 14th at break of Day with the Americans & Virginians to reinforce Cap^t. Bullet who I had left w^t about 50 Men as a Guard upon our ~~Baggage~~ Horses & Provisions, within 2 Miles of the Fort directly upon the Road by which we were to return to our Camp. I was afraid the Enemy might possibly send a ~~Detachment~~ that way to take Possession of some Passes to harrass us in Our March, or perhaps to endeavour to cut us off in case we were forced to make a Retreat -- & I directed the Maj^r. to place these Troops in Ambuscade that he might have all the Advantage possible of any party that could be send out. -- about 7 in the Morning after the fog was gone & the Day cleared up it was found impossible to take a Plan of the Fort from the height where the Troops were posted, & as Col^o. Boquet & I had settled that a Plan should be taken A la barbe de la Garisso* in case Our Attempt did not succed in the Night. I sent M^r. Rhor w^t Cap^t. McDonald & a hundred Men to take the Plan, with directions not to expose himself or the Troops, about the same time being informed that some of the Enemy Indians had discovered Cap^t. McKenzie, who was posted upon the left almost facing the Monongehela. in Order to put on a good Countenance, & to Convince our Men they had no reason to be Afraid, I gave directions to our Drums to beat the Reveille. the Troops were in an Advantageous Post, & I must own I thought we had nothing to fear. -- For about half an Hour after the Enemy came from the Fort, in different parties, without much Order, & getting behind Forces they advanced briskly, & Attacked our left where there were 250 Men. Cap^t. McDonald & Lieutenant Campbel were soon killed Lieu^t. McDonald was wounded at the same time, & our People being Over powered, gave way, where those Officers had been killed, I did all in my power to keep things in Order but to no purpose. The 100 Pensylvanians who were posted upon the right at the greatest distance from the Enemy, went Off without Orders, & without Firing a Shott. in short in less than half an Hour all was in Confusion & as soon as that happened we were fired upon from every Quarter. I endeavoured to rally the Troops upon every rising Ground & I did all in my Power in that Melancholly Situation to make the best Retreat I could. I sent an Officer to Maj^r. Lewis to make the best disposition he could, w^t y^e Americans & Virginians, till I could come up, & I was in hopes to be able to make a Stand there, and at last to make a tolerable retreat Unfortunately upon hearing the firing the Maj^r. the Maj. thought the best thing that could be done was to march to our Assistance. Unluckily they did not take the same Road by q^{ch} I marched the night before & by which they had passed that Morning & As I retired the same way I had Advanced, I never saw them. when I found Cap^t. Bullet & his 50 Men alone, I could not help saying to him that I was undone However tho' there was ~~not~~ little or rather no hopes left, I was Resolved to doe the

* Literally, "in the beard of the garrison."

(September 14, 1758)

best I could, & when ever I could get anybody to stay with Me We made a Stand sometimes w^t 100 & sometimes with 50 just as the Men thought proper for Orders were to no purpose, Fear had then got the better of every other passion & I hope I shall never see again such a Pannick among Troops. till then I had no conception of it.

At last inclining to the left w^t about 50 Men, where I was told a number of the Americans & Highlanders had gone, my party diminished insensibly. every Souldier taking the Road he liked best, & I found myself w^t not above a Dozen of Men and an Officer of the Pennsylvanians, who, had been left w^t Cap^t Bullet surrounded on all sides, by the Indians, & when I expected every instant to be cut in pieces w^tout a possibility of escapeing, a Body of the French w^t a number of their Officers came up, & offered Me Quarters, which I accepted off. I was then w^tin a short League of the Fort. it was then about 11. O Clock, and as far as I can judge about that time, the French troops were called back & the pursuit ended what our loss is you best know, but it must be considerable. Cap^t M^cDonald & Munroe, Lieut^s Alex^r M^cKenzie, Collin Campbel & W^m M^cKenzie Lieut^t Rider, & Ensingn Jenkins & Hollar are Prisoners. Ens^s M^cDonald is prisoner w^t the Indians, from what I could hear they have got 2 other Officers, whose names or Corps I know not, M^r Rhor & the officer who conducted the Indians were killed, Maj^r Lewis & Cap^t M^cKenzie are prisoners. I'm not certain that Lieut^t M^cKenzie was killed, but I have seen his Commission q^{ch} makes it very probable. I spoke to Lt^t M^cDonald senior, after he was wounded & I think he could hardly make his escape I wish I may be mistaken

This is the best Acc^t I can give you of our unlucky affair. I endeavoured to execute the Orders q^{ch} I had received to the best of my power, As I have been misfortunate the World may possibly find fault w^t my Conduct. I flatter myself y^t you will not. I may have committed Mistakes w^tout knowing them, but if I was sensible of them I most certainly should tell you, in what I thought I had done wrong, I am willing to flatter myself that my being a Prisoner will be no detriment to my promotion in case Vacancies should happen in the Army & Its to be hoped that the proper Steps will be taken to get me exchanged as soon as possible I have the honour to be

Sir,
Y^r most Obed^t & most Humb^l Servant

[no signature]

P: S: As Maj^r Lewis is Prisoner I thought it was right to read to him, that part of this Letter which particularly concerns him. he says, when he came back to speak to Me, that he gave no Orders for

(September 14, 1758)

the Troops to retire from the plain, that Cap^t Saunder who was the next Officer to him can best account for that Step -- for they did retire & I took it for granted that it was by the Majors orders, 'till he assur'd me of the Contrary

M^r Jenkins of the Americans is a pretty young Lad. & has spirit he is oldest Ensign & is much afraid that being a Prisoner will be a detriment to his promotion. He begs that I may mention him to you. & I could not think of refuseing Him.

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Copy of Major Grants Letter to B^r Gen^l Forbes upon the affair of the 14th Sept^r 1758

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. MERCER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21052, f. 68, A. Df. S.]

Camp at Loyal Hannon 14th September 1758

Sir

At the receipt of this you are to Send to this Post a Convoy of flour and bread, employing every Horse as well of the Artillery than other and have them escorted by all the Highlanders well provided wth Ammunition, and marching in two Bodies at the Head and Rear of the Convoy with flanking Parties to prevent any Surprise: as there are Strong Parties of the Ennemies upon the Communication The first Batt. of Pensilvania is to join the Convoy and reinforce that Escort to bring them Safe here.

If there are any Waggon's they must Stop at Stoney Creek with a hundert men, untill further orders.

Please to Send immediately an Express in the night well escorted to Cumberland, Col Washington has order to join you at Reas Town

I am

Sir

Your most obed^t hble Servant

HENRY BOUQUET

To Col. Mercer

(September 14, 1758)

GENERAL ORDERS FROM COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO LIEUT. COL. HAMILTON

[B. M. Add. MSS. 21652, f. 69R, A. Dr.]

[c. Sept. 14, 1758]

To L^t Col. Hamilton

Sir

You are to make all possible diligence to escort the Sick to Reas Town, where you are to take under your Escort a Convoy of flour for this Camp.

If you meet Said Convoy upon the Road, you will then Send the Empty Waggon down with an Escort of hundred men to Reas Town, and March back with the grand Convoy to this Post; taking with you the 50 Men at Fort Dewart, and the 50 at Fort Dudgeon leaving only 50 Men in the Redoubt at Stoney Creek.

You are to March in two Bodies at the Head and Rear of the Convoy wth flanking Parties, as there are great Partys of Ennemies upon the Communication, and take all the necessary Measures to prevent a Surprise, and making the Dispositions in Case of an attack.

The Indians coming up with Cap^t. Bosomworth are to join you.

As the Waggon would detain you too long you are to unload them in the Redoubt at Stoney Creek, where the Waggon are to Stay wth 100 Men untill I can Send them an Escort.

This is in the Supposition that there will be at least 100 Pack Horses, otherwise you are to bring the Waggon also.

If there is any Beeves you will take them wth you

[no signature]

(September 19, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO ENSIGN ARCHIBALD BLAINE

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 69, A. Df. S.]

[Sept. 19, 1758]

By Henry Bouquet Esq^r Colonel in the R. A. R. and Commanding the British Troops at the advanced Post

To Ensign Archibald Blaine of the R. A. R.

Sir

You are ordered to march from this Camp with [...] two Sergeants one Drummer and thirty [Privates?] to proceed w.th a Flagg of Truce toward Fort du Quesne; and when in Sight of the Fort, you are to Halt, and beat a Parley, to deliver my Letter for the Governor, of whom I have desired an Escort for you as far as our advanced Post.

Given under my hand at the Camp at Loyal Hannon the Nineteenth of Sept^r 1758

HENRY BOUQUET
Col. in the R. A. R.

~~To Ensign Blaine of the R. A. R.~~

[Endorsed] Copy of the orders given to [Ensign] Blaine [] a [Flag]
to [Fort Duquesne]

(September 19, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO THE GOVERNOR OF FORT DU QUESNE

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 70, c.]

Camp at Loyal Hannon 19th Sept^r 1758

Sir

Major Grant, & Some officers and Soldiers of his Detachment are missing Since the affair of the 14th Ins^t

I beg Sir [you] would inform me of [those men] that I may Supply them [with what is necessary]

I am fully persuaded that the Wounded [will receive] the [same] assistance from you, that [the Troops] of His Most Christian Majesty have in like Circumstances ~~have~~ always met with, from the British officers, who without any distinction, have treated them as their own.

To prevent any Insult from your Indians, I hope, Sir, you will have the officer and Party that brings you this, escorted back to our advanced Post

I am wth great Regard
Sir

Your most obedient humble Servant

HENRY BOUQUET
Col. in the R. A. R.
Commanding the British Troops
at the advanced Post

To The Governor of Fort Du Quesne

The above is a true Copy of Coll: Bouquets let
letter to the Governour of Fort Du Quesne of
this date which we have read & Compaired

James Furd Coll: 2^d R. P: R:

Adam Stephen Lt Col 1st V Rgt

(September 24, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO THE GOV. OF FORT DUQUESNE

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652; f. 71, Df.]

Loyal Hannon 24th Sept^r 1758

Sir

I am extremely obliged to you for the account you have been pleased to give me of our Prisoners, and the assistance and kind usage they have Received, as well as the Precautions you have taken for their safety.

Any money ~~they shall request for~~ that Shall be advanced them to provide necessaries Shall be punctually repaid.

You may be convinced, Sir, that we Will at all times have the Same Proceedings towards any Person of your Army, who could be in the same care

I am very Sorry that I can not give you any Satisfactory account of M^r de Beletre I hear that he is Still ~~and wth the Cherakees~~ ~~The Governor of Virginia adepted some of~~ The Governor of Virginia, and Carolina made them offers of considerable Sums, and presents for his ransom, but ~~with~~ the Cherakees having lost in that occasion one of their Chiefs refused absolutely then to release him.

Time may render them more tractable and I send an Express to the General to desire him to write to Charles Town, that another attempt be made and all means used to procure his Liberty, or at best render his Captivity as easy as possible.

~~No~~ Nothing Shall be neglected ~~to send are~~ in that Respect it would give me ~~infin~~ great Pleasure to have the honour to inform you of it

I am wth great Regard and I hope you will all the Same Endeavour to recover Ensⁿ M^cDonald for from the Indians in whose hands he is unfortunately fallen, and as this War is become general in America, it gives me and I dare say must give you great Pleasure to ~~find~~ see so the Europeans and Christians usages prevail here.

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Answer to the Governor of Fort Duquesne

(September 24, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO M. DE ROCHEBLAVE

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 72, Dr.]

[Sept. 24, 1758]

Monsieur

C'est avec regret que je Suis privé de la Satisfaction d'aller de vous remercier moy meme de la Peine que vous avés pris d'escorter M^r Blane et Sa Troupe

Je ne vous Suis pas moins obligé, Monsieur, des Politesse que le Major Grant mon amy particulier a reçu de ~~Vous et de tous vos Mess^{rs}~~ dans votre Fort, et de vous particulierem^t. Dans toute avenir je me feray un devoir et une Plaisir de le reconnoitre en rendant tous les Services qui dependent de moy ~~aux Francois que le Sort de la Guerre peuvent qui Sont~~ à ceux de vos officiés qui pourroient Se trouver dans les memes Circonstances.

~~Le Major est Si il~~ Je ne negligeray aucun moyen ~~d'eff~~ de retirer M^r de Beletre de La Captivité

Je suis tres faché que dans l'Eloignem^t. où nous Sommes de toute habitation Je n'aye aucun rafraichissem^t à vous offrir; Permettes moy de vous prier de remettre Ci Incluse à Monsieur de Lignery. ~~Je~~

Je suis avec beaucoup de consideration

[no signature]

[Endorsed] A M^r de Rocheblave 24^e 7ber.

[TRANSLATION]

Sir,

It is with regret that I am deprived of the satisfaction of coming to thank you myself for the trouble you have taken in escorting Mr. Blane and his troop.

I am not less obliged to you, Sir, for the politeness which

(September 24, 1758)

Major Grant, my particular friend, has received within your fort, and from you especially. In all the future, I shall make it a duty and a pleasure to recognize it by rendering all the services which depend on me to those of your officers who may find themselves in the same circumstances.

I shall neglect no way of rescuing M. de Beletre from captivity.

I am very sorry that in our isolation from any settlement I have no refreshment to offer you. Permit me to ask you to take the enclosed back to Monsieur de Lignery.

I am, with much consideration,

[no signature]

(December 3. 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO THE DUKE OF [PORTLAND?]

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 73, A. Df. S.]

Fort Du Quesne 3^d of December 1758

My Lord Duc

Je prens la liberté de vous informer de la reduction de cette Place, que ~~l'armée~~ les Troupes du Roy Sous les ordres du Brigadier General Forbes, ont forcé les Ennemis d'abandonner le 25^e Nov^r après l'avoir reduite en Cendres, et fait sauter les Fortifications.

Ils en ont defendu l'aproche pendant toute la Campagne avec la plus grande ~~obstination~~ Opiniatreté, Les obstacles que nous avons à surmonter etoient immenses, 200 miles d'un Paÿs desert et inconnu à traverser, obligés d'y ~~couper notre~~ Chemin ouvrir une Route au travers des Bois, des montagnes et de Marais; de batir des forts Sur notre marche pour la Sureté de nos Convoys, ayant en tete un Ennemy actif, entreprenant, enflé de Ses Succés Precédens, et Superieur dans cette Espece de guerre: Ce n'a été qu'avec des Peines infinies que l'on a pu transporter les vivres l'artillerie et les munitions; Notre petite armée ~~de 6000~~, ne etoit composée de nouvelles Levées, et ~~la plupart~~ des Provinciaux la plupart engagés au mois de Juin pour la Campagne et dont

(December 3, 1758)

un grand nombre n'avoit jamais vu un fusil; Malgré toutes ces difficultés nous avons réussi*, et l'honneur est justement dû au General qui par son adresse, Sa Prudence, et Sa fermeté a Sceu détacher les Indiens des François, assurer tous les postes, et surmonter tous les obstacles, de la nature, des Ennemis, & de la [...]. La Conquete de Louisbourg a plus d'eclat d'une Entreprise si epineuse, mais les Effets de cellecy seront ~~plutot~~ plus immediatement, et plus vivement Sentis: Chaque Année des milliers d'habitans estoient massacrés dans leurs lits, ou enlevés du Sein de leur famille par les sauvages que les François envoyaient continuellement dans nos Colonies, Les Prisonniers estoient réduits, au plus triste Esclavage ou exposés à des ~~Tourmens~~ qui font horreur.

Nous Sommes réduits nous mêmes à une facheuse Scituation; à 300 miles de Philad^e ~~Sans habits~~ campant Sans Tentes, ni Bagage et manquant d'habit dans un froid excessif, le Th. à 16^o et ne subsistant qu'avec la plus grande difficulté, mais les Troupes Souffrent Sans murmure, charmées d'avoir détruit ce nid de Corsaires qui a coûté tant de Sang.

Bentinck a fait cette [~~rude?~~] Campagne, où de 9 officiers du R. A. R. 4 ont été tués, & 2 faits Prisonniers. J'ay été fort Content de luy, et Souhaiterois de lui voir une Comp^e Elles Sont à bon marché à present, mais la guerre dans ce Pays est un metier si rude qu'il Seroit beaucoup plus avantageux pour luy, Si par votre Protection, il pouvoit en obtenir une en Angleterre.

Je Serois charmé de pouvoir contribuer à son avancement, et de recevoir là dessus les ordres de Votre Grandeur.

Je Suis avec le plus profond Respect

My Lord Duke

Votre tres Humble, et très obeissant Serviteur

~~HENRY BOYONET~~

* From this point on, five lines are either crossed out, or made up of broken and meaningless phrases. The continuation of the sentence is found in a footnote in the original.

(December 3, 1758)

[TRANSLATION]

Fort DuQuesne, 3d. of December, 1758.

My Lord Duke,

I take the liberty to inform you of the reduction of this place, which the King's troops under the command of Brigadier General Forbes forced the enemy to abandon on November 25th, after they had reduced it to ashes and blown up the fortifications.

They resisted our advance during the whole campaign with the greatest stubbornness. The obstacles which we had to surmount were immense, 200 miles of a wild and unknown country to cross; obliged to open a road through woods, mountains, and swamps; to build forts along our lines of march for the security of our convoys; with an active and enterprising enemy in front of us, elated by his previous successes, and superior in this type of war. It was only with infinite trouble that we were able to transport provisions, artillery, and munitions. Our little army was composed of new recruits and provincials, most of them engaged in the month of June for the campaign, and a great number of whom had never seen a musket. In spite of all these difficulties, we have succeeded, and the honor is justly due to the General, who, by his adroitness, prudence, and resolution, was able to detach the Indians from the French, to strengthen all the posts and to surmount all the obstacles, created by the enemy, and by the ... The conquest of Louisbourg was more spectacular than such a difficult enterprise, but the effects of this will be sooner and more keenly felt. Every year, thousands of settlers had been massacred in their beds, or torn from the bosoms of their families by the savages whom the French sent continually into our colonies. The prisoners were reduced to the most abject slavery or subjected to tortures which inspire horror.

We are ourselves reduced to a sad state of affairs, camping

(December 3, 1758)

300 miles from Philadelphia, with neither tents nor baggage, and in need of clothing, with the weather bitter cold (the thermometer at 16°), and getting supplies only with the greatest difficulty; but the troops are suffering without a murmur, delighted that they have destroyed this nest of pirates, who have cost so much blood.

Bentinck has made this campaign, in which 4 of the 9 officers of the R. A. R. have been killed, and 2 made prisoners. I was very pleased with him, and should like to see him have a company. They are very cheap at present, but the war in this country is such a difficult profession that it would be much more advantageous for him, if through your protection he could obtain one in England.

I should be delighted if I could contribute to his advancement, and to receive Your Grace's orders concerning it.

I am, with the deepest respect,
My Lord Duke.

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

HENRY BOUQUET

(December 26, 1758)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. HUGH MERCER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 74, A. Df.]

Fort Ligonier 26.th Dec^r 1758

Dear Sir

I communicated to the General your Letters of the 19.th and 23.^d Inst.^t and he orders me to write you to take the following measures, untill a reinforcement of men and Provisions can be sent to you, in which no time Shall be lost;

1.st To negotiate w.th the Head men of the Indians ~~and endeavour to persuade~~ to engage them to join you, in case ~~of an attempt from the French~~ the French should attempt anything against you, and jointly attack them, either upon the River, or at their landing, as the Indians Shall ~~think~~ Judge most advantageous.

2. To keep constant Spies about Venango, Presqu' Isle, and down y^e River to discover the forces of the Ennemies, their Artillery, Battoes, Provisions, and observe all their motions, and designs. These Spies are to be well paid, and tho' the demand of Delaware George is exorbitant The General desires you will pay him the whole Sum, and ~~employ~~ make use for that and other necessary Contingencies, of the money in your hands for the construction of the Fort, which will be replaced by the first Opportunity.

3. As you have ~~less flour than meat~~ more meat than flour, you ~~are to~~ put the men upon half allowance of Bread, and one Pound and a half Meat per day, untill your ~~Convey arrived~~. get a Sufficient quantity.

4. If the Indians could Spare ~~you any Indian~~ Some Corn, you are to will give them a good Price for it, delivered in the Fort.

5. Forward with all possible dispatch the building of Battoes.

6. Send privately an officer to reconoitre a proper Place on the other Side of the Monongahela where you could bury or conceal in the night the Cohorns, Ammunition, Arms, and stores, if you was forced to abandon the Fort.

7. As the Ennemy can not easily ~~carry~~ transport heavy Artillery, Try to mount 3 Cohorns to fire ~~like~~ as Canons horizontally, to dismount their Batteries.

To Col. Mercer
Pittsburgh

(December 26, 1758)

8. If ~~possible~~ practicable attempt in y^e Night to attack and nail ~~up~~ their Cannon, ~~keeping~~ having Steel nails and everything ready for it.

9. If by a Superior force the Garrison was ~~forc~~ reduced to the ~~Impossibility of keeping~~ necessity of abandoning the Fort, You are not to make any Capitulation, but pass over the Mononghehela in y^e night, and Keeping a continual firing from y^e Fort to mask your retreat, and as soon as the whole is over, burn the Fort, having for that Purpose Wood ready within for it, (and which will serve for the use of the Garrison during the attack): The Battoes are to be sunk.

10. The Garrison in that Case is to retire to Fort ~~Cumberland, or if possible to Fort Ligonier~~ Ligonier or if not found practicable to Cumberland; Each man taking as much Provisions as he can carry: The rest to be destroyed.

11. The Ammunition, and Stores actually in y^e old Fort are to be removed in the New one as Soon as they can be Safely covered.

12. Your best marksmen only ~~to~~ Should fire from the Fort, The other to load for them; Each man having two musketts.

13. It would be of great Service ~~if you could~~ to draw a Stokadoe, or any kind of Intrenchm^t from the ~~St. E. side of the Fort~~ two angles of y^e Shoulder of the Bastions to the Water of Mononghehela ~~on both sides of the Fort~~, -- to prevent the Enemies taking advantage of the high banks of the River to surprise you in y^e Night and it would be a good cover for your Battoes, which are to be chained, and well Secured, I will Send you Padlocks These Intrenchm^ts are defended by the faces of the Bastions.

14. You could ~~also~~ advance some Centries in y^e light out of the Fort, to have timely notice of the Enemies approaches; but care is to be taken, that these Centries be not exposed to your fire.

3 This Day ~~a Convoy~~ of 40 Pack Horses wth flour ~~is~~ are sent to you, escorted by a Detachm^t of 50 men, who are to remain wth you; If you think necessary to reinforce that Escort, you may Send a Detachm^t from your Garrison to meet them. More Convoys of forrage and flour are upon the Road which will be forwarded to you with Escorts.

1 The General is persuaded that no Surprise can ~~not~~ happen where you Command, and that ~~#~~ you wil^l leave no Means

(December 26, 1758)

untried to have the best Intelligences, and the Service performed wth the utmost vigilance & Activity.

15. -- As the Ennemies could perhaps attempt this Post first in coming along the the Kiskemenittos, ~~and therefore~~ your Scouting Indians must Keep a Look out that Way.

2 The General Gets out to morrow ~~on his Journey~~, for Bedford and I ~~Shall Stay~~ here untill I See you properly provided.

16. When your Works are finished, Would it not be of ~~great~~ good Service to you, ~~either to cover a Retreat or keep the Ennemies at a distance~~ to build a Redout (wth fraises) for 60 men on the Top of the Hill over Mononghehela ~~which looks down in the Fort~~. It would prevent the Ennemies taking Post there, and Secure a Retreat

You must think how to cover your Battoes you have chains, and I Shall Send you Padlocks Let me hear from you, and believe me &?

[no signature]

[The following additions are given on a small sheet. In the case of the first, the place for insertion was shown by a # .]

and that the Service will be performed wth the activity, and vigilance required in such Circumstances.

Your Chief Dependency being upon Indian Intelligences, he begs that no means be lefft untried to procure them.

S. M^r Sinclair is gone to y^e Settlements with y^e Generals orders to provide immediatly a sufficient number of Pack Horses, Waggon^s, on private Contracts, to bring up, 100,000^{lb}. Flour for Ligonier and Pittsburgh, which will serve 800 men for 4 month.

100 Regulars are ordered up, and will be followed by 100 Provincials.

Please to let me know how many men your Fort can contain, and what number you think would be Sufficient to Secure your Post against any Winter attack.

Indian Goods wth proper Persons will be sent up to open a fair trade with the Indians.

I was extreemely pleased wth the forwardness of your Works, but Surprised that your Capt^s had So Soon forgotten my written Instructions

(December 26, 1753)

concerning Rum.

I Send you with approbation of the General a Certificate for
Mr Hutchins, and you may pay him on the Conting^y Acc^t

[no signature]

(1758)

FORM FOR SUTTLERS' LICENCES

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 76, D.]

[1758]

By Henry Bouquet Esq^r Colonel in the Royal American Regiment, &
Commanding His Majesty's Forces at

To

Whereas it is for the good of His Majesty's Service that a certain
number of well regulated Merchants & Suttlers, be allowed to follow
the Army on the Western Expedition.

This is, therefore, to permit you to attend the Said
Troops for this Campaign, to furnish them with Dry Goods & Liquors,
under such Orders & Regulations as shall be issued from time to time
by the General or Commander in Chief for the time being. And you
are hereby forbid to sell or give, or knowingly Suffer to be sold or
given, any kind of Spirits or other Strong Liquors to any Indians, on
any pretence whatever. And no Soldier, or Woman belonging to the
Army, is to have any Spirits or other Strong Liquors from you,
without Leave in writing from the Commanding Officer of the Regiment
they belong to. On pain of your being plunder'd & turn'd out of the
Army. You are permitted to have with you ... Waggon's and ... Horses/
maintaining them at your own Expence./ And you are to be Subject
to Military Discipline so long as you enjoy the benefit of this
Licence.

Given under my hand at...the...Day of...1758

[no signature]

{ N. B. This Licence to be of force only 'till Gen^l
[Forbes joins the Army then to be renew'd.] }

[Endorsed] Licence for...

(January 22, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET'S ORDERS TO THE MARYLAND FORCES

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 77, Df.]

[Fort Bedford, Jan. 22, 1759]

By Henry Bouquet Esq^r Colonel in the R. A. R. and Commanding His
Majestys Forces on the Western Frontiers.

To the Soldiers of the Maryland Forces in garrison at Fort
Cumberland.

Gentlemen

As it is represented to me by Cap^t Rich^d Pearis that you have
received no Pay for a considerable Time, by which deficiency you are
reduced to such distress that you think of abandonning the Fort if not
relieved in a Short time.

I have there upon thought proper to let you know that the money
lately voted by your Province as a gratification for your past good
services, Shall be punctually paid to you, according to the Intentions
of the Government, without any deduction for the advances you may have
received from time to time, which advances are to be Stopped afterwards
when you receive your full Pay: and in order to enable you to wait
a few days for your Share of the above Gratification, I have impowred
Cap^t Pearis to advance 20 Sh. to Each man, which Shall be deducted from
y^e Said Gratification.

And whereas the Settling of your arrears and Pay requires Some
time; I do expect from your Fidelity, honour, and duty, that you Shall
wait patiently untill the 15th of March next by which time, and perhaps
sooner, I hope to See all your affairs Settled to your satisfaction;

I place such Confidence in you that I make no doubt of your
ready Compliance to my desire, and I think you too wise to loose by a
precipitate and rash Step, the fruit of all your Labours, your
reputation, and your Money.

I propose ~~going~~ to set out to morrow for the settlements where
I Shall represent in the Strongest terms to the General your Situation,
and the Justice of your demands, and Shall inform Cap^t Pearis of the
Success of my sollicitations in your favour.

I has been reported to me that one Balsar Kern a Soldier Should
have Spread among you false Reports from me. That I had offered him ten

(January 22, 1759)

Pistoles to Enlist in the R. A. R. and other infamous Insinuations
tending to dispirit the Garrison, and make you take wrong and
pernicious measures: I therefore have thought it necessary to
Inform you myself that I never did Speak to, or even Saw the Said
Balsar Kern, who has basely and maliciously contrived the above
falshood to bad Purposes: Therefore I have given Strict orders to
Cap^t Pearis to have the Said Balsar Kern tried by a Court Martial,
and punished with the utmost severity of the Law against Such
Seditious discourses.

I recommand you again to have Patience, till you hear from
me, which will be in a Short time, and to continue to do your duty
in Such a manner as to enforce my Recommendations in your behalf and
you may depend upon my utmost Endeavours to See you righted in your
Pretensions.

Given under my hand at Fort Bedford the twenty Second day
of January 1759

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Letter written to the Maryland Soldiers 22^d Jan^y 1759

(March 13, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE COMMUNICATION

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21352, f. 79, A. Dr. S.]

Philadelphia 18th March 1759

Sir

You are hereby directed upon the first order from Col.
Mercer, or Lieut Colonel Lloyd to march immediately with the
Detachment under your Command to Fort Ligonier, leaving a Cornorall
and four men in your Post for the guard of the Stores: and for
the future you are to Send to Brigade Major Shippen at Philad
your Returns the first day of Each month.

I am

Sir

Your obed Hble Servant

HENRY BOUQUET

[Endorsed] Orders given to the Commanding officers upon the
Communication 18th March

(March 18, 1759)

[COL. HENRY BOUQUET] TO LIEUT. COL. LLOYD

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 80, Df.]

Philadelphia 18th March 1759

Sir

I received your letters of the 4th and 10th Instant hundred men of the Pennsylvania Reg^t are ordered to march immediately to reinforce your Fort, and in Case Pittsburgh should be attacked, you are upon the first Notice from Col^o Mercer of the certain approach of the Enemy to march to his assistance with the Troops under your command leaving a Detachment of one hundred Men at Ligonier for the Defence and guard of the Stores.

All the Posts on the Communication have orders to March to your Fort upon the first Notice from you or Col^o Mercer: and you will in that Case leave the necessary directions for them to proceed in a Body to join you at Pittsburgh, or remain at Ligonier as the Circumstances may require.

As soon as the new Levies will be raised you shall receive a sufficient reinforcement mean while I shall send you all the men I can collect.

The R. Americans being intended for another department you will be pleased to send them to York Town as soon as their detachment from Pittsburgh has joined Lieu^t. Blane, and when the 100 men above mentioned are arrived at Ligonier.

I suppose that the Highlanders will also be relieved in a Short time.

The Sickley State of your Garrison gives me great concern and I shall do every thing in my Power to releive them: Some Beeves are ordered up, intended chiefly for Pittsburgh, but you may keep a few for the use of your Sick People.

General Stanwix who is appointed to this Command is expected in Town tomorrow, and you will be pleased to correspond for the future with him.

The monthly returns are to be directed to Major Shippen at Philad^a

Lieu^t. Col^o Lloyd

(March 18, 1759)

The Packet arrived the 15th at New York, no Publick news transpires yet: Major Gen^l Wolff is to Command the Expedition up St. Lawrence River, and to have under him four Brigad^r Generals, Monkton, Murray, Barton, and George Townsend.

The Assembly have voted the usual L 100,000 and the Same number of men as last year, The Bill will I hope pass soon.

General Amhurst is to be here Wednesday: The Virginians raise again the 2^d Regiment and I hear both are to be commanded by Col^o Byrd.

You will be relieved and Lieut^t Clapham as soon as the list of Officers is Settled, and the vacancies filled up:

I am verry Sincerely
Sir

Your most obedient humble Servant

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Copy of Letter to L^t Col^o Lloyd 18th March 1759

(April 13, 1759)

HEADS OF COL. HENRY BOUQUET'S LETTER TO COL. BYRD.

[B. M., Add. MS. 21652, f. 32. A. Dr.]

[April 13, 1759]

Heads of my letter to Col. Byrd 13th April

Desired him to loose no time in fitting his Reg^t for the Field.

To Send immediately L Col. Stephen wth the 300 men to Ligonier
& as many more afterwards as possible

To keep about 100 men to receive the new Levies

To arm, equip, and form the new Levies

That he cannot provide let the Gen^l Know.

(April 13, 1759)

Furnish them w.th Powder horns, Pouches and hammer Caps

To Stay himself till the whole is ready

To form two Comp^ys of artificers and two of Rangers, Send the former to Ligonier and equip the others as our Light Infantries

Send provisions from Virg^a

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Heads of my Letter to Col. Byrd 13th April

(April 13, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. HUGH MERCER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 84, A. C.]

Philadelphia 13th April 1759

Dear Sir

I am to answer your Letters of the 18th & 21st of March, and 1st of April just received. I have communicated them to General Stanwix who desires me to transmit you his Orders, which are that as an Expedition is intended for this Campaign on the Ohio, you are not to attempt any thing more upon the Enemy's Posts up the River till you receive new directions for it, as a Check in the Circumstances could be attended with great Risk, but you are to remain upon the defensive, and keep a good Look out besides your Spies to be able to defeat any Enterprise of the Enemy against your Fort or Ligonier.

¹ We are verry sorry at the disappointment of your Expedition, The Gen^l is well satisfied wth the measures you had taken, and for my Part I approve all your dispositions.

By the Report of a Prisoner taken at Venango by Patterson, The French are upwards of 600 there, which cannot be true, but as it may be possible that they be stronger than was represented to you, it was luckey perhaps that you was not more deeply engaged that Way.

Vinegar, Seeds, Pitch, Hooks, Lines, and Blacksmiths Shall be

Col^o Mercer

(April 13, 1759)

sent to you immediately and as soon as the new Leveys are raised the Genl proposes to relieve all your garrisons & let them come down to retrieve their Health with greens & Fresh meat.

A Number of Artificers and Ship builders with the necessary Implements will also be Sent, up & as the Men who have built your Batties is verry Industrious, you will Keep them in the Service.

The Agent who is intrusted with the sale of M^r. Pembertons goods is to receive your directions in every transaction, and if you want any of his goods to make necessary Presents to Indians you will be pleased to take them, giving a Receipt of the Species, and the use made of them all the Goods are to be sold at the rates fixed by the Commissioners of this Province whose goods are also ordered up with a proper Agent.

The Indians act a verry bad part in respect of our Prisoners, you are not upon any account to give them any consideration for their Liberty and your Conduct has been greatly approved. I hope that we shall soon be able to force them to comply with their Treaty, Till then Patience, Art, and Dissimulation must be used. The French will have their hands so full this Campaign, that they will not be able to protect the Ohio Indians.

The Bill is not passed yet, but must pass in a Couple of days. To that dilatoriness is owing the impossibility of Supporting our advanced Posts with men and necessaries, but I hope by the activity of Genl Stanwix that no more time shall be lost. He leaves it to you to punish those Villains who carried away your two Soldiers, as you shall think proper, if you have it in your Power. Your Men must keep close to the Fort, as Possibly the Enemy will attempt to make Prisoners for Intelligences.

We shall consider how the pontoons you propose can be made, any other Idea that could Occur to you for the good of the service Please to communicate to me.

Since my last of the 18th there has been great alterations made in this department, Genl Stanwix continues in the Command, and has obtained the 1st Batt of the R. Americans by which I shall have the Pleasure to serve another Campaign with you.

The Highlanders are Ordered to Albany, and your detachment is to be relieved as soon as the Virginia Troops can March: 300 are ordered immediately, and are to be followed by 700. In the

(April 13, 1759)

mean time, I hope yours will be raised and our Army realiz'd

I am

Dear Sir

Your most obedient Humble Servant

[no signature]

P. S. Gen.^l Amherst has been two days in Town. Cap.^t Ward sets out tomorrow with his Indians.

Would it not be possible to make Tarr at Pittsburgh If you have any body who understands it, Please to make a trial.

Be so good to fix a propper place upon some Creek for one or more Saw-Mills, and to reconoitre if a better place could be found near you for a Strong Fort, and less commanded than Pittsburg.

The General sends you Seeds, and begs you will make as large a Garden, and Turnips Field as may serve the whole Army.

[Endorsed] Copy of a Lett^r to Colonel Mercer April 13th 1759

(April 13, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO LIEUT. COL. LLOYD

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 86, A. C.]

Philad^a y^e 13th April 1759

Sir,

I communicated to Gen.^l Stanwix your Letter of the 1st Ins.^t, who desires me to answer it.

A Surgeon shall be sent to you and in the mean time all those you have are to assist one another and take an equal care of the Sick without distinction of Corps.

No money has been raised yet but it is expected the Bill will

Lieu.^t Col.^o Lloyd

(April 13, 1759)

pass tomorrow or next day which will enable your Men to acquit their Debts.

Each Corps is to do Duty for their Effectives only fit for service. All the sick being Deducted in settling the Detail.

I suppose you have by this time received the Bullocks sent up for your Post and Pittsburgh; more Provisions Shall be sent immediately with some Venigar for the Use of the People affected with the Scurvey.

The Whisky you have taken in Store and what quantity you may have Occasion for, with the Money advanced to Expresses shall be paid by Lieu^t. Cury & you may draw for it upon him.

The Gen^l desires that you prepare a sufficient Quantity of Ground to make Gardens and Turnip Fields to supply the Army with Greens, and sow the seeds that you have & those that will be sent up.

As the Planks belonging to the Waggon^s left at your Post were Employ'd to make a Birth for the Soldiers, the General desires that you employ immediately all your Sawyers to replace the Planks that may have been destroy'd, and that you loose no time in getting all the Waggon^s repaired and ready for the service: What may be difficient in Geers &c: Please to let me know that I may send proper People & stuff to compleat the Whole, which will be wanted verry soon.

The Highlanders will be relieved as soon as the Virginia Troops can be got up and it is the Generals intention to relieve also and send down the Country all the Troops who have been left on the Frontiers as soon as the New Levys can be raised that they may retrieve their Healths by the use of Fresh Meat and Vegetables.

The First Batt of the Royal Americans ~~Reg~~ is ordered for this Expedition with the same Number of Provincial Troops as last Campaign.

As the Saw Mill shall be wanted at Ligonier Please to get the Dam repaired and compleated, and if you have any body able to direct that Work you will get the Mill carried on makeing Use of the Materials that had been prepared for it: The Artificers will be paid and the common Labourers receive one or two Gills of Spirits

(April 13, 1759)

p^r Day as you Shall judge necessary.

I have the Honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient Humble Servant

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Copy of a Lett^r to Lieu^t. Col^o. Lloyd April 13th 1759

(April 26, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GEN. JOHN STANWIX

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 88, A. Df.]

York Town 26th April 1759

Dear General

I review'd in coming here the four Companys, and found them in better order than I expected, by the Care of Cap^t Jocelyn, but for want of Taylors, and Gunsmiths the Cloathing is not yet finished, nor all the arms repaired I have them men out twice a day, and they go thro' the new Exercise tolerably well, I have discharged . . . men, who were intirely unfit for any Service, and Kept . . . more who are fit for Garrison duty only. Lieut. Blane arrived yesterday with 1 Serj. Corp. Dr and Private having lefft . . . men Sick and . . . to attend them; He brings bad News from the frontiers, our Posts want Provisions, The Roads ~~have suffer~~ are much Spoiled, and the flood has carried away the Bridges and ~~chiefly that~~ That of Queemahony was a large one, no Waggon or horses can pass there till it is repaired, which will require a good number of men and Waggons to hale the Timber, as there is none upon the Spot for it.

~~I write to the officer Commanding~~

The 300 Virginians were not marched yet, I write to their Commanding officer at his Passage at Bedford to repair the Road and the Bridges, and to L^t Col Lloyd to Send them Tools ~~from Ligonier~~ for the Construction of the large Bridge, at Queemahony.

(April 26, 1759)

As M^r Basset does not Seem employed now at Philad^a. If you thought proper to order him up he could employ the few men upon the Communication to ~~repair~~ mend the worste Places from Post to Post, till we have more men to assist, in order to open a Passare for the Wagons immediately wanted to carry Provisions to Ligonier and ~~the Communication other Posts~~

The Enemys begin to appear upon the Communication a Soldier was lately taken at Ligonier, and 11 sick ~~send~~ going down to Bedford have been killed and Scallned upon the Road; As I wrote to the Commanding officers to ~~send~~ Send their Reports to you when I was ordered to the Westward, I suppose they have given you an account of the whole which I have only by hear Say.

This is an unlucky accident as it will discourage the People from going up unless they have Escorts which we are not able to afford as yet.

I found the People in a great ferment on account of the last advertisement published by Sir John for ~~all the People to~~ carry, But with the assistance of M^r Stephenson, and having spoken to them myself from in the Courthouse, and explained your Intentions We pacified them, They have requested and empowrd M^r Stevenson ~~to go to Philad^a~~ and ~~empowred him~~ to Settle ~~all~~ their accounts and receive the money allowed to them by the Comissioners. I hope that we shall find them disposed to assist us in this present Emergency. I Expect to day M^r Hoops having Sent for him to contract ~~for the~~ ~~Carriage immediate~~ some Carriage ~~of some~~ to Send up Provisions to Ligonier by the Hundert And as the first Steps ~~are of gre~~ may be of great Consequence, We shall be cautious how to act and not engage you ~~in the least~~ for any Contract that you may think proper to make afterwards. The People Seems So obstinate that we shall again want a Law to oblige them, under great Strong Penalties to carry by the Hundert at a fixed Price ~~according to dis~~, But before, it will be necessary to consider what that Price should be according to y^e distances, as the ~~assembly is rather too much~~ could mistake inclined to favour the People, where the Crown is concerned; Would it not be best to fix it by miles as in England, that by days as in their last act, which ~~favour too much~~ increases the Expencc and ~~the del~~ creates delays. and difficultys.

It will not be possible to Send at this time Waggon any further than Ligonier, and we must have Pack and Waggon Horses to prosceed from that Fort to Pittsburgh; some Waggon Makers, Collars Makers, Saddlers, Blacksmiths with their tools and Implements Should also be Sent to Bedford and Ligonier to fit out the Waggon

(April 26, 1759)

abandonned there, and the ~~Emp~~ Horses to be Sent up, would carry forrage. ~~Would~~ If you think proper to buy those Horses ~~about 200~~ I suppose about 200 ~~Waggon Horses~~ for 25 Waggon, and as many, Pack Horses for present Want, I imagine they would be cheaper on the frontiers and more used to the Woods than those bred in ~~of the Settlements above and~~ & Kept in Hobbles Cap^t Hambright of the Pensilv^a Reg^t is reckoned one of the best Judges, Callender could raise the Pack Horses, but requires an Inspector to receive them, Cap^t McPherson could also be employed with the same precaution.

~~There must be at y^e different Posts a Sufficient Quantity of Pack saddles, and if any more are wanted, they must be different from the first or the last we had we make use of.~~

~~The officers of Maryland at Cumb.~~

Falfe has had Success at Cumberland, and brought us yesterday 20 men, he would have got the 14 lefft there had not Some of their officers interposed. Col. Byrd ~~of th~~ had also Sent an officer there to offer £ 10 = a man, but Ralfe was before hand wth him, and he did not Inlist one Cap^t Pearis who goes down was very assistant, and I have paid him 20/. 6 Curr: for Each man, as I had promised to him for his Trouble and Supposed Expences on that ocasion.

There is four officers of the Marylanders at that Fort who having been ~~orde~~ stationed there by Brigad^r Forbes wants to have your orders for their ~~fat~~ Conduct, as they have no men lefft but the above 14, and their Province not seeming inclined to do any thing, They can be of no further service there. Cap^t Pearis would be ~~unfit~~ able to get some men for your Batt^s in Maryland, If you thought proper to contract wth him first.

[no signature]

[Endorsed] To Gen^l Stanwix 26th April

(May 8, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. HUGH MERCER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 90, A. Dr. S.]

Philad^a 8th May 1759

Dear Sir

I laid before the Gen^l your last of the 24th April with the Plans &^c which gave him great satisfaction. He will differ to take any determination upon the Choice of a ground for the new Fort, till he is himself upon the Spot. The difficulty of crossing the Mononghehela Seems to be ~~the only~~ a great objection against the fine Place you describe, as well as the risk of loosing the~~t~~ Communication of that River, if we have not a Post upon it; The ~~se-Inconveniencies~~ dangers and the advantages must be well weighed; and the Reasons for abandoning the Forks very prevailing to loose that ~~beautiful~~ convenient Station.

Cap^t Gordon is collecting a good number of artificers and will Send them up immediately, with the Materials necessary for the Construction of a respectable Fort; The Difficulty of getting Carriages, till the Acc^ts of last Campaign are paid, is So great that we can not Supply you as we wish, But in a few days, I hope to See all the Obstacles removed.

In the mean Time I beg you will get as many Sayiers at Work as you can, and build a Granary for flour, and two for Corn and oats, which are to be Carry'd in Baggs from Bedford. The artificers are to be paid at 15 d per day.

M^r Croghan with your direction and assistance will I hope be able to support our Interest with the Indians, till we can raise the Troops, and Inforce your arguments by the Weight of an Army, but he must avoid bringing any number to you, till we can lay in Provisions for them.

The General approves your Reasons for not bringing down your garrison, and he will get everything you may want Sent to you, as soon as we can get Carriages.

The Highlanders at Ligonier have orders to march down when relieved by the Detachment of Virg^a Troops under the Command of Lt Col. Stephen, but those who are at Pittsburgh are to remain there till Troops can be marched up to replace them --

(May 8, 1759)

The Lower County's have voted 180 men only, The Marylanders will do nothing, and it is not expected that this Province can compleat their 27,00 men. Everybody is at Work, The Comissions shall be filled immediately; The Governor being arrived this day from Newcastle.

The behaviour of some of our Parties has given great dissatisfaction to the General, who is determined to make an Example of severity to recall the other to their duty, if any Should want it.

M^r Pemberton has represented to him that you had taken some of his goods for the use of the Garrison, which he Says he can not afford at the Prices fixed for Indians, as he is deprived of the Profit he could expect from the Returns in Skins -- The Gen^l thinks his demand reasonable, and that he Should receive a just Price for the Said Goods which will be Settled here, when the list comes down

We have no public News; Our Comissioners have at last Sent their Indian Goods, which wth those Sent by M^r Croghan, will be sufficient to answer any present demands.

I am wth great Sincerity

My Dear Sir

Your most obed^t hble Servant

HENRY BOUQUET

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter to Col. Mercer May the 8th 1759

(May 8, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO LIEUT. COL. LLOYD

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 92. A. C. S.]

Philad^a 8th May 1759

Sir

I am directed by the General to answer your Letters of the 3^d 21st & 26th April.

As Soon as Lieut Col. Stephen is arrived at Fort Ligonier with his detachment of Virg^a Troops, you will give him the Command of that

Lieut Col. Lloyd

(May 8, 1759)

Post, and you have the General's leave to come to Philad^a for your private affairs.

All the Highlanders actually at Fort Ligonier, or on this Side of it are to come down to Philad^a when the above Detachm^t is at Ligonier; but the detachm^t they have at Pittsburgh is to remain there, till they receive further orders.

Your Complaints against Cap^t McKenzie must be laid before a General Court Martial, which the General will order if you insist upon it, when you come down; as it is not possible to form one at your Post.

The General has been well satisfied wth the behaviour of Lieut Cambell & Lt Miles, but proposes to inquire in the Conduct of the People who have abandonned their officer, and to make an Exemple of Severity to deter others from taking the same infamous Steps.

The Corporal who has abandonned the Sick is to remain in confinement, till his Crime can be tried by a Gen^l Court Martial.

There will be Artificers Sent up for the reparation of Waggons, with the necessary Implements.

For want of Carriages of any kind, it is not possible to Send you anything for the present, but in a few days, we expect to be able to supply all your Wants.

The Returns have not been Sent regularly I beg you'll recommand it ~~to you~~ for the future, and ~~to~~ inform Lt. Col. Stephen to correspond with the General directly, as I may be out of the Way

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obed^t hble Servant

HENRY BOUQUET

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter to Lt Col. Lloyd 8th May 1759

(May 11, 1759)

STATE OF THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 93, A. Df.]

State of the Southern Department the 11th May 1759

1. The Virg^a Troops consisting of 1200 men have about 400 at Ligonier & Pittsburgh. The rest is not raised yet, and can not be supposed to be ready to move from Winchester before the 10th of June, Therefore can not be at Pittsburg before the 1st of July.

2. The Pensilv^a Troops can not be Supposed to be raised ~~and~~ equipped, and collected at Carlisle before the 10th of June, Therefore can not be at Pittsburgh before the 1st of July.

3. The 1st Batt. of the R. A. R. is ready to march as Soon as Provisions can be got up

Provisions

The Carriage of 12 Weeks Provisions calculated for 5000 men, including the Indians to feed at Pittsburgh, will employ at one Trip 800 Waggon.

400 'do for forrage for 1000 horses beyond the mountains for 12 Weeks
100 do for Rum, Tents, Tools, Hospital, Materials for the Fort, Batteaux,
 &c

1300 Waggon

Each Waggon will be a month going from the Settlements to the ohio, and twenty days to return, allowing only ten days rest Each Waggon can only make one Trip in two months

Supposing that the Waggon could be collected and set out from Carlisle from the 15 to the 30th of June, The first Convoy of Provisions ~~cannot~~ will reach Pittsburgh Accidents excepted from the 15th July to the first of August.

But instead of 1300 Waggon wanted for 12 Weeks Provisions, The whole Provision by the Report made to the General can not Spare above 600 ~~at~~ for the Expedition Therefore they must make two Trips and consequently retarde any motions further to the Westward.

~~We then~~ The Experience has demonstrated that no Waggon can be collected whatever advantageous proposals ~~were~~ have been made, or Pains taken, till the old accounts are can be Settled and paid:

(May 11, 1759)

They can not be Settled before July, and there is no money to pay them, or to carry on the actual service, unless the Province will lend £ 100,000 ~~to be Secured~~ for Bills of Exchange which is doubtfull.

[no signature]

[Indorsed] State of the Southern Departm^t 11th May

(May 16, 1759)

COL HENRY BOUQUET TO GEN. JOHN STANWIX

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 94, Dr.]

Lancaster 16.th May 1759

Sir

The Comissioners will no doubt have informed you of the uncilliness of the People to enter Waggon^s in the Service, upon the Conditions proposed in your advertisem^t ~~If I had received them I would have proceeded no further, upon an Errand attempt that they declared impossible; I found then indeed that they are as much averse to it the same as was represented But having Spoken wth some of the leading men, and some of the Germans and proposed that the Waggon^s should for the Present to go no further than Bedford They think that we shall be able can persuade the People to move them from their houses which if once obtained, and the Conditions punctually complied with punctually they are of opinion make no doubt that we shall not only find Waggon^s enough to carry to Bedford, but and afterwards as many as will be wanted to be stationed between Bedford and Ligonier.~~

I have prevailed with Some of the farmers about Town in the Neighborhood to enter their Waggon^s directly, in order to bring in others more readily in, as Exemple weighs more wth ~~them~~ this People than arguments, and we Shall have a Brigade ready to Set out at y^e End of next Week.

M^r Allen has used all his adresse and Influence to Convince the People of the advantages of this Contract, and by the advice of the chief men. M^r Shippen is recommended to you to contract wth the

(May 16, 1759)

People, and See their Waggon & Horses appraised, as he is to pay them: I Send ~~you~~ inclosed for your Consideration & approbation the form of an advertisement^t to be published by him, ~~if you approve of it, after you have approved of it and made what alteration you Shall think proper: which must~~ Should be printed at Philad^a ~~in Eng. in half English and half German & Dutch as the other was,~~ upon the Same Sheet after you have made the alterations you may most judge necessary and Sent up here by Express [with^h] as Soon as ~~possible you have made~~

The chief difficulty remaining will be to raise money, as there is none to be got here for Bills, and without ready Cash, in the beginning chiefly nothing ~~to expect.~~ can be done.

I beg therefore you ~~would~~ will send me with your orders ~~about~~ upon this affair, and as much Cash as Neilson can afford of the ~~remaini~~ Ballance of the £ 2000 St I lefft in his hand.

I would not be too sanguine in my Expectations, but I hope that we Shall Succeed, with a little time, the disposition of the People being much altered within these two days.

I propose to go Friday next to York, to contract there with M^r Stev-- for the 50 Waggon of required from that County, & afterwards to Reading [4 or 5 words illegible] I beg you would be pleased to write me a Word that I may know if this Plan is agreeable to you, before I ~~engage~~ proceed any further.

The Waggon being payed at the rate of 25 sh for Every 20 miles to Carlisle will Carry for that money forrage ~~bought~~ collected here and as much flour & Pork as the contractors will have ~~here~~ in Lancaster or on this Side of Susquehanna But as they are now obliged to carry ~~it~~ at their own Expenses to Carlisle; An account is to be kept of what we carry for them, ~~and they which they must repay you to~~ charge them with it which will lessen a little the ~~Expence~~ charges of the Crown, and employ ~~less~~ fewer Waggon

There must be proper forrage masters appointed at Lancaster, Carlisle, Bedford, & Ligonier, what will you be pleased to allow them?

The Kings Comissary is to appoint at the Same Places & at Pittsburgh proper Store keepers, to take charge of the Liquor & Kings Stores.

~~The Waggon Masters~~ I shall appoint the Waggon Masters here, but ~~the~~ good ones can not be had under ~~a dollar per d~~ ten Shill. currincy per day including their horse

(May 16, 1759)

~~I expect M^r~~

I think it is now time to contract wth Callendar & Barny Hughes for the 1000 Pack Horses to carry from Bedford to Ligonier, But there is time to consider ~~about~~ the [Price we got of] M^r Hughes & his associates for providing the Carriages as I am not without hopes that we can do without them, or at least bring them down to reasonable terms.

As you have done me the favour to trust me hitherto with every measure you have taken, I beg ~~you will~~ the Continuation of the same Confidence, not by my motive of Selfishness, but to be able to give all the Assistance in my Power, and guard you against any private views from ~~the~~ People who could venture to impose upon you

[no signature]

[Endorsed] To Gen^l Stanwix 16th May

(May 25, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO EDWARD SHIPPEN

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 95, C.]

Copy to Edw.^d Shippen Esq.^r Lancaster

Philad.^a 25.th May 1759.

Sir

I receiv'd your favours of the 22.^d & 24.th Inst.^t I was glad to See that the disapointment you met wth from the Mennonists, was not owing to their Want of Zeal for the Service, & I hope you have by this time Settled Matters wth them to your Satisfaction.

I Send you more advertisements, and wish they may have the desired Effect, being supported by your Letters to the magistrates of Each Township.

Please to forward to M^r Stevenson at York 100 of the advertisements not Signed, with stuff to make 400 Bags: M^r Seamans has received enough from Cap^t Sinclair to make 3000 Bags

(May 25, 1759)

400 hundred Should also be Sent to Col Weiser at Reading, or more if they can collect forrage

1000 to Carlisle wth 50 advertisements directed to Col. Armstrong.

Forrage must be collected wth all possible speed without raising the Price, Either oats, Spelts, or Rye: I beg you will employ without noise as many People as you think proper, allowing them a Dollar Commission for every hundred Bushells they purchase.

The £ 250 = of M^r. Hubley have been paid, when I have the Pleasure to See you, We shall include that person in your Receipts.

The General waits only for Waggon to move the Troops forward; Therefore I beg that no means be lefft untried to dispatch a Brigade or two Immediatly wth forrage.

Flour will be carried for the present by Mess^{rs} Scott, Stoner, Leshner & others.

I Shall be glad to hear of your successes and remain

H. B.

P. S: As Cash continues to be scarce here, Please to draw upon Neilson, giving him advice for any small sum you can raise at Lancaster, and pay in Bills upon him any body who will receive them to Save your Money: You have a Credit upon him of £ 1000 Curr^y.

26th May 1759

The General has ordered that one hundred of the Waggon Horses bought by Cap^t. Hambright be sent to Bedford, wth large Baggs of forrage and no Saddles.

They are to replace at Carlisle what they will consume upon the Road.

A Waggonmaster will be Sent to Lancaster to take Charge of them, wth Drivers.

I beg you would give orders that those Horses be Shod, and if Drivers can be got in your County to engage them at 3/. p^r day besides the Provisions.

M^r. Price must See this done, and the Horses properly formed in

(May 26, 1759)

Teams: Geers and Waggon will be provided at Bedford.

I send you by Lieut^t McDougall of y^e R. A. R. £ 400 Curr^y for which you will give him a Receipt

Money being wanted at Carlisle, I beg you will Send £ 500 Curr^y to Col. Armstrong I shall forward more money by the first opportunity.

The Bags for oats are to contain Seven Bushells

H. B

[Endorsed] Copy to Edw.^d Shippen Esq.^r living at Lancaster. May 25th
& 26th

(May 26, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CONRAD WEISER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652. f. 97, C.]

Philadelphia 26th May 1759

Dear Sir

I send you by James Ennis, one of The Expresses employ'd in His Majestys Service, The Sum of One Thousand Pounds, this Currency to buy Oats, Spets, & Rye, & to advance money to The Waggon going from your County, to Fort Bedford, for which Sum you will be pleased to send me a Receipt, & when you have Occasion for more, you may draw at Sight. Bills upon M^r John Neilson Merch^t in This Town, to The Amount of 1000 £ Currency more, taking care to draw no more than three, or Four Hundred pounds, at Once, as Money is difficult to Collect here.

I shall be Glad to hear of Your Successes & the disposition of your People.

As The General waits only For The Waggon to begin to March The Troops, I beg that you will do your Utmost, to dispatch

(May 26, 1759)

them as soon as possible.

I am

My dear Sir

Your most Obedient Humble Servant

H. B.

D. A. G.

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter To Conarad Weiser Philadelphia 26th May 1759--

(May 26, 1759)

HENRY BOUQUET TO JOHN NEILSON

[B . M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 99, C.]

Copy.

Philad^a 26th May 1759

Sir

In order to give you more Time to collect Money, and save the Carriage: I have impowred Edw^d. Shippen Esq^r to draw Bills upon you for Small Sums to the amount of one thousand Pounds Curr^y

I have given the Same Credit to Conrad Weiser Esq^r from Reading, to draw upon the same sum.

And I do here by confirm the Credit already given to Geo: Stevenson Esq^r:

Any Sum that you shall pay to the above Gentlemen, or upon their orders, not exceeding the Credit here by given to them, Shall be accounted for by me, and you Shall have the Generals Warrant or M^r. Barrow's orders for it

I am

Sir

Y^r. Humble serv^t.

H. B. D.A.G.

To M^r Jⁿ Neilson Philad^a.

[Endorsed] Letter to Jⁿ Neilson for Credit to Edw^d. Shippen, Conrad Weiser & Geo: Stevenson Esqrs. 26th May 1759

Copy

(May 26, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO LIEUT. COL. HUGH MERCER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 100, C.]

Philadelphia 26.th May 1759

Dear Sir

I have your lasts of the 12.th Instant, The General is Sorry that you have been in so great a want of Provisions. He had given in Time the most possitive Orders, to Howell to send Cattle up. But His delays and many more happen'd upon the roads, have been the Occasion of the Extremity you was reduced to. I hope you have be Supplied in Time and there is Actually upon the Roads, a Sufficient Quantity of Provisions to Supply you abundantly until we join you.

The Impossibility of Collecting a Sufficient number of Waggons is the only cause that prevents our March, as we must have our Magazines Filled before the Kings Troops are sent up. The General has done, & is still doing every thing in his Power to Surmount these difficultys

The Country People are to Carry in Waggons to Bedford Only. where Cap^t Callender & B. Huges, have Contracted to Station 1000 Horses to Transport Provisions & Forrage to Fort Legonier, and there we shall have 100 Waggons to Carry to Pittsburgh, we have already bought Part of The Horses, and they are to be sent up immediately:

Captain Gordon setts out in a few days for Pittsburgh, with 100 Artificers and the Implements necessary to build a Fort, Mills, &c. We expect to see the whole in Motion in Ten or Twelve days.

The Virginia Troops have Orders to March from Winchester directly & I suppose that L^t Col: Stephens is actually at Legonier with His Detachment, Lieut Ourry is at Bedford & will take care to forward, the Convoys, with the utmost Expedition.

The discovery of a Creek for a Saw Mill is a favourable Circumstance we shall Perhaps find Pine at Some distance up, or down the Rivers.

The Vavering disposition of the Indians will soon be Fix'd, when they see Our Strength, and the Weakness of the French. The General hopes that you will be able to Prevent any further Breach with Them, 'till the Troops can reach The Ohio. He is extreamly pleased with your Management & Approves all the Measures

(May 26, 1759)

you have Taken.

As we shall want the Grass about the Fort, for the Number of Horses to be Kept, for the Works, The General desires that you give Orders, that no Grass be Eaten within four Miles of Pittsburgh, and if it is Possible to make any Hay that you will please to Collect, as much as you Can. there was Scythes at Ligonier.

There are Expresses Station'd upon The road for a more Speedy Communication

I am

Dear Sir

Your most Obedient Humble Servant

H. B.

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter to Lieu^t: Colonel Mercer Philadelphia 26th
May 1759

/Pittsburgh/

(May 26, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO LIEUT. COL. STEPHEN

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 102, A. C.]

Copy.

Philad^a. 26th May 1759

D^r S^r.

The General approves all the Measures you have taken, and is obliged to you for y^e great Assistance in forwarding Provisions to Ligonier and Pittsburg.

A Number of Cattle is ordered up with flour and forrage, and 1000 Pack Horses are to be stationed to Carry from Bedford to Ligonier where the King is to have 100 Waggon^s to carry to Pittsburgh. As soon as you See a sufficient Quantity of Provisions before you at Ligonier, you will please to march 200 men there, and take the Comand of that important Post.

Col. Stephen

(May 26, 1759)

Troops will be Sent to Bedford as soon as they can be equipped and Tents forwarded for yours.

L^t Curry is ordered to Bedford to give the necessary directions for the transport of Provisions and Cap^{tn} Gordon goes to Pittsburg wth a Number of artificers, he will give directions for the reparation of Roads & Bridges, & I beg you will give him all the assistance in your Power

I am
&c

H. B.

Col. Stephen

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter to L^t Col. Stephen 26th May 1759

(May 31, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CONRAD WEISER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 103, C.]

Copy

Philadelphia 31st May 1759

Dr Sir

I received your favour without date, and thank you for the Care you have taken of our Affairs in your Country.

I approve of Seb: Zimmerman for Waggon Master, and in general of every body whom you will judge for to be appointed. The General thinks it just to pay the Constables for their Trouble, therefore he desires you to give them what you think proper, it would perhaps induce them to be more industrious and active if they had something for each Waggon procured by their Means.

(May 31, 1759)

I sent you by Ennis £ 1,000--0--0 Currency and gave you Credit for £ 1000. more upon Neilson, any further Sum you could want shall be regularly sent to you, as soon as you let me know it. I beg that you will collect all the forage that you possibly can, as we can do nothing without it. The General Expects that the Assembly will renew the Law past last year, to oblige the people to give their Waggons for his Majesty's Service. If that was refused we should fall upon proper Methods to compell the unwilling to do their Duty, begining by those who are most inclined to obstruct the Service.

I rely entirely upon your Zeal to forward the Sixty Waggons from your County, and replace with others those that wou'd chuse to be gone after one or more Trips, any Assistance in our power you may depend upon.

The Troops begin to march from Lancaster on Monday next, therefore we must exert all our Industry to get Provisions & forage to Bedford, when we shall in a few days have a thousand Pack Horses to carry forward.

The General is much obliged to you for your good Wishes and gives you his Comp^{ts}

I am &c

H: BOUQUET.

To Conrad Weizer Esq^r

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter to Conrad Weizer Esq^r Philadelphia 31st
May 1759.

(May 31, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO LIEUT. COL. ADAM STEPHEN

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21052, f. 105, A. Df. S.]

Philadelphia, 31st May 1759

Sir

Your Letters of the 25th came last night to hand. The General approves much your Conduct in every thing you have done, He is Sorry for the unhappy affair of Cap^t Bullet, and has ordered immediately his Battallion to march to Bedford; The four Comp^s which are at Lancaster set out from that Place on Monday next. The other will follow with all possible dispatch

There is one hundred Waggon Horses ordered to Bedford, wth Forrage, and I hope there will be 25 Waggon fitted out there to employ them in carrying Provisions to Ligonier; They shall be followed by 100 more, and a great number of Pack Horses, which will enable us to Support the advanced Posts, till the Troops can be raised and marched up.

The General leaves it interely to you to march to Ligonier with a Convoy, or to stay till you can be reinforced, as you are the best Judge upon the Spot, of the State of our Provisions beyond the mountain, and of the time they are to be supplied: No assistance in his Power Shall be wanting.

Cap^t McKenzie wth his Highlanders, ~~and all the Pensilvanians~~ are is to stay at Bedford and Juniattⁿ, or wherever you will judge it best for the Service, till further orders.

The Garrison of Ligonier is never to leave that Post without a Sufficient Force to prevent an Insult from the Enemy, as they could attempt try to draw out the Troops to attempt the Fort.

Any Convoy Sent to Pittsburgh must have a very strong Escort, Col. Mercer can reinforce them and meet them half Way.

I am

D^f Sir

Your most obed^t Hble Servant

HENRY BOUQUET

Lt. Col. Stephen

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter to Lieut^t Colonel Stephen from the D. A. G. dated 31st May 1759.

(June 1, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. HUGH MERCER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 107, C.]

Copy

Philadelphia the 1st June 1759

Dear Sir

Yesterday morning your Express delivered me yours of the 23^d, the Contents of which gave the General great Satisfaction. It is with no less pleasure I am to acquaint you that he approves extremely of all your Transactions, and desires you may continue to take the measures you may think most Conducive to the preservation of your Post, and the Protection of your Convoys.

The Extraordinary activity of the Enemy and the Continual Success they have had in their Attempts require from us the same Allertness. If your friendly Indians would serve you faithfully, they can be of great Service in discovering and giving timely notice of the Motions of the french. If one of the flying Parties could once be cut off, they would perhaps be more Cautious to venture at so great a distance from Venango, and we wou'd more easily clear the Communication.

Every thing here is in motion to support you effectually, the General has ordered his own Battallion to march immediately to Bedford, where they are to be followed by the Virginia & Pensylvania Troops, as soon as they are raised and equipt. A number of Waggons are upon the Road with Provisions and forage, 1000 Pack Horses will be stationed at Bedford & 100 Waggons at Ligoneer. A Large number of Beeves and sheep are ready to set out, and in a short time we have hopes to see you above any kind of Danger. Lieut Colonel Stephen was to set out from Bedford with a Large Convoy and all his Forces, when you have Intellegence of their Coming to you please to send them a Reinforcement halfway to Ligoneer to strengthen their Escort. The Furr's received in Exchange for Indian Goods are to be kept at Pittsburgh, till you have a safe opportunity to send them down.

The Goods taken from M^r Pemberton's Stores, as well as from the Hospital shall be valued when we meet you, as the men are to be cleared there.

Captain Gordon & Lieut Mayer Engen^{rs} are on their march to Pittsburgh, with about 100 Artificers & one Company of New Levies (Cap^t Jones) but their motions will be slow having a number of Waggons and Stores to carry with them.

(June 1, 1759)

I shall leave this place in a few days and the General will follow soon after.

This is a Critical time for you but we confide entirely in your Prudence, and Industrious to extricate yourself from the difficulties that surround you.

I am &c

H: BOUQUET

To Col^d Mercer

[Endorsed] Colonel Bouquet to Col. Mercer at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia
1st June 1759

(June 1, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 109, C.]

Copy

Philadelphia 1st June 1759

Dear Sir

I am to answer your Letter of the 28th May to the General, and myself and to thank you for the Pains you have taken in your Department.

The General approves all the measures you have taken and the persons you have appointed for the several Branches of Business at Carlisle, they shall have their Warrants when I go up, which will be shortly. In the meantime, please to give them two Lines under your hand to certifie the time they have been taken into the Service, and their Pay.

The Acco^{ts} of the Meadows used last year are to be settled by the Commissioners, and sent to them the people will be paid with the Waggon^s &c.

(June 1, 1759)

This is not a Reason for the Magistrates to delay the appraisement of the Meadows for the actual Service and the General insists upon this being done immediately, if it was not effectuated At the the Receipts of this. following for the management of said meadows. the Minutes I gave to M^r Clark, and any others that you shall judge necessary.

Some of the new Levies in the Neighbourhood must be employed in making Hay, as it will not be possible to Collect before Harvest a sufficient Quantity of dry forage to carry on the Service. I sent you £ 500-0-0 to begin with any further sum shall be remitted to M^r Bayard as the Service may require. The Clothing & Camp Equipage for the fifty men you have ordered to Bedford must be sent to them, with what is to go to Ligoneer & Pittsburgh the present Circumstances not permitting to relieve these People.

The General has ordered all the Compleat Companies to march to Carlisle, where their Clothing & Camp Equipage shall follow them, and when they are equipt they are to proceed to Bedford, ~~and~~

The four Companies of R. A. have orders to march from Lancaster the 4th Inst^t for Bedford, and will immediately be followed by the Six.

I hope you have been able to Collect the Waggons of your County, the General leaves it to you to take what measures you think proper to compell them to do their Duty. If they don't obey the Majistrates Summons as the Emergincies of the Service will not admit of delay.

Captain Gordon, is to take Captain Jones's Company which I suppose will be ready to march with him. Every thing moves on very Slowly and the General meets with disapointments from all Sides, but there is a Prospect of better Success in a short time

I am &c

H: BOUQUET

P: S: The Stray Horses are to be delivered upon Receipts to Cap^t Callender B. Hughes or their Horse Masters, and the Expenses or Reward to Collect them paid by Cap^t Byers.

To Col^o Armstrong

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter to Col^o Armstrong Philadelphia the 1st of June 1759.

(June 1, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO LIEUT. LEWIS OURRY

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 111, A. Df.]

Philadelphia 1st June 1759.

Dear Sir

I had your Two Letters of the 28th & 29th Instants and hope you have by this Time extricated yourself out of Carlisle as any Stay there would be great prejudice to The Service no Body so well acquainted with Stations allotted to you. The Dismal Circumstances of the Advanced posts renders your presence Necessary at Bedford. Therefore you will proceed there as soon as possible, leaving the Carriage of Tools &c. to The Care of Captain Gordon, & under the direction of Col: Armstrong who will be so good to take that trouble off your Hands.

The General has Orderd His Battallion to March Forthwith to Bedford to have a Force Sufficient to Command The Communication & Furnish Escorts to Our Convoys.

100 Waggon Horses are Orderd to go up loaded with Forrage, & I begg you will get as many Waggon as you can fitted out to Employ them, as well as the 100 More which are to follow immediately and to send part of your Artificers and necessary Implements to repair The Waggon at Legonier to Carry to Pittsburgh.

We shall want 120 Waggon at least, besides the pack Horses. The Horses will be bought and Sent up before all The Waggon & Geers can be ready, but if possible I would Avoid employing the Waggon Horses as pack Horses, as it would Destroy them. In case you should be reduced to that necessity they are not to use any Saddles, but Carry Bags of Flour or Forrage on Their naked Backs.

The pack Horses are to Sett off for Bedford with Forrage , as soon as They are Collected, and to take all possible Measures to Form a Large Convoy to sett out at once with a Strong Escort from Bedford to Legonier.

Write every where you have any possibility of getting Forrage deliverd: at Bedford, or at least at Loudoun and Carlisle.

There are 80 Waggon Fitting Out at Berks with 90 Bushells each 40 for themselves and 50 for the Kings use, which with the few

(June 1, 1759)

Waggon's from Lancaster & York, will make a Begining. Please to see these Waggon's unloaded & sent Back to Carlisle from Bedford, without delay, and recommend to all The posts, to use them well, & not to Molest them in any Individual Thing as our whole dependence is upon The Exact performance of our Engagements.

When you have done with the Smiths at Bedford, one at least must be Station'd at Littleton with a Wheelwright, & some Iron left there to repair any Waggon's that are Broke upon The road.

The Inhabitants of Cumberland did Distinguish Themselves last Year by their Backwardness for the Service. I am affraid we shall be Obliged to Use again The same Argument to put them in Mind That, The King has a right to Their Service on paying.

Let me hear of Your Proceedings and Believe me dear Ourry
Your very hble Serv^t

H. B.

[Endorsed] Col Bouquet to Lieut^t Ourrey at Carlisle, Philadelphia
1st June 1759.

(June 2, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. EDWARD SHIPPEN

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 113, c.]

Philad^a 2^d June 1759

Dear Sir

Your favour of the 30th May lays before me, I communicated the Contents to the General, who is very thankfull for the Pains you take to forward the Service: I can not express to you how much I am disapointed in my Expectations of your County, The Terms or So advantageous for the People, that nothing can excuse their backwardness; Do they Imagine that they Shall force the General to pay them an hour Sooner by their unwarrantable behaviour? If it had been in his Power every Shilling would have been paid already; He has taken all possible

Edw^d Shippen Esqr:

(June 2, 1759)

Steps to raise the money, but hitherto uneffectually. He applied at last to the Assembly for a loan of £ 100,000 upon Security. The Bill was rejected. Therefore the People must have Patience till we can receive money from England, as all the Cash that Circulates in the Province would not be Sufficient to pay the old accounts; I mention all this to you that you may let the People Know, that it is not the General's Intention to Keep them out of their money, but that they Shall be paid as soon as it is possible

In the mean time the Emergencies of the Service are Such, as will oblige us to take proper measures to constrain them to do their duty for their King & Country, being So well paid for it.

No more Waggon's Should be hired to carry forrage to Carlisle only, as we shall not be able to load all the Waggon's that are to go there, and it would be So much money lost.

Since the forrage can not be got, I beg you will make Inquiries, who are the People who have any to Spare, that we may come at it by some means or others.

Would it not be well to propose the People who enter their Waggon's for Bedford to load at their Own houses 90 Bushells of forrage and leave at Carlisle what they may not want for their first Trip to Bedford, and be Supplied again with their own forrage, or the Same specie for a Second and third Trip, without paying anything for Storage.

And if they had any left when they choose to be discharged to be paid for it at the Current Price they could sell it for at home.

I leave this to your Consideration and beg that without any further direction, you would take any measure that you will judge most conducive to our purposes.

We shall get Horses Shoes made here and sent to Lancaster with nails. In the meanwhile your Horses must be shod and Sent away as soon as possible and when driver's can be collected, either by agreement with the Country People or by Soldiers used to drive Waggon's.

Hambright has bought a good number of Horses, I expected him in Town to morrow he has received money from me.

(June 2, 1759)

— All the Waggon's going to Carlisle are to be directed to M^r Clarke, who will See them loaded and dispatched: M^r Ourry will give them at Bedford their Certificates of delivery.

— I shall take Care to supply your Chest wth what money will be wanted; This is all that occurs to me at present; Two men one Bare recommended by Col. Burd, and one Monny will apply to you to raise Brigades If they Succeed they are to be Waggonmasters as I beg you will do for any one who is able to form one by his Interest wth the People.

I am

My dear Sir

Your most obed^t hble Servant

HENRY BOUQUET

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter from Col. Bouquet to Edw^d Shippen Esq^r
the 2^d June 1759

(June 10, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO [COL. BOUQUET]*

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 115, Df.]

Le 10^e Juin 1759

Après deux ans d'attente j'avois enfin perdu l'Esperance de pouvoir vous faire parvenir mes Lettres ou d'en avoir des votres, lors

* From internal evidence, this letter was written to his brother, a colonel in the Dutch service. The mention of Jules in this letter, and of Julius Bouquet in a letter to Amherst, March 31, 1759 (B. M., Add. MSS. 21634, f. 222), leads to this conclusion. A number of words or phrases in this letter were so completely crossed out that they were illegible. They have been omitted.

(June 10, 1759)

que j'ay receu en meme tems celles que vous avez pris la peine de m'ecrire le 10 fev^r 1758 & le 10^e Janv^r 1759. Les bonnes nouvelles que vous me donnez de votre santé de votre famille, et la certitude que vous ne m'avez pas oublié m'ont fait le plus sensible Plaisir. Je Suis assés heireux pour pouvoir vous donner la meme satisfaction pour ce qui me regarde, Ma Santé toujours chancelante en Europe est ~~excellente~~ tres bonne dans ce Pays où je n'ay Je n'ay pas encore été malade dans ce Pays Malgré mes nos fatigues, continuelles et surtout pendant la dernière Campagne de 10 mois dans un desert,

L'Etat Infirmes du Gen^l Forbes rejetta sur moy tout le Poids l'Embarras du Commandement, et j'avois eu le bonheur de d'obtenir son amitié & sa Confiance m'ont fait passer par dessus bien des les difficultés sans nombre qui nous environnoient & que nous avons enfin Surmontés à force de travail, de Patience & de fermeté. Il avoit pour Patrons les premieres Personnes de la Cour, et Ses Succés lui donnoient lieu un nouveau titre à leur faveur, Je pouvois compter sur luy, Sa mort a renversé ruiné toutes les mes Esperances de ce coté là, et m'a fait perdre le fruit de mes Services.

Inconnu au nouveau General en Chef, peu lié avec le Brigad^r St-- son successeur qui commande nommé pour commander dans le department du Sud, ayant de plus plusieurs Ennemis ~~par~~ que les distinctions du feu Gen^l m'avoient attirés, et en butté à toutes leurs Inimities me perdre je me Suis trouvé dans une situation assés Critique, mais enfin mon Caractere de droiture m'a Sauvé la verité a dissipé tous les Nuages malgré leurs Intrigues Peines et leurs Intrigues Je Suis toujours encore Sur mes Pieds & autant en faveur que sous les precedens Regnes

J'ay eu les Lettres le plus tres obligeantes du Gen^l Amherst qui me fit l'honneur de me dire apres la mort de Forbes qu'il Souhaitteroit de m'avoir dans son Armée, et y ordonnoit destinoit le Batt. que je commande mais des que le Brig^r M-- fut nommé pour à ce Commandem^t cy, Il m'a dit qu'il ne ~~pouvait~~ se passer de moy obtint du Gen^l, de me laisser avec luy. Je suis Second p^r le Command^t et ferai la Campagne en qualité d'adjutant General pour les Provinces du sud avec les memes appointemens que le D.Q.M.G.

Je Souhaitterois que Jules fut d'un age à pouvoir entrer au Service, il me Seroit aisé aujourd'huy de le placer et comme on achete à present à grand meilleur marché, on ~~suroit~~ pourroit lui procurer une Comp^e dans un an ou deux. Ce Service est avantageux quand on y entre jeune parce que l'on a la Perspective d'un Regiment. Si vous aviez quelques vuës de ce Coté là, je

(June 10, 1759)

~~je pense qu'il ou pensés à établir une Branche en Angleterre, je pense qu'il Il conviendrait de l'envoyer à Londres pour être placé de l'y placer~~ envoyer pour être placé dans les Ecoles publiques, et non dans Une Ecole particuliere pour & y recevoir une Education entierem^t angloise et apprendre à parler la Langue comé un Natif.

Il est seroit naturel que vous eussies un Prejudice contre l'Amerique, mais et que vous ne voudries-voulessies pas y ~~penser à~~ établir votre un de vos fils, mais ~~Cependant ce Pays merite que l'on y pense~~ mais c'est la seule Poste ouverte p^r un Etranger & La guerre y a causé un Changement ~~inencevable~~ aussi considerable. Les villes y croissent ~~d'une maniere etonnante de tous cotes~~ d'une facon surprenante, Le Commerce y fleurit, Les Habitants Se polissent s'enrichissent &: ~~Se Polissent~~, Les arts S'y introduisent, et on peut prevoir que dans un Siecle ou deux, Il Sera ~~superieur~~ egal avec à l'Europe. ~~C'est donc Il est encore tems~~ C'est à present le tems de s'y établir, Les Le Prix de Terres augmentent tous les Jours en valeur en proportion de ~~l'augmentation~~ la multiplication des Habitans et en S'assurant-achetant d'une raisonnable Etendue de terrain on est sur de laisser à peu de prix à La Posterite un Etablissen^t.

lorsque l'on est une fois admis au Service, Il n'est pas difficile avec l'appuy de quelques amis de passer dans un Reg^t en Angle^t. Pour moy je ne voudrois pas changer, & je trouve que ce Pays vaut la Peine qu'il y...*

[no signature]

[TRANSLATION]

June 10, 1759

After two years of waiting, I had finally lost hope of being able to reach you by my letters, or of getting yours, when I received at the same time the letters which you took the trouble to write me on Feb. 10, 1758 and Jan. 10, 1759. The good news you give of your health and of your family, and the certainty that you have not forgotten me gave me the keenest pleasure. I have not yet been ill in this country, in spite of our continual labors, especially during the last campaign in a wilderness.

* Last word illegible.

(June 10, 1759)

The infirmity of General Forbes threw upon me all the difficulties of the command, and his friendship and trust made me overcome the innumerable difficulties which surrounded us, and which we finally surmounted by dint of work, patience, and firmness. He had the first personages of the Court for patrons, and his success gave him a new title to their favor. I could depend on him. His death ruined all my expectations in that quarter, and made me lose the reward of my services.

Unknown to the new general in chief; scarcely acquainted with Brigadier Stanwix, who had been named commander in the Southern Department; having, moreover, several enemies whom the favors of the late general had drawn upon me; and exposed by all their antipathy to be ruined; I found myself in a critical enough situation, but truth finally dissipated all the clouds, in spite of their troubles and intrigues. I am still on my feet and as much in favor as under previous reigns.

I have had very obliging letters from General Amherst who did me the honor to say, after Forbes's death, that he would like to have me in his army, and destined for it the battalion which I command; but as soon as Brigadier Monckton was named to this command, he told me that he had persuaded the general to leave me with him. I am second in command, and will make the campaign in the capacity of adjutant general for the Southern Provinces with the same salary as the deputy quartermaster general.

I could wish that Jules was old enough to enter the service. It would be easy for me to place him today, and as the price is very low now, a company could be obtained for him in one or two years. This service is advantageous when entered young, because one has the prospect of a regiment. If you have any thought in that direction, or think of establishing a branch in England, it would be well to send him there to be put in the public schools, and not in a private school, to receive a completely English education and learn to speak the language like a native.

It would be natural for you to have a prejudice against America, and for you to be unwilling to establish one of your sons there; but it is the only place open to a foreigner, and the war has caused a considerable change. The towns are growing in a surprising manner, commerce is flourishing, the people are thriving and becoming more refined, the arts are being introduced, and it can be prophesied that in a century or two, it will be equal to Europe. Now is the time to establish there. The price of land is increasing in proportion to the increase of the inhabitants, and by buying a reasonable amount of land one is sure of leaving an estate for posterity for a small price.

(June 10, 1759)

Once admitted to the service, it is not difficult with the backing of some friends to pass into a regiment in England. As for me, I should not like to change, and I find that this country is worth the trouble...

(July 13, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET'S POSTSCRIPT TO MAJOR JOHN TULLEKEN

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 116, A. Df.]

[July 13th 1759]

P: S: After writing the above the General ~~has~~ received a Letter from Col. Byrd, Informing him that he had no Tools to open Braddocks Road & build the Post at Red Stone Creek, and that his two artificers Comp^s being only half full, he thought it would be best ~~was he~~ to march that Way himself with his whole Corps, which he judged the more advisable as ~~he had~~ the Small Pox was broke amongst ~~them~~ his men.

The General has wrote to him in answer that he approved his Plan, and that he was to proceed in consequence with the whole to Red Stone Creek

But if upon your application he had already passed Fort Cumberland to go to Bedford In this case he was to abandon the Plan at Red Stone Creek & proceed directly to Ligonier.

Three Comp^s of the new Levies marched from Carlisle some time ago, & were to be followed by a fourth, besides the detachm^t of Cap^t Broadhead If you want more of these Troops, Please to ~~write to the~~ ~~Commanding officer at Carlisle,~~ who let the Gen^l know it, and they Shall be Sent to you.

[no signature]

[Endorsed] P. S. to Major Tulleken 13th July 1759

(June 4, 1759)

ABSTRACT OF LETTERS FROM COL. HUGH MERCER
AND COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 117, N.]

Extract of Col. Mercer's Letter 4th June

Receiv'd mine of the 26th May

Have Provisions to the 10th

150 men to Ligonier, & Some to Red Stone Creek

No reinforcem^t from Canada.

100 Men arrived at Niagara

100 Indians conducted by 10 frenchmen divided in 3
Parties

One of 20 attacked Morgan, consisting of Taways &
other distant Indians, was beat off.

The two other united attached Cap^t Bullet

The Delaw are Still ~~pleased~~

Spies Sent to presqu'ile the 1st Ins^t

Granarys made

Extract of Col. Armstrong's 11th June

Has no drivers to give, to Coll. & Hughes

Has no orders to examin or pass the Recruits
wants directions about it

The Am. gone

Who gives Troops salt

[Endorsed] Extracts of Col. Mercers, & Col. Armstrong's Letters of
the 4th & 11th June 1759 sent to Gen^l Stanwix

(July 3, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET'S MEMORANDUM TO CONRAD WEISER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 118, A. Df. S.]

Memorandum for Conrad Weiser Esq^r

[Lancaster the 3.rd July 1759]

The Waggon masters and Waggoners of Berks County, are to be informed, that their Certificates of delivery at Bedford, are also to be signed by the Commissary for Forrage at Carlisle, who will write on the back of said Certificates whether they have received or not forrage from the King's Stores, what quantity & at what Price, that the Same may be ~~St~~ deducted from the hire of their Waggon, ~~when they are paid & no Certificates without it is~~ unless Signed as above at Bedford & Carlisle are to be paid.
Lancaster the 3^d July 1759

HENRY BOUQUET
Dep. Adj. General

[Notations on reverse]

3824	~~304-8-6$\frac{1}{2}$~~
1000	
600	16071-8.6 $\frac{1}{2}$
200	
1000	
500	
511	
1000	
1000	
1000	
4000	
1000	
<u>15635</u>	
<u>16071</u>	
436	

Shippen -- Byers
Weiser J^r Hughes
Stevenson Governor
Hunt
Graydon

(July 16, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MAJOR JOHN TULLEKEN

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 119, C.]

Carlisle 16.th July 1759

Dear Sir

Your Letters of the 12th 13th & 14th came Safe to hand Lieutenant Baylie having met The General last night on this Side Susquehanna.

We came here this morning where The General does not propose to Stay longer than is Absolutely necessary to make the disposition of the Troops, Order their March by divisions for Escorts, and then Set off himself for Bedford in three or four days.

The Active measures you have taken Since you Command at that Post, chiefly in this critical Juncture are extremely approved, and tho' there is always a great Allowance to be made upon Indian Intellegences, Prudence requires to Act as if we had, no doubt about them

Captⁿ Cochran's Safe arrival at Ligonier is a happy Circumstance he has Acted with Judgment, and his Men deserves Praises for their gallant behaviour:

Our numbers increasing So fast at Ligonier and Pittsburgh will require greater Supplies of Provisions and The General was pleased to see that you had another Convoy ready to Set out.

If The Virginia Troops come to Bedford, They will enable you to Send a large Convoy under Their Escort. But as They lay under a Conditional Order. (As I inform'd you in my last)

The General has Ordered Six Companies to march directly to Reinforce you in Case Col. Byrd Should have gone by Braddock's Road

You will find abundance of grass within a few Miles of your Post either along the Two branches of Juniatta or in the Valleys. One Pendergrass an Inhabitant of Bedford can inform you of the Places, and Pilot your Horses if there may be Some danger from the Enemy. But necessity obliges us to give Somthing to chance

To Major Tulleken

(July 16, 1759)

I wish Captain Gordon was with his Artificers at Ligonier or Pittsburgh; By His indefatigable Activity he would soon have those places in a better State of defence, and put it out of the Enemy's power to attempt either of them.

Whatever you have to Communicate to The General a Letter will be Sufficient. You have now too much upon your hands to employ your Time in Writing

As we hope to have in a few days the pleasure to See you, I Shall add nothing more than The General's Compliments to You, and that I am intirely My Dear Sir^a
Your &c.

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Carlisle 16th July 1759 Copy of a Letter To Major Tulleken

(July 17, 1759)

[COL. HENRY BOUQUET] TO COL. GEORGE CHAMBERS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 121, Df.]

Carlisle 17th July 1759

Sir

The Road from your House to Fort Loudoun is so much out of Repair that the Waggon's can not make use of it. The General knowing that you have already taken a good deal of Trouble to keep it in Repair, directs me to write, to you on that subject; ~~and desires to~~ and propose to you to get it ~~repaired opened~~ under your direction by the Country People living near you and that in that Case he would pay all reasonable Charges.

It must be opened wide enough for Three Waggon's to go abreast, & the Rut filled up wth gravel or stones, and the bridges put in order.

~~It~~ Our Tools being all gone forward, if you could procure some falling axes, Showels & Pick axes, in your neighborhood: The General would order Cap^t Hunter & Cap^t Sharpe's Companies to work upon that Road, to ~~dispatch~~ have it sooner done.

(July 17, 1759)

These Tools Shall be returned with what allowance you will think Just for their use and those lost or damaged paid for

Please to favour me w.th an Answer

I am

[no signature]

[Endorsed] To Colonel Chambers

(July 23, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO THE OFFICER COMMANDING
THE TROOPS AT FORT LOUDOUN

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 122, A. Df. S.]

Chambers's Fort 23^d July 1759

Sir

General Stanwix's orders are that the two Companies of Cap.^t Nelsons Cap.^t Hazlet & Cap.^t Hamilton proceed directly to Fort Bedford, taking under their Escort, the Beeves, Sheep, Waggon Horses, & Waggon which may be ready at Fort Loudoun:

The Waggon Horses, are to go first with an Escort of a Lieut^t and 20 men; The Bullocks after with a Cap^t & 25: The Sheep with an Escort of 1 Serj^t & 10 men, The rest with the Waggon.

~~At Littleton they will be reinforced by one Company of that Garrison.~~

The whole is to march to morrow in four divisions as above.

I am

Sir

Your most humble servant

HENRY BOUQUET
D. Adj. Gen.^l

To the officer Commanding
the Troops at Fort Loudoun.

[Endorsed] Orders for the Officer Commanding at Fort ~~Littleton~~
Loudoun 23^d July 1759.

(July 23, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. [DANIEL] CLARK

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 123, A. Df. S.]

Chambers's Fort 23.^d July 1759

Sir

The behaviour of Cap.^t Battle is unwarrantable An officer is to forward the Service on all occasions without waiting for orders about every particular Circumstance.

As soon as we can we Shall send a Comp.^y to Loudoun to escort the 200 Beeves, 100 Sheep, & Waggons. There is no more occasion of So strong Escorts.

We will be there to morrow, Please to keep every thing ready.

I am

Sir

Your most hble Servant

HENRY BOUQUET

Some small Cattle or Sheep must be lefft at Loudoun, Littleton & Juniatta for the Garrisons & Passage of the Troops.

P: S: The Road being not ready for the artillery till the day after to morrow, The General sends Cap.^t Hamilton's Comp.^y to Loudoun, which w.th Cap.^t Neilson's are jointly to march to Bedford taking under their Escort all that is ready at Loudoun

H. B.

[Endorsed] To M^r. Clark 23^d July 1759

(July 23, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUTQUET TO MR. THOMAS RUTHERFORD & DR. THOMAS WALKER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 124, C.]

Fort Chamber's 23^d July 1759

Sir

Being informed by M.^r Hoops that You and M.^r Walker could procure a good Number of Pack Horses to carry Provisions and forrage for the Army to the Westward: I would have been glad to know on what Terms. But as I make no doubt, but that they will be reasonable, I desire you would immediately contract for 200, without waiting for an Answer from me, and if the Conditions are agreeable to the General, you will receive orders for 300 more as five hundred are wanted to carry from Fort Cumberland to the mouth of Red Stone Creek.

The Horses must be appraised, and will be paid for if taken or Killed by the Enemy.

They must be Strong, and One driver for Six Horses, Great Care is to be taken that The Saddles, Pads, or whatever your People make use of, don't hurt the Backs of their Horses; and as paying by the day is attended with many Inconveniencies and delays -- I desire you would Contract to carry by the hundred Gross Weight, Either to Red Stone Creek or by Fort Bedford to Ligonier; The Distances are as follows

from	Fort Cumberland to Red Stone Creek	72 Miles
From	d ^o to Fort Bedford	30 miles
From	Bedford to Ligonier	50 miles

We pay 16 Shillings for the Hundred to Capt.ⁿ Callender and Barnabas Hughes from Fort Bedford to Ligonier.

They must be divided in Brigades of 100 Horses under the Care of a diligent Horsemaster. Escorts shall be furnished.

As this service requires the greatest expedition I beg you will loose no time in raising the first 200 Horses on the best Conditions you can; Let me Know at Bedford what money you may want, and where you can receive it.

(July 23, 1759)

You will please to buy Strong Baggs, and load the Horses wth
Flour.

I am
Sir
your most humble Serv^t

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter from Col. Bouquet to M^r Rutherford &
D^r Tho^s Walker at Winchester dated July the 23^d 1759
from Fort Chambers's

(July 23, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CAPT. HARRY GORDON

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 125, C.]

Chambers's Fort 23 July 1759

Dear Sir

The continual Interruptions we have mett from the Enemy, having obliged us to neglect the reparation of The Roads, we must now think of it seriously, as it is not possible to form any Magazines at Ligonier till the Waggon's can pass.

The General writes to Col^l Byrd to detach 400 of his Men to be employed on that Work, between Ligonier and Bedford, and you will please to give Orders to Lieut^t Mayer to march with them, and remain upon The Road till the whole is compleated: If you have not a Sufficient quantity of Tools at Ligonier, you will Send Orders to Bedford to forward what you may want.

To Captⁿ Gordon

(July 23, 1759)

Colonel Mercer has Orders to march back to Ligonier all the men he has above 350 Effective R. F. and you are required to Stay at this Post (Ligonier) yourself with your Artificers, till you can march to Pittsburgh with a Strong Convoy of Flour and Cattle Sufficient for a month at least for 1000 Men, which Convoy is to be escorted besides your Artificers by 450 Men.

With that force you will begin your Retrenchment Across the Isthmus, and we Shall Join you as soon as we can forward Provisions.

We have at last secured a Continuation of Waggon for The Campaign, and we Shall have 1600 Pack Horses besides The King's 100 Waggon and 50 more of The Artillery and Hospital.

I regret much that we have been Obliged to lay aside the Scheme for opening The Communication with The Mononghehela.

The Express who carried the Orders to Colonel Byrd was Interrupted by the Enemies, he had a Letter and £ 200 for you, with the like Sum for Ourry

I am Dear Sir

Your most Obedient humble Serv.^t

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Copy of a Lre. from Col. Bouquet to Capt.ⁿ Hary Gordon
Engineer Chambers s Fort 23 July 1759

(August 1, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO EDWARD SHIPPEN

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 126, c.]

Fort Bedford y^e 1st August 1759

Dear Sir

The first Brigade from Lancaster having Disappointed Us for the time of Setting out I am Afraid the Other Will follow the Example, and I shall be Oblig'd to You to Lett me Know what Dependancy we may have on them, as the Service Would Be entirely Ruined, if We had not Every Waggon Assessed, and Each Making at least three Trips, During the Campaign.

The little forrage we had being near out, I Beg you will immediately purchase the 12000 Bushels I Mentiond in My last, and any Quantity More that May be asked by M^r. Sinclair, and Send it by the first Waggons as Soon as Oats is reaped, You Will please to buy as Much as M^r. Sinclair Will Desire you and besides Bar, and Slough already Employ'd You May add as Many More as will be wanted To Collect Said forrage.

I have Given a new Credit upon you To Cap^t. Hambright To raise Drivers, and purchase if Possible 30 Waggons and Horses Compleatly Equipped for the Expedition, for which you will Please To Pay him the Money.

I have received his Account, all is right. Col^l. Burd and Your Son are well, I Suppose You will have a Letter from them to Day No News from above we are Still Detained for Want of Carriages,

I am

Dear Sir

Your Most Obedient Humble Serv^t:

[Signd] HENRY BOUQUET

[Endorsed] A Coppy of A Letter to Cap^t. Callender &^c: also A Letter To Edward Shippen Esq^r: Fort Bedford y^e 1st Aug^t. 1759

(August 2, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CAPT. HARRY GORDON

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 127, A. C.]

Fort Bedford 2^d August 1759

Dear Sir

The building of the Fort at or near Pittsburgh being the Chief Part of His Majesty's Instructions, I am commanded by General Stanwix to desire you to commence it if you have no material objection against the situation, and he recommends that all your Works be Part of your Plan of the Pentagone.

The Saw Mills will be immediately wanted, and the General desires that you get the Batteaux in good order.

Part of your Carpenters Tools will be sent up with the first Convoy. The rest by the next: If you want any thing Please to let me know it

I am &c

[no signature]

To Cap^t Gordon Chief Engineer

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter from Col. Bouquet to Cap^t Gordon
Chief Engineer 2^d August 1759

(August 2, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. ADAM STEPHENS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 128, C.]

Bedford 2^d August 1759.

Dear Sir,

The General has received your Letters and approves the

(August 2, 1759)

measures you have taken to Supply Pittsburgh, as well as releaseing the officer who was under arrest.

Your notion of the advantages of Cumberland road will I hope be justified by the success, But as the Country People would not dare to venture without at least small escorts, a Garrison of 200 men should be stationed there to file of to Pittsburgh in small escorts, And I write to Col. Byrd to know what number he could spare of his Regn^t for that Station; As the Pennsilvanians are already spread all along the communication from Carlisle, keep all the little Forts, and furnish all the escorts below, It would appear hard to them to be obliged to furnish again the whole at Fort Cumberland.

As soon as you wee see the carriages of all kinds in proper order, I shall have the pleasure to join you, and wee may then proceed together to the Ohio.

I am

Dear Sir,

Your most obed.^t humble Servant

[no signature]

Colonel Stephens
Copy.

[Endorsed] Coppy of a Letter to Colonel Stephens Fort Bedford 2.^d August
1759

(August 2, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CAPT. HARRY GORDON

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 129, A. L. S.]

Bedford 2.^d August 1759

Dear Sir

The General has seen with great Pleasure in your Letter to
Cap.^t Gordon

(August 2, 1759)

Col. Byrd, the good state of the Roads, You must know that they have been represented in a very different light before, such as they are, they want many necessary Reparations between this Place & Ligonier, which must be done now, while the Troops are at hand.

For the delays you complain off, Every Body is sensible of it, But you know as well as ourselves, that it was not in our Power to obtain Carriages, nor to force them.

All possible means have been made use of to form Magazines beyond the Mountains, But with the interruptions from the Ennemy, which obliging us to Send large Escorts, & having besides ~~the~~ a numberless crew of Indians to feed, ~~has~~ have put it out of our Power to do more; I can not tell what is become of the Provisions, But I have receipts for thousand Barils of flour and 412 Beeves sent up since the 1st of August.

There is a large Convoy upon the Road, & another ready to Set out; The harvest being now over we can expect more assistance from the Province of Pensilv^a & Cumberland Road being opened may be of service to us.

Since you was upon the Road when you received your orders, The General has approved your marching forward, and desires that if you do not find any material objection against building the Fort, where you had determined, that you will begin to prepare the materials, for the Pentagone Fort, Mills, or Battoes, and he recommands that all the Works you will do, be part of your Plan:

You Shall be reinforced immediately, and if any necessary Article had been forgot, Please to let me know it, and I Shall write for it.

I am

Dear Sir

Your most obed^t humble Serv^t

HENRY BOUQUET

[Endorsed] Letter written to Cap^t Gordon the 2^d August but not Sent

(August 4, 1759)

NOTE ON A CONVOY GOING WITH MAJOR JOHN TULLEKEN TO PITTSBURGH

[B. M. Add. MSS. 31652, f. 130R, N.]

Convoy going with Major Tulleken to Pittsburgh the 4th Aug: 1759

Pack Horses with flour -----
Artillery d^o carrying flour Indian Corn.
Waggons of artillery -----
d^o King's -----
Bullocks -----
Sheep -----
Artificers Tools -----
d^o Stores, Tarr, Pitch & ^c -----
Virginians Cloathing & ^c -----
Officers Baggage -----
Forrage -----
Salt from Ligonier -----
Hambright's last division of Horses.
The Bags returned from Pittsburgh.
Rum for the Troops.

(August 3, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO OFFICER COMMANDING AT FORT CUMBERLAND

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 131, C.]

[Fort Bedford, Aug. 3, 1759]

Sir

It is General Stanwix's order that you See all the Cattle coming from Virginia for The Use of His Majestie's Forces to The Westward, Justly Estimated, by One Man Appointed by You in behalf of The Crown, and one Appointed by The Contractors; And that you do Certifie the amount of The whole

To The Officer Commanding at Fort Cumberland

(August 3, 1759)

You are also to direct all kind of Provisions coming from Virginia or Maryland to take Braddock's Road, and give them Escorts from your Garrison

Given under my hand at Fort Bedford
the third day of August 1759

(Sign'd) HENRY BOUQUET¹
Dep. Adj. Gen.

[Endorsed] Copy of General Stanwix's orders to the officer Commanding at Fort Cumberland 3^d August 1759

(August 3, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CAPT. JAMES GUNN

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 132, C.]

Fort Bedford 3.^d August 1759

Sir

Major Tullican communicated your Letter to The General, who approves your waiting for The Convoy, which You are to Escort by Braddocks Road to Pittsburgh

as Lieu.^t Col. Mercer proposes to Serve this Campaign as a Voluntier, and is perfectly acquainted with that Road.

The General has desired him to go with you, and he requires that You would Consult with him in all Occasions:

If any Captain of an elder date Should take The Command, you will please to inform him of The General's Intentions about Lieu.^t Col. Mercer.

Capt.ⁿ James Gunn }

(August 3, 1759)

I beg you will take Care that no time be lost in dispatching
The Convoy, and that you make your Detachment as Strong as possible:
The Men well provided with Ammunition &c.

I wish you a good March & am

Sir

Your most Obed^t hum^{ble} Serv^t.

(signed) HENRY BOUQUET

D. Adj. Gen^l

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter from Col. Bouquet to Cap^t James
Gunn Bedford 3^d August 1759

(August 3, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. THOMAS RUTHERFORD

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 133, C.]

Fort Bedford 3^d August, 1759

Sir

As you represent that Pack Horses can not be hired on any
Terms in Virginia; The General desires that you purchase forthwith
two hundred of them; They must be divided in two Brigades; You are to
appoint a Horse master to Each, with the same Pay as a Waggonmaster,
and one Driver for Each Six Horses.

In fitting them out you will please to take the greatest Care,
that their saddles, or any thing in lieu thereof fits Each Horse
exactly, as the whole depends upon preserving their Backs.

M^r. Tho^s. Rutherford

(August 3, 1759)

They are to be loaded with flour and forrage and proceed by Cumberland to Pittsburgh by Braddocks Road, taking an Escort at Cumberland.

The Bags must be strong, and the Horse masters are to be answerable for them, & bring them back They must be provided with some Thread to mend them on the Road.

I Send you inclosed twelve Bills of Exchange for £ 2000=
Pensilv^a. Currency or £ 1244-8-10 1/2 St, for which please to Send me a Receipt.

M^r. Clark writes you to send to Fort Cumberland the 250 Beeves you had orders to send to Carlisle, as it will save Time. He will require you also to purchase the hundred more with 200 sheep

The whole to proceed by Braddocks Road after they have been received and valued by a Commissary at Fort Cumberland.

You will inform M^r. Clark of the time they are to be at that Post, that he may have People ready to appraise them.

I desire you will Send as much Indian Corn and oats you can forward either to Rays Town or Pittsburgh; Let me know what money you will want for it, & you shall be regularly supplied.

If the 200 Horses above mentioned do good services, I will Send you orders for more.

I am.

Sir

Your most Humble Servant

HENRY BOUQUET₁
Dep. Adj. Gen₁.

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter from Col. Bouquet to M^r. Tho^s. Rutherford
3^d August 1759

(August 8, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. JOHN HUGHES

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 134, C.]

Fort Bedford 8th August 1759

Sir

If you can not compleat a Brigade of 100 Pack Horse, 50 will be very acceptable, provided they are strong & able for this service: A Horse Master who has 100 Horses is allowed the same Pay as a Waggon master; If he has less, he should be paid in proportion; But you will fix it as you think proper.

The 400 Bushells of salt will be sufficient for the present, if more is wanted, I will let you know it.

I must give you a new Trouble, which is to Send us twenty Barrills of ~~salt~~ Tar, as Soon as you can hire Waggons to load them if not for Bedford at least for Lancaster or Carlisle

I am

[no signature]

J.ⁿ Hughes Esq.^r

[Endorsed] Copy of Part of a Letter to J.ⁿ Hughes Esq.^r 8.th August 1759

(August 8, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. EDWARD SHIPPEN

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 135, C.]

Fort Bedford 8.th August 1759

D^r Sir

By my Letters of the first Instant I desired you to pay to Cap.^t Hambright the sums necessary to raise 80 Drivers, and purchase 20, or 30 Waggons with their Horses and Geers &^c compleatly equipped for the service.

Edw.^d Shippen Esq.^r

(August 8, 1759)

I Send you Inclosed an order upon Nelson for one thousand Pounds sterling on the Said account, But not to detain Cap^t Hambright, Please to advance him money from time to time, and when you have settled his Accounts, I Shall replace what you may have paid for the above Purposes beyond the said L 1000 st.

I have not heard from you by the two last Expresses; Please to Inform me of the state of your Waggon and forrage

I am

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter from Col. Bouquet to Edw.^d Shippen Esq.^r
8th August 1759

(August 10, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. THOMAS WILLING

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 137A, C.]

Fort Bedford 10.th Aug:st 1759

Dear Sir

By Our last Inteligence from Pittsburgh the Indian Goods there were by no means Sufficient to answer the Continual demands of a Number of Western & distant Indians Coming daily in with Skins:

Therefore The General desires that you would Inform the Commissioners of it, that they provide and Send with all Possible dispatch a large quantity of Goods, or if They cannot do it.

To Thomas Willing Esquire }

(August 10, 1759)

The Trade must be Opened & left free to Every Body, which would be Attended w.th great Inconveniences:

I Shall be obliged to you to let me know the Intentions of those Gentlemen, that proper Measures may be taken to prevent disappointment for want of a proper Assortment of Goods.

I am

Dear Sir

Your most Obed^t & Hble Serv.^t

(Signd) HENRY BOUQUET

[Endorsed] Copy of Letters from Col. Bouquet to Cap.^t Gordon Chief
Engeneer and Tho^s Willing Esq.^r } 10th Aug.
} 1759

(August 10, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CAPT. JAMES ROBERTSON

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 138, A. Df. S.]

Fort Bedford 10.th August 1759

Dear Sir

I am directed by General Stanwix to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 6.th Instant. The Circumstances necessity of the Service having not permitted to relieve you hitherto; It would now be too late for you to join your Corps this Campaign: But to prevent any Occasion of Complaints from Your Men: for want of Cloathing: The General will Supply Each of them With Blanketts for nothing, and You may draw upon M^r Barrow pay Master General what Sums You may have occasion for on account of Subsistance: and to Supply your detachment with Shoes, Stockings, Shirts, & ct.^a

Capt: James Robertson

(August 10, 1759)

If you cannot get Blanketts and other Necessaries among the Settlers at Pittsburgh, please to Send me a List of what is wanting, I Shall provide it and The General will take in Consideration the high price of those necessaries to make a proper allowance to Your Men for it.

General Amherst & Colonel Montgomery will be inform'd that you are detained here

I am with great regard

Dear Sir

Your most Obedient humble Servant

HENRY BOUQUET

D. A. G.

[Endorsed] Letter from Col. Bouquet to Cap^t. James Robertson
10th August 1759

(August 10, 1750)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. WILLIAM BYRD

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 139, C.]

Fort Bedford 10th August 1759

Dear Col^o

I received yesterday by Captⁿ Vanbebber your last of the 6th The Contents of which I laid before The General, who Approves of Your keeping 600 men at Legonier besides your Rangers: as Your Garrison is now fixed, I Shall be obliged to you to Send often Returns and to distinguish the Men employed in Escorts, and not belonging to Your 600: that we may be able to make a General Return for the Commander in Chief: You will See by the two Inclosed what men we have left: 100, of them march to Day with about 300 Pack Horses, and 100 more must be Sent to Cumberland: You will Judge of the impossibility to Send any reinforcement for the present:

Colonel Byrd

(August 10, 1759)

Capt.ⁿ Callender goes himself with the Pack Horse, and has orders to forward 100 of the best with forrage to Pittsburgh for the King's Horses, and to Send without delay all the rest back to Bedford with the Empty Baggs: I beb I may not be detained: The Escort is to come back also.

The Enemies have Still Small Parties hovering about us, but certainly no large ones, and if our Men could once loose their Panic, an Escort of hundred would be Stronger than any Party that could attack them at present.

The fate of Niagara will make a great Revolution in Indian Affairs, If we have Succeeded the Communication will Soon of their Parties, and by the Intelligence from Priskile & Venango, we have reason to expect Success.

The Convoy returned Safe: besides the Pack Horses, we Shall Soon be able to Send another which will Enable us to Join you.

By the last Intelligence from Finnie They were at the great Meadows.

The General desires his Compliments to you, Be so good as to forward the inclosed to Pittsburgh, if the Major was gone

I am my dear Sir

Your most Obed.^t &c

(sign'd) HENRY BOUQUET

P: S: Please to Send to Cap.^t Gordon all his Artificers. The Commissary is to send his Returns mentioning Women, Drivers, Artificers & every denomination drawing Provisions.

[Endorsed] Copy of Letters from Col. Bouquet to Col Byrd,
Col. Mercer
&
M^r Morton } 10th August
1759

(August 10, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. GEORGE MORTON

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 139R, C.]

Copy of a Letter to M^r Morton, Bedford 10th Aug. 1759

Sir

I have Sent forrage with Artillery Horses, which are to take the Waggon^s that may be ready at Ligonier: and this day 200 Pack Horses Sett off, 100 Loaded wth Indian Corn, to proceed to Pittsburgh for the use of the King's Horses either there or upon the Road:

The 100 Baggs of oats you will keep at Ligonier being very carefull of it Send the Baggs down as we are in great want of them.

Please to repair the Waggon^s left by the last Brigade upon the Road, and get them in, as Our great Want will be of Waggon^s by the mismanagem^t of those left last Winter at Ligonier.

You Shall receive by the first Waggon^s the Bellows, & all the Leather we have, more is Expected by the first Brigade, w^{ch} Shall also be Sent to You: All I recommend to You is to fit out as many Waggon^s as You can, to prevent the ruin of the Kings Horses if they were any longer Employd as pack Horses. Be very Severe with the Waggon Masters & drivers who have or may loose their Horses by Neglect and send me the Return of what Hobbles, Bells &c may be wanted to fit them out again. Your Smith could make Hobbles when no otherwise employed. I expect 140 Waggon Horses every day to be forwarded to You, besides 30 Waggon^s & Teams ordered to be bought for the Service.

I have wrote to Pittsburgh about the Indian Stealing our Horses, &^c I shall give you any Assistance in my power Let me only know w^t is wanted, Order the Waggon & horsemasters to be very carefull to bring the Baggs back again. Secure & melt Some Tallow for Wheels to Save the Pitch: When Country Waggon^s will bring down Hydes, Let them do it, as it is Some profit for the drivers and Encourages them to go up.

(August 10, 1759)

Nothing else at present

I am Sir
Your humble Serv.^t

H: B

P. S: a parcel of Skins fit for Waggoners, lines & Hobble will be Sent to You. there was a great Number of Pack Saddles left last Year in Stores, I hope you will be able to fit Your Waggoners with them or at least with Saggings, till more Saddles can be provided.

[Endorsed] Copy of Letters from Col. Bouquet to Col Byrd,
Col. Mercer & M^r Morton 10th August 1759

(August 10, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. HUGH MERCER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 140, C.]

Fort Bedford 10.th Augst 1759

Dear Sir

The General received the agreeable Intelligence Contained in Your Letter of the 6.th as They tally pretty well with what we had from below, We hope they are true, and that you will Soon hear them Confirm'd by the reduction of the place. If you cannot by Some gentle method get Rid of that number of Indians, it will never be possible to form a Magazine at Pittsburgh, and our Chief design would be defeated: In the mean time it is absolutely necessary to reduce them to the Same Ration as the Soldiers, and I See no Inconveniencies in opening your Situation in that respect to Your Friends. By The Generals Letter to you, he fixes the number of Indians to march with You at 300 - But if Niagara falls, a much less number even fifty appear to him sufficient to Secure

Colonel Mercer

(August 10, 1759)

Your March: I wish you could have engaged a Number of Delawares to Declare in our favour, and keep them at Ligonier, Stony Creek, and even Bedford, where they could easily be Supplied with Goods & Provisions, and rid us of these Small Parties who continue to Infest the Communication:

Our Waggon & Horsemasters complain that The Indians at Pittsburgh have Stolen Some of their Horses, This would be a pernicious abuse, and I beg you will endeavour to make them Sensible that if we loose our Horses it is not possible for us to Carry Either Goods or Provisions for them:

The Baggs must be taken Care of by Somebody appointed for that branch only, who Shall be paid for it and his business be to get them wash'd, repaired, and Sent back immediately with an Invoice to prevent any Neglect from the Waggon or Horsemasters; of all those sent up this year, only 200 are returned.

Would it not be possible to purchase Horses from the Indians? and Mark them with The Kings Brand.

Could you have any hopes of getting Some Indian Corn from them after reaping; The Expençe of Carriage is so great, that you could offer a very high price for it:

I write to the Commissioners to Send Abundance of Goods: Ours are just arrived here: The Taways Seem to be our most inveterate Enemys: (as well as Jacob's Brother) They Carried Yesterday a driver and Some Horses away from our grass guard and the two Killed at Lawrell Hill were of that perfidious Nation.

We hope The Major will Soon be with you.

I am

Dear Sir

Your most Obed^t & ^{ct}d.

(Sign'd)

HENRY BOUQUET

D. A. G.

[Endorsed] Copy of Letters from Col. Bouquet to Col Byrd,
Col. Mercer & M^r Morton 10th August 1759

(August 13, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. FUNNETT

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 141, A. Df. S.]

Fort Bedford 13th August 1759

Sir

I am much obliged to Col. Montgomery to have procured me the favour of your Correspondance, and to you Sir, for the best relation we have had of your glorious operations: We crawl here upon an ungrateful Soil that produces nothing but thorns: and tho' extremely disposed to return your Civility, you can expect ~~nothing~~ no other News from me, ~~but~~ than my Sincere thanks, and the assurances that I am with a true ~~the great~~ regard ~~with which I am~~

Sir

Your most obliged humble serv^t

HENRY BOUQUET

[Endorsed] Answer to M^r Funnett

(August 13, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO EDWARD SHIPPEN

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 142A, C.]

Bedford 13th August 1759.

Dear Sir

I had your Favour of the 5th & 8th, Ins^t & cannot Express my Surprize at the unexpected disappointment we meet with from the County of Lancaster only, I send you inclosed a Letter from the General which He Desires you will Communicate to The Magistrates. I hope your People will no longer distinguish themselves by their Shamefull Opposition to the Publick Wellfare and Safety, but will rather Endeavour to repair

To Edward Shippen Esq}
Lancaster }

(August 13, 1759)

their unjustifiable backwardness by their Future Activity & Zeal for the Service.

The Forrage must be bought at any rate as at This Advanced Season we cannot Admit of Delays of any kind Therefore I begg that you forward immediately to Carlisle as great a Quantity as you can procure Waggons for, & if the Waggons going upon the Expedition are not Sufficient for that purpose, Please to hire Others to go to Carlisle only, if this can be done without Prejudice to The Service. I shall Supply you with any Sums Wanted.

I am

Dear Sir

&c. &c &c.

HB. D.A.G.

[Endorsed] Coppy of Letters from Col: Bouquet dated Bedford 13th
Aug^t 1759
To Edward Shippen Esq Roger Hunt Esq Captain Byers
And Alexand^r Graydon Esq

(August 13, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. ROGER HUNT

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 142B. C.]

Fort Bedford 13th August 1759.

Sir

I have not had the pleasure to hear from you since I left Chester County, but I hear from Cap^t Sinclair that some of your Waggons are taken from Other Countys which Occasions many Complaints, as they make it an Excuse for not raising their Proportion, it is also reported that y^r Waggons instead of loading Provisions & Forrage at Lancaster, go either empty or with Sutlers goods to Carlisle, which is such an Imposition upon The Government as is not to be

(To Roger Hunt Esquire)

(August 13, 1759)

Sufferr'd, therefore I beg you will rectifie those Abuses in not Admitting any Waggon from Other Countys & Obliging yours to load at Lancaster, under penalty of Forfeiting y^e Fifteen Shillings for every Twenty Miles, if they dont Obey your directions.

I inclose you a letter from The General which I hope will procure you a more Effectual Assistance from The Magistrates, and The Governour will again enforce his Orders on the same Subject.

No Waggon is to be Admitted, which has not every thing Sufficient for the Service, as they rather retard, than forward, the formation of the Magazines. The Harvest being now Over, I hope you will have less difficulty in finding Waggon, & that they will sett out from home immediately & sufficiently provided with forrage for their Own Use, I am

Your most Obed^t Hble Serv.^t

HB. D.A.G.

[Endorsed] Coppy of Letters from Col: Bouquet, dated Bedford 13th Aug^t 1759 To Edward Shippen Esq Roger Hunt Esq. Captain Byers And Alexand^r Graydon Esq

(August 13, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CAPT. JOHN BYERS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 142c, C.]

Bedford 13th August 1759

Sir

For this Month past we have not seen a Single Waggon from Cumberland County. Their Situation on The Frontiers, and The Fatal Experience they have had of an Indian Warr made me expect great Service from them, as well from your promises to procure Sixty Waggon & the Assistance offerd by your Magistrates. I hope that Harvest being now Over & no Objection remaining as will appear to you by the inclosed,

To Captain Byers

(August 13, 1759)

you will be Able to raise again the Waggon of your department. I shall be Glad to hear of your Success, and remain Sir
Your most Hum: Serv:^t

H.B: D.A.G

[Endorsed] Coppy of Letters from Col: Bouquet, dated Bedford 13th Aug: 1759 To Edward Shippen Esq Roger Hunt Esq.
Captain Byers And Alexander Graydon

(August 13, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. ALEXANDER GRAYDON

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 142D, C.]

Bedford 13th August 1759.

Sir

I inclose you a letter from The General concerning The Waggon; the great Consumption of Provisions by a large body of Indians at Pittsburgh, requires a greater Number of Carriages, than would Otherwise have been wanted, & makes the defficiencys in that Branch more Sensible. a good Number of your Waggon being Impressed are not properly Fitted out for this Expedition, Both Horses & Waggon are too weak, and unable to make above one Tripp to Bedford, which considerably increases the Expence & Loss of Time, Therefore I must recommend to you that no Waggon be admitted into the Service unless completely Equipped & able to make three Tripps to Bedford, as Otherwise we deceive Ourselves with a meer Appearance without reality.

The Governour at the General request will again inforce his Orders to The Magistrates to Assist you, & I hope the People will not be so blind, as to loose this Extraordinary Opportunity of putting an End to their Apprehensions & Charges, in Enabling us to drive the Enemy intirely out of The Country.

/To Alexander Graydon Esq/

(August 13, 1759)

Our Success depends upon yours & we must remain inactive until the Country can be brought to Assist us Effectually

I am

very Sincerely your most Obed^t Humble Servant

H.B. D.A.G

[Endorsed] Copy of Letters from Col: Bouquet, dated Bedford 13th Aug^t 1759 To Edward Shippen Esq Roger Hunt Esq. Captain Byers And Alexand^r Graydon Esq

(August 15, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. HUGH MERCER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 144A, C.]

Fort Bedford 15th August 1759.

Dear Sir

Your Letters to The General and me were this moment delivered: The General is Obligated to you for the Pains you have taken with the Catawbas, and as it would now be too late for you to overtake M^r Finnie, he desires that you would please to bring yourself these Catawbas to Bedford, where they will be cloathed, and as he proposes to leave this Place in a few days Be So good as to loose no time in joining us.

I defer answering the usefull hints you give in your Letters concerning the Roads, Provisions, & Carriages; till we have the Pleasure to See you here.

Captⁿ Gunn is to proceed without delay to Pittsburgh where M^r Finnie will be on Sunday next.

To Col^o Mercer

(August 15, 1759)

The Total ruin of the French at Niagara will clear the Roads of the Small Parties of Enemys Indians, and your Detachment will meet with no Obstructions I hope on this March, any Expence you have been at for the Service, Shall be paid directly: Please to forward the Inclosed to M^r Rutherford: and to inquire under hand upon what Terms M^r Gist agreed with the Catawbias for their Services, to know if they are conform to his Instructions and prevent any difficulties with them.

I am my Dear Sir

Your most Obed^t &c

[no signature]

P.S. This Express is paid, the other going to Winchester to be paid by M^r Rutherford

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter To Colonel Mercer & one to M^r Thomas Rutherford dated Fort Bedford 15th Aug^t 1759.

(August 15, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. THOMAS RUTHERFORD

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 144B, C.]

Fort Bedford 15th Augst 1758 [!]

Sir

I have your Letter of the 12th Ins^t and have no further directions to give you for the present Except to recommend that the Horsemasters appointed to the Brigade of Pack Horses be very carefull, active, Intelligent men, as the preservation of the Horses, Baggs, and loads, depend intirely upon them: The drivers being commonly the greatest villains upon Earth. Send as much forrage to Bedford as you can on the Terms you Mention, Captⁿ Ourry will receive it and let you know when there is enough: But if you could Send it directly to Pittsburgh by Braddocks Road, it

To M^r Thomas Rutherford}
at Winchester. }

(August 15, 1759)

would be greatly better, and Save time & Expencc.

I am Sir
Your most Obed.^t &c

[no signature]

P.S. Send some hundred Sheep by Braddock's Road to Pittsburgh

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter to Colonel Mercer & one to M^r Thomas Rutherford dated Fort Bedford. 15.th Aug.^t 1759.

(August 16, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOURQUET TO COL. HUGH MERCER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 145, A. Df.]

To Col. Mercer

Fort Bedford 16.th August 1759

Dear Sir

I am to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letters of the 12.th & 13.th Instant: The Ennemies having Saved us the Trouble of an Expedition against their Forts. All the Troops with you are to be employed in carrying on the Works under the direction of Cap.^t Gordon.

You will also keep those come with M^r Finnie by Braddock's Road, and I hope with a proper management of Provisions, and if possible a Suppression of Indians, that we shall soon be able to reinforce you.

General Amherst's orders are to garrison Niagara from Pittsburgh, which is a difficult Task, The Waters being now so low: The General desires that you would ~~take~~ transmit to him all the Informations you can collect and your Opinion upon the best method of marching 500 men to effectuate the above Purpose Mentioning the distances from Post to Post to Prisqu'ille & from thence to Niagara.

(August 16, 1759)

As it is not possible for us Either to transport Batteaux to Presqu'Ile, or to build them there, they must be sent from Niagara, which may perhaps be as difficult ~~for want of~~ if they have no horses to carry them a cross the Portage near Niagara.

Therefore you will please to inquire of the most knowing Indians if there is a Road or Path leading from Presqu' Ile to Niagara, ~~What~~ ~~Read~~ What sort of a Road, Country food for horses, distances &c and if the ~~thing~~ march is practicable by land from Priskisle, we ~~shall~~ must take our Measures accordingly.

The Indians having stolen and killed many of our Horses I beg you would purchase all the Virg^a Horses and Waggon^s that can be of any service, and give them time to recruit in some good Pasture till they are fit to be employed again: giving them certificates for the Payment. The Waggon^s lefft with you last year should also be repaired, as we are obliged to bear all the Weight of the Expedition, without any kind of assistance from the Provinces, further than Bedford and even very deficient in that Respect.

Cap^t. Killbock who had Letters for you Stole 16, of the Train Horses at Ligonier, and scalped the driver ~~than~~ who reclaimed them, he comitted some other Insults upon the Road, for which the General will insists upon a Reparation satisfaction, and desires you would make a point of it with the headmen of his Nation as such behaviour is not to be suffered tamely, from People who pretend to be friends.

The number of Troops at Pittsburgh ~~Your Post~~ being in a continual fluctuation, Please to Send frequent Returns, of men & Provisions. ~~and~~

The General desires you will take from the Suttlers Whatever Rum or any other necessaries are wanted for the Artificers and the Troops ~~that can be had from the Suttlers The General desires you would take,~~ giving them an Certificates for the quantity and Price thereof which Shall be paid: as it was not possible with all Endeavours to forward every thing while the Communication was Infested & all our Convoys attacked.

The General set out sunday next for Ligonier.

I am

[no signature]

th

[Endorsed] Coppy a letter To Colonel Hugh Mercer Bedford 16:
Aug^y. 1759.

(August 16, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CAPT. GEORGE CROGHAN

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 146, A. Df.]

To M^r Croghan

Fort Bedford 16.th August 1759

Sir

The General received your Letters of the 11.th & 13.th Inst.^t with the minutes of Your Conference with the Western Indians: It is to be hoped from the flourishing situation of our affairs that they ~~will be~~ are sincere in ~~their Promises of~~ confirming the Peace.

On our side everything shall be done to establish an Extensive Trade with them, and ~~settling~~ regulate it in a just manner that may satisfy them. But they must be Sensible that while the Ennemies infested the Communication & attacked all our Convoys, The merchants would not go up, nor any goods could be carried to them: But if the Road is once clear of any such disturbance They may depend upon being Supplied ~~as largely~~ of every thing wanted, and on the best Terms.

The General has wrote to the Comissioners and to M^r Pemberton to send with the utmost diligence a large quantities of Goods to exchange for their Skins: They must have a little Patience, & not take Impossibility for neglegct or Ill will: Their brethren in the french Interest are only to blame for these delays had they not frightned the Merchants there would have been by this time Plenty of goods up.

Your Remarks upon the Prices fixed by the Comissioners will be taken in Consideration, and the General desires that you would ~~de-a~~ give him in Writing ~~your observations &~~ a full State of the Case with your opinion on that subject to settle things in the best manner ~~when he~~ ~~Will be at~~ as Soon as he comes to Pittsburgh:

It will be of great service if you can prevail upon the Indians to return the Horses they have stolen, and purchase from them any quantity they would spare, ~~Exchanging~~ paying them in Money, goods, or Cattle as they like best and put the King's brand upon any such Horses.

I mention to Col: Mercer the behaviour of Killbock, The General requires that you would do your utmost to obtain satisfaction of that Injury comitted by a man who came to us ~~and was treated~~ as a friend: and was received as such:

Col. Mercer will communicate to you our difficulty about garrisoning Niagara; Please to collect all the Information that can be

(August 16, 1759)

depended upon concerning that Country, and the best method of complying with Gen^l Amherst's orders. Perhaps Sir William will mention something of it in his Letters to you, as he is informed of that measure: and unless they Send us Batteaux to Pres^kuisle, We cannot see how this might be effectuated, having nobody here, that knows that Part of the Country, and whether it is practicable to march a body of Troops by land from Frisqu Ile to Niagara.

I am

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Letter from Col Bouquet to Cap^t Croghan 16th August 1759

(August 19, 1759)

WARRANT APPOINTING LIEUT. COL. GEORGE MERCER A. D. Q. M. G.

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 148, D.]

[Fort Bedford, Aug. 19, 1759]

By Brigadier General Stanwix Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces, in the Southern Provinces of North America.

To Lieut. Colonel George Mercer

Whereas a quantity of Provisions, and Forrage for the Army to the Westward, is to be purchased in the Provinces of Virginia and Maryland, and numbers of Waggon's and Pack Horses are to be raised for that service: You are hereby appointed to act as Assistant Deputy Quarter Master General in the said Provinces of Virginia and Maryland, and all the Contractors, and other employed in purchasing Provisions, Cattle, Forrage, and providing Carriages in said Provinces, are hereby ordered to receive your Directions, and report to you their Proceedings. You are carefully to examine their Accounts and Vouchers, and prevent any Impositions, or neglect of any kind.

You are also to encourage the Country People to carry up Provisions and forrage to Pittsburgh, giving public notice of the Prices to be paid for every Specie delivered there, And all officers Civil and Military are required to give you all possible assistance

(August 19, 1759)

for Impressing Carriage repairing & opening of ~~the~~ Roads, and furnishing Escorts, as occasion and the necessity of the Service may require.

Given under my Hand at Fort Bedford this nineteenth day of August 1759

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Letter and Warrant to appoint L^t Col Geo: Mercer A. D. Q. M. G. for Virg^a & Maryl^d.

(August 19, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. GEORGE MERCER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 149, Df.]

Fort Bedford 19.th August 1759

Dear Sir

I am commanded by General Stanwix to inform you that some private Contracts having been made with Mess^{rs} Walker and Rutherford, to Send from Virg^a a quantity of flour, Forrage, & Cattle to the army to the Westward, you are not to interfere with ~~it~~ Said Contracts, further than to afford them all the assistance in your Power, to forward their Convoys; And you will have nothing to do with their Accounts. &c

Your Pay as Assistant Dep. Quarter Master General is Seven Shillings and Six Pence St: per day, during the time you will be employed as such, and is to begin the first ~~day of August 1759~~. Instant.

You have a Credit for Eight hundred Pounds Sterl: upon Col. Hunter, to ~~answer the demands for services done and~~ & pay the Expences of carriages Provisions or forrage bought by your, orders in your Department.

You are to keep regular Accounts, and have Vouchers for every Sum you pay.

When you inform me that ~~Said~~ the above Sum is employed you will receive a fresh Supply. In your Payments in ~~Pensilva~~^a money, you will

Lieut Col. Geo. Mercer

(August 19, 1759)

~~fix~~ suppose the Exchange between the two Provinces at one hundred twelve Pounds, ten Shillings Pensilvania Currency for a hundred Virginia money.

You will please to inform the General or me from time to time of your Proceedings.

I am

Dear Sir

Your most obed^t hble Serv^t

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Letter and Warrant to appoint L^t Col Geo: Mercer A. D. Q. M. G. for Virg^a & Maryl^d.

(August 19, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. JOHN BYERS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 151, C.]

Fort Bedford 19th August 1759

Sir

I received yesterday your Letter of the 14th Inst.^t and am glad to see the People in your Department so favourably disposed, I Send you a Bill upon M^r John Neilson for one thousand Pounds sterling, or L 1607-2/. 10¹/₂ Currency to enable you to pay all the Expences of Carriage in your County.

You are not to pay for the appraisement of Callendar & Hughes's Horses, It is their own business.

Continue to send us as many Carriages as you can raise, & please to Send me a Receipt in the form of the one Inclosed, for the above sum.

I am &^c

[no signature]

To John Byers Esqr.

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter from Col. Bouquet to M^r John Byers 19th August 1759

(August 22, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. JOHN HUGHES

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 152, C.]

Fort Bedford 22^d August 1759

Sir

By your Letter of the 10th Instant you complain that Samuel Seely one of the Waggon masters, was refused Provisions for His Drivers, unless they would pay for it, This I did not know, and it is contrary to the orders given by the General himself at Carlisle, which will be repeated to prevent any misunderstanding for the future.

But give me leave to observe, that in allowing the Drivers to draw Provisions in the settlements without paying for the same The General intended it as a favour and not an obligation.

You appeal to his first advertisement, ~~but it~~ which can not be binding for him, since the Conditions were not complied with by the People: The Service of the Waggon was by that advertisement extended to Pittsburgh, and consequently Provisions must have been given to the Drivers in that Wilderness. But as no Waggon could be obtained on those Terms, others were afterwards offered in the advertisements published by the Managers, in which I do not remember/having none ~~of yours~~ by me/ that any Provisions are mentioned, as the Service of the Country Waggon was then limited between Bedford and Carlisle, where the Drivers could provide themselves as they always do in the settlements.

The People having therefore not entered their Waggon upon the first, but upon the second advertisement. They were only intitled to the Conditions therein expressed, and if any had been omitted to their prejudice; Reason and Justice dictates that Such omission would be rectified upon representation. But the non performance of any Condition not contained in Said advertisement, can never be called a dishonest thing, or an Injustice, and much less a Plott. and pray Sir, where have you ~~taken~~ heard that Either General Stanwix or I, who have been concerned in these Contracts were ever charged with such Imputations ?

I hope when you ~~consider this Matter~~ reflect upon this coolly /as I wish for your own sake you had done before you wrote such a letter/ you will find that your Reputation can receive no detriment from your Concern in the service, and be convinced that any abuse or misunderstanding that

M^r. John Hughes

(August 22, 1759)

might happen between the Army and the People, will always be redressed upon a proper and decent application.

I am
Sir
Your Humble Servant

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Copy of Col. Bouquet's Answer the 22^d August to M^r. J. Hughes
Polite Letter of the 10.th of Said Month 1759.

(August 22, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET'S ADVERTISEMENT FOR WAGONERS*

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 153, C.]

Auf befehl dess Herrn Obristen Bouquet, Obrister in dem Königlichen Americanischen Regiment, und Deputirter General Adjutant.

Weilen eine anzahl Wagens, ohne aufschub Erfordert wird, um futterage zu dem gebrauch der Armee nacher Pitsburg zu bringen, als wird hierdurch nachricht gegeben, zu mehrerem Eypfer und anweizung derjenigen Personen welche Willens sind des Königs Dienste zu befördern, dass Vor jedwede hundert Pfundt haben grosses gewicht welches nach Bedfordt geliefert wird, sollen Ein Pfundt und Vier Schilling bahr Geld davor Empfangen.

Und diejenige Wagens welche die obengemeldete futterage nachher Bedfordt bringen, sollen gäntzlich ihre freyheit haben, entweder wieder von Bedfordt zurückzufahren, oder nacher Ligonier oder Pitsburg zu gehen, mit beding Vor fünfzehen Schilling jeden Tag, und Sie können Versichert sein nicht gepresst zu werden.

Gegeben unter meine Handt zu Bedfordt den: 22^{ten} Auguste 1759
Unterzeichnet bey

HENRY BOUQUET

[Endorsed] Eine Copie und bekantmachung Zur anreizung der Wagener Welche Haber nach Bedfordt bringen ect. datiert de. 22th Aug: 1759.

* No translation is given for this, as an English version follows.

(August 22, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET'S ADVERTISEMENT FOR WAGONERS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 154, c.]

[Aug. 22, 1759]

By Henry Bouquet Esquire Colonel in the Royal American Regiment,
and Dep: Adj: General.

Whereas a Number of Waggoners is immediately wanted, to bring forrage for the use of The Army at Pittsburgh; This is to give Notice (for the Encouragement of Such Persons as are willing to forward the Service)

That for every Hundred Weight of Oats, Gross Weight, delivered at Bedford on, or before the 15th of october next, They shall receive One Pound four Shillings ready Money

And the Waggoners bringing Said forrage shall be intirely at Liberty, either to return from Bedford, or proceed to Ligonier, or Pittsburgh, at the Rate of fifteen Shillings per Day, and They may depend upon not being impress'd.

Given under my Hand at Fort Bedford, this 22^d Day of August 1759.

(Signed)

HENRY BOUQUET

Dep. Adj. Gen.^l

[Endorsed] Copy of an Advertisem^t for the Encouragem^t of Waggoners bringing Oats to Bedford &c. Dated 22^d August 1759

(August 25, 1759)

COL. HENRY ECUQUET TO GOV. FRANCIS FAUQUIER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 155, C.]

Fort Bedford 25th August 1759

Sir

General Stanwix being gone to Pittsburgh I give ~~I give~~ my Self the Honour to write to you upon a Subject in which delay could be prejudicial.

The Concourse of Indians is very great at Pittsburgh, where they bring a large quantity of Skins to trade with us; But the difficulty of Carriage and the danger of the Communication Sometime ago, have prevented The Commissioners for Indian Trade and the Merchants in Pennsylvania from Sending a Sufficient Assortment of Goods to answer the demands of Indians.

The Communication between Virginia and the Ohio being now opened by Braddocks Road cleared by M^r Finnie, It would be Advantageous for Your Province to Share in The Trade with the Indians, and Send as Soon as possible Goods to Pittsburgh.

If you think proper to open that Trade, I will take the Liberty to recommend to your Protection, M^r Finnie, who by opening the Trade with great Industry and diligence deserves Some Encouragement: He offers under Your approbation to forward Speedily a Quantity of Goods to Pittsburgh, where The General will fix the Prices upon just & equal Terms between The Provinces & the Indians.

Besides the Profits that can be expected from a well regulated Trade upon the Ohio: it seems to be the most Effectual way of fixing these wavering Tribes in Our Interest, and prevent leaving them any reason to regret the French, who used to Supply them largely.

And to render the Communication from Virginia Still easier, The General has Ordered a Road to be cleared to the mouth of Red Stone Creek, and to build there a little Stockaded Post with Store houses: This will reduce much the land Carriage, in making use of The Mononghehela.

Governor Fouquier

(August 25, 1759)

Col:^o Burd of the Pennsylvania Regiment march on Monday next with 200 Men of his Battalion for that purpose, and we hope that so many Communications will Encourage the Country people to Send their Product to The Army, and enable us to Subsist that Multitude of Indians, preying upon us, used to be fed by the French, they have planted no Corn, and have no other dependance to live than our Provisions. It is to be hoped that they will by degrees return to their former peaceable Way of living, Plant Corn, & Hunt, But in the present Circumstances we are Obliged to humour them tho' the Weight is almost intolerable.

I have the honour to be with great respect

Sir

Your most obedient and most Humble Servant

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter fromst Colonel Bouquet To Governor Fouquier dated Bedford 25. Aug: 1759

(August 26, 1759)

[COL. HENRY BOUQUET] TO LIEUT. COL. GEORGE MERCER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 157, C.]

Fort Bedford 26:th August 1759

Dear Sir

I received last night the Inclosed drafft for £ 1000 Virginia Money, which You will please to give to M^r. Ramsey, or your own Bill for that sum, and to send me a Receipt for it, from you.

Lieut.^t Col:^o Mercer

(August 26, 1759)

The Store house at Fort Cumberland will be repaired by Col:^o Burd's Artificers. He is to march to morrow with 200 Men to open the Road by Gist to Redstone Creek and build there the Store houses: So you may direct Every body that Way: and for Some time the Convoys will have Small Escortes at Cumberland.

The Second Brigade of 100 Pack horses must be loaded with Oates or Corn, at any Rate, and proceed directly to Pittsburgh.

If any Horse was hurt'd they must be left at Cumberland till they are well again. Your directions for forrage at Cumberland are very proper. M^r Finnie who will deliver you this is of opinion that we could have flour, Corn, & oats at Cumberland and Mononghehela, for the prices fixed in a paper that he is to give you. I beg you will consider that matter, and determine what you think right, by the Information you will have from the Country people. our want of forrage is of So destructive a Consequence that if money can procure it, I beg you will give great Encouragem^t as far as the first of Novem^r, and then we shall only want Corn for the Indians, and feed Some Horses to Carry on the Works in Winter.

If you want an Assistant M^r Finnie Says he can recommend you a proper person: his pay Shall be allowed to You while you think him Necessary but Should not Exceed 6/. your currency per day. Before you publish any advertisements, you will advise with Mess^{rs} Rutherford & Ramsey, to avoid any complaint from them, if your Prices were difficient. Before we purchase more Pack horses We must See what success the first will have.

I wrote to Your Governor in regard to the Trade wth the Indians, which I wish was encouraged in Your Province: The Prices of Goods & Skins Shall be fixed equally between the two Provinces by The General.

He Set out Yesterday for Pittsburgh where I hope he will be to morrow.

I foresee that I Shall be here for 8, or ten days longer.

I am

my Dear Sir

Your most Obed^t &c

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter To Lieut^t Col:^o Mercer Fort Bedford 26th Augst 1759

[Also endorsed, in Bouquet's handwriting] Copy of a Letter from Col. Bouquet to L. Col. Geo Mercer with a Bill upon Col. Hunter for.
E 811-11-10

(September 1, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO LIEUT COL. GEORGE MERCER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 158, C.]

Fort Bedford 1.st Sep^r 1759

Dear Sir

I received this Morning your Letter of the 30.th and this afternoon only, the other of the 28.th which I shall now answer as they lay before me

I could get neither Gold nor Silver at this Place; Therefore you will please to apply to M^r. Hunter for hard Cash or make the best of your Paper, When I get nearer the Chests I will send you Metal. I mention'd at the bottom of the Prices I sent you by M^r. Finne that you were at Liberty to make what alteration you thought proper, and I repeat to you that you are at full Liberty to fix the Prices of every Article to the best of your Judgement persuaded that you will always use the greatest Oeconomy

But as delays at this Juncture and Advanced Campaign, are equal to a total Disappointment I hope you will be able to procure us Oats soon.

M^r. Rutherford will find in my Letter of the third August, that I desired him to load the Pack Horses with flour & forrage and I was much surpris'd to see that he had sent flour only.

I write to Col.^l Burd at F^t Cumb^d to send back part of Said Horses to Winchester to be loaded with forrage, And I am obliged to send my own Horses to Cumberland with Forrage for his Teams

I remember to have said to M^r. Graham to see where he could get Beeves if wanted but I do not remember to have given him any order to buy them, Notwithstanding, he may send by Braddock's Road what he has already bought, but I beg you will tell him to buy no more 'till he has Orders for it, and to send me the Acc^t of what he sends up.

L^t Col^l Mercer.

(September 1, 1759)

M^r. Hoops a Contractor having engaged to Salt & provide the Beeves for Pittsburgh we shall want nothing but the Salt contracted for with M^r Graham, & which I hope will be soon up.

M^r. Hoops will also buy himself the Hogs, and we shall have nothing to do with that Article.

M^r. Rutherford can send to Pittsburgh any Number of Sheep, not exceeding 1000 And I should be glad to have the Acc^t. of the 200 Pack Horses he has bought to be able to judge where it is most advantageous to by them when more are wanted

I refer you to the Lett^r. I desired Col^l Burd to write you in regard to Artificers for F Cumberland, and if he has a Ship-Carpenter, he will send him to you. we have none here.

He is to open the Road by Gist, and not the Way proposed by Cressup.

It was very proper to encourage the Merchants to carry Indian Goods to Pitt^t as the demand will be considerable. I have wrote Gov^r. Fouquier upon that Subject.

The addition of these New Indians is a very disagreeable Circumstance. The measures you have taken to diminish the Expences were extreamly Just, & I beg you will send them home as Cheap as you possibly can

They must have Presents but as few as as can be given with any probability of Satisfying them. But if more were to come it is too late, & they must be sent back without Presents, or there would be no End to it, chiefly now that there is no Enemy to face. Therefore I beg you would tell those actually at Winchester, that you give them some Presents as a Reward for their Good Will; but that if any more those come after them that they are to go back not having any Presents to Expect, as the Campaign is so far advanced, and their Services not wanted. Make the best of it.

But on no Acc^t. let them go further than Winchester. The Western Indians would certainly kill them, if they went to Pittsburgh, and they have no Chance in fighting alone with those numberless Tribes.

(September 1, 1759)

I wrote to Lieu^t Smith to assist you to the utmost of his Power, and follow your Directions as if they were given by the Gen^l or any of his Supperior Officers. I am sure you will manage him in such a Manner as to prevent any disgust from him.

I got your Receipt for the £ 811. &c: If you want any thing let me know it, I shall not leave this Place for sometime.

Farewell my Dear S^r I am Sincerely
Y^r most obe^t humble Ser^t

H B.

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter from Col. Bouquet to Lieut Col. Mercer
1st Sept^r 1759

(September 1, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. EDWARD SHIPPEN

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 160, A. Df. S.]

Fort Bedford 1st Sept^r 1759

Dear Sir

I was favoured with your Letters of the 23.^d and 27.th Inst.^t In which I observe with deep Concern that we can have no dependance upon your County. I expected at least that forrage would have been bought after so many urging Letters on that subject, and I See that you can not even load Cap^t Hambright's Waggon: I can add nothing more to what I have repeated so often; our Horses are already destroyed for want of forrage and there is none provided, nor Waggon to bring it up:

In Several of your Letters you made me Expect an Account of the Waggon that could be depended upon, but I am Still as Ignorant ~~of it~~ as before, and ~~See~~ perceive nothing but uncertainties.

The Campaign is half over, and nothing ~~is~~ done as yet, nor likely

Edw.^d Shippen Esq^r

(September 1, 1759)

to be done, as we are going on. I Suppose that you did not pay the Waggoners who lefft their Loads at Littleton, the same Price as if they had carried them to Bedford Which would indeed give the finishing Stroke to our ~~tattered~~-tottering Condition, in encouraging that Practice.

Justice requires that they be paid in proportion ~~for~~ to the distances, and if they receive 17/.6. d from Carlisle to Bedford, ~~it~~ The Calulation is easy for the other Posts:

You Seem to apprehend that if the People are not paid what they have no right to, they will abandon the service; If that is the Case we must Submitt to it: But ~~I Shall never wrong~~ we cannot at the expense of the Crown ~~to indulge~~ give any countenance to frauds & or abases

Col. Burd & Col. Shippen are gone to Fort Cumberland, to open a new Road to the mouth of Redstone Creek, and build storehouses upon the Mononghehela; being at last obliged to have recourse to Virginia to avoid the ~~total destruction~~ Impending Ruin of the Army.

I am

D^r Sir

Your most obed^t hble Serv^t

HENRY BOUQUET

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter from Col. Bouquet to Edw.^d Shippen Esq^r
1st Sept^r 1759

(September 1, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. JAMES BURD

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 162A, C.]

Fort Bedford 1st Septem^r 1759

Dear Sir

I hope you arrived Safe tho' I have heard nothing from you by two Expresses from Cumberland. Notwithstanding my Orders of the 3^d August to load the Pack Horses with forrage & flour, I hear that

To Col^o Burd.

(September 1, 1759)

they are only loaded with the last Article, and must desire you to take as many of them as You will want with flour, and Send all the rest back to Winchester to load forrage, leaving orders that Some unload at Cumberland, for our lame Horses (if no other forrage is expected there) some others must carry you Oats to the Mononghehela, and the rest proceed to Pittsburgh with forrage also.

I beg you would write to Lieut^t Col^o Mercer for what you may want, and as the Artificers are Scarce & very dear at Winchester, I wish you could get the Storehouses repaired without their Assistance. Mercer writes me that he wants a Ship Carpenter to Cork the Scows upon Patowmack. Unless you can Spare him one we have none here. I had this day Letters from M^r. Shippen who desires his Compliments to You, but no Letter for you. He does not tell me any thing about the Waggon that we can depend upon from Lancaster, and 'tho I have wrote till I was tired to buy forrage at any rate, They have only 227 Bushells bought, and Hambrights Waggon cannot be loaded there. We must perish with Such a Management unless we are Assisted from Maryland & Virginia, which will be too late if ever.

No news from any Port, I Shall be glad to hear how you do and am intirely

My dear Sir

Your most Obed^t hble Serv^t.

[no signature]

PS I Send to morrow my two Waggon with forrage for Yours, please to send them back with Hay made in Ropes

[Endorsed] Copies of Letters to Col^o Burd Lieut^t Smith Js: Pemberton
& J: Byers Esq^r Redford 1st Sept^r 1759

[Endorsed, in Bouquet's handwriting] To Col. Burd Lieut^t Smith
Js. Pemberton } Esq^{rs}
John Byers }
1st Sept^r 1759

[Endorsed] To Col. Burd Lieut.^t Smith Js. Pemberton } Esq^{rs}
John Byers
1st Sent^r 1759

(September 1, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. JAMES PEMBERTON

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 162C, C.]

Fort Bedford 1:st Septem:^r 1759.

Sir

I was favoured this moment with your Letter of the 24.th ins.^t The death of your Agent is a great loss this time, you may depend upon my ready Assistance, wherever I can do you any Service, and I Send your Letter to The General at Pittsburgh, to desire he would give the Necessary Orders for the Covering of your Goods & Skins and get them Carried down by Our returned Waggon^s. Please to let me know who would receive them at Carlisle or Lancaster, as we cannot Send them further.

I was obliged to remain here to forward Provisions to The Ohio, But the backwardness of the People of Pennsylv^a and near a total Stagnation of Waggon^s puts it out of my Power to Subsist the Troops there.

We have continually 4, or 500 Indians to feed at Pittsburgh, and no Treaty can be held or Invitations given till we have a Sufficient Magazine of Provisions to Subsist them. And Unless the Legislature will Assist us Effectually, we must loose all the Advantages obtained, with so much Pains, danger, & Expen^ce, and the Peace with the Western Indians, and the building will remain imperfect. Braddock's Road is opened, and we are cutting another Road from the Great Meadows to the mouth of Redstone Creek, upon The Mononghehela where Storehouses are to be built for the Reception of what can be got from Virginia and Maryland. The last ressource we have left, being So ill supported from your Province.

I wish Our Affairs could take a better turn I would have it more in my Power to Serve you in going my self to Pittsburgh, But as I am Circumstanced I Shall do every thing in my Power for the Public Service,

M^r Js: Pemberton.

(September 1, 1759)

and to convince you that

I am very Sincerely

Sir

Your most Obed^t &c

[no signature]

P. S. Any quantity of Goods that you could Send, Shall be Carefully Protected.

[Endorsed] Copies of Letters to Col:^O Burd Lieut:^t Smith Js:
Pemberton & J: Byers Esq:^r Bedford 1:st Sep:^r 1759

[Endorsed] To Col. Burd Lieut.^t Smith Js. Pemberton } Esq^{rs}
1st John Byers
Sept^r. 1759 }

(September 1, 1759)

COL HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. JOHN BYERS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 163, c.]

Fort Bedford 1st September 1759.

Sir

I am very Sorry of the just reason of Complaint given to John Sanderson, I inquired immediately in the Affair, and I inclose you the state of the Case given by Major Armstrong, which will enable you to Settle it to the Satisfaction (I hope) of the Plaintiff.

John Byers Esq^r

(September 1, 1759)

His Waggon must either be paid to him, or if She is returned he must be allowed the hire of it, and be paid besides for his load left at Littleton, and which he brought back.

I shall always be disposed to give full Satisfaction to The Country People, as far as Justice can admit. I am glad that you can Send us forrage we want it extremely.

I am Sir
Your most Obed.^t &.^c

[no signature]

P. S. I have your Receipt

(September 4, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. JAMES BURD

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 164, C.]

Fort Bedford 4:th Septem:^r 1759.

Dear Sir

I had yesterday the favour of your Letter which gave me the more pleasure as I meet with difficulties, and Obstructions from all Sides, But you never knew any where the Service was concerned: This Weather is a great misfortune, and am afraid will hurt your People.

To Col:^o Burd

(September 4, 1759)

It was not possible to Send Waggon's loaded by that Road till the Rain is over: Therefore I have sent 12 Pack horses loaded with forrage to Cumberland, to load & Send you the Horses you left behind, and I have given the following directions to Major Livingston

That when the Pack Horses come from Virginia he is to Send 100 loaded with forrage to Pittsburgh, and all the rest to You with flour and forrage, and your Artificers as Soon as possible. He has a new Waggon, and 2 Horses for Expresses. I heard last Night that Hambright was detained at Lancaster for want of Oates to load his fine Brigade. But I have Sent an Express to hurry him to Carlisle where I hope he can be loaded. He has engaged upwards of 80 Drivers, which will enable us to give you back your Men.

There is upwards of 50 Waggon's upon the Road loaded with forrage, and I have a mind to employ the 30 new Waggon's from Hambright to carry between Cumberland & Red Stone Creek. The distance will be Shorter, the Road they Say better, and the grass certainly So: But of this I Shall be glad to have your Sentiment; and to Know, for certain what Sort of Road you will find.

I desired The General to Send a Batteau to meet you and reconnoiter the Navigation of The Mononghehela, by which you will have a free Communication with Pittsburgh.

My best Compliments to M.^r Shippen, M.^r Jones is to go to Cumberland, and to join you with the first Convoy; I have advanced him Money for his Men.

I am
Your most Obed.^t hble Serv.^t
my dear sir

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Copy's of Letters To Col: Burd & Major Livingston
Bedford 4:th Sep: 1759

(September 4, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MAJOR SAMUEL LIVINGSTON

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 165, C.]

Bedford 4:th Septem:^r 1759.

Sir

The Road being too bad to Send my Waggon to Fort Cumberland, 12 Pack Horses are carrying Oates for Colonel Burd, which you will please to Send him with the Pack Horses he left behind for that purpose, Sending back our 12 Pack Horses here, with the Baggs

The rest of the Oates you will Order to The Waggon master~~s~~ Donaldson Keeping Some for The Team we Send you:

The broken Waggon is to come back, with the Horses & geers left by Colonel Burd. When the Pack Horses come from Virginia you will order one of the Brigades of 100 to proceed to Pittsburgh wth forrage: and the other to carry forrage & flour to Red Stone Creek for the Troops with Colonel Burd.

I Shall be Obligated to you when the Weather will permit to get Hay made in Ropes to be brought here.

Let me know what Quantity of flour & Baggs were left by the first Brigade of Pack Horses, which flour must not be consumed by the Garrison (unless you Should want it) But must go to Red Stone Creek: The garrison at Cumberland must be Supplied by the Contractors, who are to find Themselves the Carriages.

I hope you'll dispatch your necessary Reparations of Stores, and Send as soon as possible the Artificers to join their Corps.

I am

Sir

Your most Obd:^t &c

[no signature]

Major Livingston

[Endorsed] Copy's of Letters to Col: Burd & Major Livingston Bedford
4th Sep^r 1759

(September 10, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO LIEUT. COL. GEORGE MERCER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 166, C.]

Fort Bedford 10th Septem^r: 1759.

Dear Sir

I had this moment your favour of the 8th inst^t. The good News you give me of your Successes are very Agreeable and dispell the Clouds of Some late disappointments: I wrote you two days ago an Angry Letter concerning the Neglect of M^r Rutherford in fitting the saddles for the Pack Horses, I hope you will be able to rectify it, as it is as much as the Horses are worth, besides the disappointment, Therefore it is not a trifle.

You have done well to raise the prices of forrage, and I am So much Convinced of your Judgement in every thing you do, that you may Safely depend upon an intire approbation of your Measures.

As much as Possible engage your People to deliver their forrage at Red Stone Creek, or Pittsburgh, the rest at Cumberland.

I expect to morrow M^r. Turner, & Shall pay him the 70 Pistoles

My last Letter has informed you that I had wrote to The General to Send you £ 1000. in Gold or Silver.

I Send an Express to morrow for £ 2600. for M^r Ramsey which you will Pay him by Terms according to his delivries at The Mononghehela.

You will also receive Bills for £ 660. for M^r Graham on Account of the 600 Bushells of Salt, and I write to M^r Hoops to pay him Immediately. The Beeves he has bought, which are to be Sent to Pittsburgh: I wish he would Send him his Account.

I desire Clark & Hoops to give Positive Orders to M^r Rutherford, and Supply him with Money to purchase flour. As Soon as The General has fixed what Number of Men he will leave at Pittsburgh next Winter we Shall be more Possitive.

Lieut^t: Col^l: Mercer

(September 10, 1759)

If a Scow is absolutely nessary upon The Patowmack let one be built, but if possille find and Repair the Old one as this is a tedious and Expensive Work.

The Certificates for Provisions given to The Indians between Cumberland & Winchester must be paid either by The Province or The Crown, Settle that Point as you will think right.

There has been no Occasion for Escorts for a long while, but if your People want ary, There are 200 Men at Fort Cumberland, intended for that Service, and upon Your Application They will furnish any Number you may Judge Necessary for Each Convoy.

Forrage is excessively wanted at Pittsburgh. We begin to receive abundance here from Pennsylvania.

Farewell my Dear Sir I am charmed with your Indefatigable Activity, and remain with the greatest truth.

Your most Obedient Humble Serv:^t

(Sign'd) [no signature]

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter from Col. Bouquet to Lt. Col. Geo:
Mercer Bedford 10.th Sept.^r 1759

(September 10, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. THOMAS RUTHERFORD

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 167, A. Df. S.]

Fort Bedford 10.th Sept.^r 1759

Sir

In my Letter of the 3.^d August, I desired you to load the Pack

M.^r Tho.^s Rutherford

(September 10, 1759)

Horses with flour & forage, and it was a great disapointment to me that the last article was forgotten.

Col. Burd who Saw the first Brigade at Cumberland wrote me that the Horses were good, but the Horse Master complained that the Saddles were so bad that they would ruin them; You may remember how particular I was in my Instructions to you on that Subject, We have sent 300 Horses this Way by that Same fault, & unless you rectify that neglect we can expect no service of your 200.

I am glad you have contracted for 1000 Bushells of forrage to be delivered at Pittsburgh, I wish you could send more there.

Send the Sheep when they are ready; Col. Mercer will order Escorts for your Convoys from Cumberland. I shall be obliged to you to give him any assistance in your Power.

The Garrison of Cumberland is now 200 strong, and as that Post is to be Supplied intirely by the Contractors, you will please to charge all the Carriages for the Provisions they will want to M^r Hoops, and not employ our Pack Horses for that service.

I write to him to Send you positive orders and money.

Please to Send me as soon as possible the account of the 200 Horses; I have sent a sadler to Fort Cumberland to help to repair the Sadles. I hope they will set out without delay compleatly equipped; 100 with forrage for Pittsburgh, the rest (ef one half loaded With forrage, the other half with flour) for Red Stone Creek; They-Whole are to continue afterwards to carry between that ~~Post~~ & Cumberland, allowing them proper Rest.

I am

Sir

Your most obed^t hble Serv^t

HENRY BOUQUET

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter from Col. Bouquet to M.^r Tho.^s Rutherford
10.th Sept^r 1759

(September 10, 1759)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CAPT. WOODWARD

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 163 C.]

Fort Bedford Septem^r: 10th 1759.

Sir

In Answer to a Letter of this Day's Date to Colonel Bouquet, I am desired to inform you that M^r. Rutherford being acquainted with the Scarcity of Provisions at Fort Cumberland^d will immediately Supply that Garrison. it is Pity he was not informed of your Stock some time before it was so low.

I am Surpriz'd you could not get a Horse to Send with the Express, two went from hence, to be Stationed at Fort Cumberland for that purpose.

The two Hundred Pack Horses carrying from Winchester to Your Garrison are to be disposed of in the following manner.

The first 100, loaded with Forrage, are to proceed to Pittsburgh, under Escort¹ of an Officer & twenty Men of your Garrison (none of them to be of Col^l: Burd's Battaalion) Pennsylvanians)

The Second 100 partly loaded with Forrage & partly Flour, to go to Redstone Creek Escorted by Captⁿ: Pearis & his Company

The Bullocks also coming from Winchester to be forwarded to Pittsburgh and Escorted by an Officer & 25 Men.

And as Lieu^t. Jones of the 2^d. Batt. Pennsylvania, is to join his Corps at Red Stone Creek, with his Party of 25 Men, you will Order him with the next Convoy that goes that Road, after Captⁿ: Pearis.

In general you are to furnish Small Escorts to any Considerable Convoy going either to Pittsburgh or Redstone Creek, in Case they apply for it, or you Judge it necessary

Any Application from Liut^t. Col^l: George Mercer, for Men to Escort Convoys, or any Duty relating to the Service, is to be Complied wth.

When the Pack Horses return from Pittsburgh or Red Stone Creek. They are to be put into Pasture to recruit, and allowed a reasonable time to get Strength, and in that time the Saddles, Baggs, &c are to be refitted, the Horses Shod and every thing prepared for their next Trips.

To Captⁿ: Woodward

(September 10, 1759)

And their loads to be either flour or forrage, every Bag to be weighed, and not to exceed 150, or 160, according to the strength of the Horses, who are for the rest of the Campaigne, to Carry to Red Stone Creek only.

And in Case you should be relieved, this is to be delivered to the Commanding Officer that Succeeds you, for his Instruction.

[no signature]

P. S. You will from time to time inform M^r: Rutherford of the Strength of your Garrison, and the Quantity of provisions in Store before you find your Magazine too low.

As soon as you have a Sufficiency of Forrage, you will Order 6 Quarts of Oats per Day to the Horses under the Care of Donnaldson, and have an Eye over them.

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Copy of Instructions to the officer Command^g at Fort Cumberland 10th Sept^r 1759.

(September 11, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 169A, C.]

Bedford 11th: Septem^r: 1759.

Dear Sir

Your Officers must need be very Idle at Ligonier to pick up Such nice quarrells as the one you was pleased to communicate me:

Col^o: Armstrong

(September 11, 1759)

If walking with a Suttler was unbecoming the charracter of an officer. I deserved hundred times, myself to be broken: I have permitted M.^r M^c Dowel, to go to the Settlements to collect the proofs of his Justification.

I am Sorry that we had not better Horses to give you: We sent you three to help you, with Liberty to double the Rations to your Horses, which was indeed all we could do: If you are Obliged to leave Cloathing at Stony Creek, M.^r Morton will give you a Waggon to load it, or we will Send one from hence:

I Shall Send you immediately every Man of your Battalion, fit for Duty, as by the Letters I had yesterday from the General, you are to Repair the Roads from Ligonier to Pittsburgh, besides furnishing the Escort that Way, but I Suppose the 50 Rangers will be Stationed half way, and perhaps we Shall have no long occasion for Escorts, except with the Bullocks. I Desire Lieu^t Col^l Stephen to Send immediately to Capt.ⁿ Gordon, an exact Return of the Working tools at Ligonier and in what Condition they are, that he may Send you a Sufficient proportion if wanted. Capt.ⁿ Shelby was reconnoitring a new Road which must be a great deal Shorter, and you will have less work to open it than to repair the old one. There is Flour enough at Stony Creek if you want any, Therefore Should be glad you could take the two Bags to Ligonier.

Please to Send me as soon as you can a Return of Men, Women, Provisions, and Stores of all kind at Ligonier, and order one to be Sent afterwards by oppertunity. They are again without Meat at that Post, and I beg you would send them Some Bullocks.

I am

Dear Sir

Your most Obed.^t &c

[no signature]

P. S. Please to Correspond w.th The General }

[Endorsed] Copy of [Letters to] Col. Armstrong and Lieut. Col. Stephen 11.th Sept^r 1759

(September 11, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. ADAM STEPHEN

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 169B, C.]

Bedford 11:th Septem:^r 1759

Dear Sir

After the disappointment of Colonel Byrd, I thought you could not fall in the same Snare, in Sending forward all your Bullocks, before you received a new Supply: I write to Col:^o Armstrong to Send you in haste Some, this is very Prejudicial to the Service, as Flour Should be Spared as much as possible.

You are to march to Pittsburgh with the rest of your Regiment as Soon as Col:^o Armstrong arrives, taking under your Escort what Convoys may be ready, and having besides another Escort to take up a drove of Bullocks, to be Sent immediately from hence.

Please also to get an Exact Return of all the Tools left at Ligonier and send it by this Express or another to Captⁿ Gordon, Specifying in what condition they are, that he may send a proportion from Pittsburgh Sufficient to open & repair the Roads from Ligonier to that Post, which is to be done by Col:^o Armstrong's Battalion.

I am

Dear Sir

Your most Obed.^t &c

[no signature]

¹
Colo: Stephen

[Endorsed] Copy of [Letters to] Col. Armstrong and Lieut Col.
Stephen 11.th Sept.^r 1759

(September 12, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. ALEXANDER GRAYDON

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 169C, C.]

Fort Bedford 12:th Septem^r: 1759.

Sir

I was Sorry to See by your favour of the 30:th that an Indisposition had occasioned your Silence, I hope it will be over, and that your Strength will be Equal to your Zeal & Strong Inclination to Assist us. You are Sensible that your County has not done what could with Justice be expected from their Ability, But the effectuall Method they have taken to disable their Horses Shews plainly that we can expect nothing more from them: It is not possible to make now any alteration in the Way of Carrying by the Hundred, and the method of paying by the Day, is attended with such Abuses, and loss of time, that it will never do with People of Such Principles:

Therefore I beg that you would try once more all the means in Your Power to raise your two Brigades for two Trips more between Carlisle & Bedford, after which we Shall have done with them: They could easily carry Forrage enough from home to serve them for the two Tripps, and upon that Condition, they could be dispensed to carry any thing for King to Carlisle.

The Drivers will receive Provisions gratis between Carlisle and Bedford, and if their forrage Should fall Short, they may now be Supplied at Carlisle at the first Cost.

^tThe Certificates for Services performed are to be paid by the Gross w: and the distinction of the Tare and Neat: W^t is only mentioned for the Contractors and has nothing to Do with the Pay for Carriages

I am with the most Sincere Regard

Sir

^t
Your most obed: humble Servant

[no signature]

To Allexander Graydon Esq:^r

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter to Cap. Sinclair & To Alex. Graydon
Esq^r 12:th Sept^r: 1759^t

(September 12, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CAPT. JAMES SINCLAIR

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 170, c.]

Bedford 12th Sep^r 1759

Sir

I had last night your two Letters of the 6 & 9th ins^t. The seene Sums altered for the worse, but we must not despair, being now in a fair way, by the last large Supplies you have Sent us, which I hope will enable us to Wait for the new Channels of Maryland & Virginia. I lay little dependance for the future upon Pennsylv^a. but we Shall get what we can;

The Season being now so far gone, we must offer the Highest price to engage the People to thrash immediately & bring in their Oats.

Therefore you may put it at once at 2/ 6d. the Bushell in the two Provinces, fixing the 1st of November for the most Extensive Term of delivery at Carlisle. But the difficulty you See must be guarded against

I mean the expectation of the People that we Shall Still raise the Price, which certainly shall not be the Case, as They promise very large Supplies from the Sth Branches, Part is already upon the Road to Pittsburgh

I write to the Commanding officers upon the Communication to receive no loads but in Case of Accident, and we have a number of Horses employed to bring here the forrage left at Littleton. as Wheel Wrights are absolutely wanted at Loudoun & Littleton, I beg you will Send one to each Post, The best Way would be to let them Settle on their own Account, and be paid for their Work and allows them besides, Provisions and 2, or three Shillings p^r day, But they must be sent at any Rate, or we would loose too many loads in bad Weather

You will send us twenty Waggon loads of Rum, or at least Whiskey, our Store being now low.

Hambright is again detained at Lancaster, this will not do: his Spare Horses must be Sent without loads, unless you had Saggings made to let them Carry their own forrage for the Road.

Captⁿ: Sinclair

(September 12, 1759)

This you will refer to Capt.ⁿ Hambright, as well as the Sending them before his Brigade, or keep them (or part of them) to assist in Case of Accident: But by all means get him dispatched as Soon as you Can

^r
M. Shippen by his Scrupulous observance of his orders tho' Circumstances are altered, has much hurt the Service, tho' I repeated many times that he should always act to the best of his Judgment. I hope he will no more keep his few Waggon's Idle for want of Forrage I write to him upon it.

The Guides of last year must be referred to Sir John S.^t Clair. You are not to pay any old account.

You have done well to increase the Salary of M.^r Calhoun the Forrage Master: People must be paid in proportion to their Service.

I am Sir

Your most Obed.^t &c

[no signature]

P: S: Please to Seal & forward the Enclosed left open for y.^r perusal

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter to Cap.^t Sinclair & to Alex. Graydon
Esq.^r 12th Sept. 1759

(September 12, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. EDWARD SHIPPEN

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 172, A. Df. S.]

Fort Bedford 12.th Sept.^r 1759

Dear Sir

I had last night your last of the 7.th Inst.^t The Sketch of Cap.^t Hambright's account is so high that I feel more deeply the great loss of his time, as it will be too late to have any Service of Said Waggon's equal to that prodigious Expence.

^d
Edw. Shippen Esq.^r

(September 12, 1759)

The price of oats must be raised at once at 2/.6d and Spelts in proportion where it must remain during the Campaign, and if the People expect that we shall raise it again; They will certainly be mistaken, and in order to prevail upon them to thrash immediately, it would be right to fix a term when this Price shall again fall to 2/. I think that the 15th of october, or at last the 1st of november Should be the utmost Extent, to receive it at 2/.6d. I desire Cap^t Sinclair to fix it in a general Way for the Provinces of Pensilv^a & Maryland, & to inform you of it.

When the Waggon's unload at the Posts upon the Communication by real accidents, they are not to suffer any deduction of the milage between Lancaster & Carlisle.

I Send you a Bill for £ 1000= Currency and shall ~~Send & shall~~ Send you immediately a Sufficient Supply of Cash, ~~and~~ I hope you have been able to dispatch Cap^t Hambright without waiting for it: If I had known sooner his great demand, I would have lodged more money in your hands:

Tho' I desired that the Waggon's should load forrage for two Trips; I did not intend that they Should be prevented from loading flour, if forrage could not be had; Therefore for the future I beg that you would send them ~~to be as soon as you can get them~~ they can be raised with either flour, Pork, or forrage, to Carlisle where their loads can be changed according to Circumstances.

I am much obliged to Emanuel Carpenter Esqr. for his kind assistance to you, I hope he will be so good as to continue to help us:

Col. Burd has had a fever upon his Road, But is now recovered. Col. Shippen is well, They have had a very bad Weather, but go on chearfully and in good spirits; I have forwarded your Letters to them

The appearances begin to look very favourably for Supplies from Virginia & Maryland & I hope with their assistance, that we shall be able to subsist the Troops: I am sensible that the necessity we ~~lay~~ lie under to draw Provisions, forrage, & Carriages from other Provinces, will in Time draw also the Trade that Way, and deprive your Province of the advantages ~~they~~ which they had in their Power to secure to themselves, But such stupid, obstinate, narrow sighted People do not ~~worth~~ deserve the favours of Providence, nor the just rewards of Public Spirit and Industry.

(September 12, 1759)

I am fully convinced that you have done every thing in your Power to surmount the obstacles that surround you, & am not so unjust as to make you answerable for the Sins of your People, I beg you will continue to make use of all the means in your Power to make the best of their backwardness disposition, and believe me with the greatest truth

~~I am with great truth-~~

Dear Sir

Your most obed^t hble servt

H. B.

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter from Col. Bouquet to Edw.^d
Shippen Esq. 12th Sept^r. 1759

(September 16, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. GEORGE STEVENSON

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 174, A. Df. S.]

Bedford 16.th Sept.^r 1759

Dear Sir

I had your favour of the 6.th Inst.^t by M.^r W.^m McKinney one of your Waggonmasters who brought here 22 Waggons having lefft 6 on the Road.

We want Still a considerable quantity of oats, and tho' 2/. p^r Bushell for now oats is certainly sufficient I desired Cap^t Sinclair to raise the Price to encourage the People to trash without delay; any quantity that you can get Carriages for, I beg you will procure.

I will send you by the first Express a Bill for £ 1500:- If more is wanted, Please to give me notice in time: I am much obliged to you for the good services done by your County, and the Expectation you are pleased to give me for the future.

(September 16, 1759)

I wish you could procure us two Trips more of your Waggons with forrage, as we have actually a large Magazine of flour here; What Wiskey you may have bought ~~actually~~ for the ~~King's~~ service, Please to forward occasionally, But not buy any more;

I am with Sincere regard

Dear Sir

Your most obed^t Humble servant

HENRY BOUQUET

[Endorsed] Letter written to Geo: Stevenson Esq^r the 16th Sept^r 1759.

(September 16, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 175, C.]

Bedford 16th Sep^r 1759.

Dear Sir

I hope your apprehensions for want of flour are removed by this time, having forwarded 51,148. lb none of w^{ch} was Arrived the 14th Inst. you may Safely Send to Pittsburgh any Quantity you have above Eight days Provisions for your Garrison, and the People working on the Roads, as we Shall Send this Week about 70,000 lb upon Pack Horses only: For Bullocks you must keep allways a fortnight before hand.

The General's orders concerning the Roads are that you Send an Off^r & 50 Men of the Pennsylv^{as} to Assist the Virginia Artificers in Repairing the Road as far as the three Redouts, and that you please to forward all the Tools that may be left at Ligonier after Supplying your Men working on the Roads: and as you will probably have orders to cut the new Road blazed by Shelby from the 3 Redouts you must keep falling Axes for that use: Shelby will in that Case Send you a Man Acquainted with his blazes, and So Cutting at both Ends you ~~will~~ would soon meet, But for this new Road, I refer you to the General's orders.

Col: Armstrong

(September 16, 1759)

The affair of draffts for the Artillery, could easily be Settled. as I don't see any use for them at present, and I doubt not, that upon application The General would order them back to their respective Corps. I write to your Brother for the Exchange, please to forward the Paquet for Pittsburgh. I inclose the Originals of the Account received from Quebec, which I beg you will Keep for me having no time to get them Copied: No News papers from below.

I am

Dear Sir

Your most obed.^t Humble Servant

[no signature]

P: S The General recommends in a particular manner that the Road be well repaired forward. you will please to Supply the Men with Provisions & Liquor.

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter to Col. Armstrong 16th Sept.^r 1759

(September 16, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CAPT. HARRY GORDON

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 176, A. Df.]

Fort Bedford 16th Sept.^r 1759

Dear Sir

I Send you the Return of every Individual Thing we have here, Such as I can get it from M.^r Todd ~~who absolutely Seems the most unfit men. for that station, I ever not with as I must always constantly wait half a day before I can get any Serap of him:--~~

(September 16, 1759)

I have marked what is to go up the rest being wanted here; There is a great number of Shovels & Spades at Ligonier which I desired should be Sent to you: I hope to receive Soon 100 new ones intended for the Communication which I shall forward to you.

The things mentioned in your Letter were sent as Ourry tells me.

^r
M. Todd is ordered up as you desired; ~~any thing you may want shall be Sent to you as soon as it comes here.~~

~~The General I make no doubt that your~~ am glad that you have it in your Power to make the Works go on briskly, I never saw yet any thing at a stand under your direction.

I hope now to have soon the Pleasure to ~~be an Eye Witness~~ ~~to see you, and they shall be glad to know before I leave this Place~~ while I am here what may be wanted to order procure it.

I am

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Sktech of a Letter to Cap^t Gordon 16.th Sept.^r 1759

(September 21, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO LIEUT. COL. GEORGE MERCER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 177, C.]

Bedford 21.st September 1759.

Dear Sir

As I propose to leave this place at the beginning of next month, I Send you inclosed three Bills upon Col: Hunter, to pay the Contract, made with Mess^{rs}: Ramsey, & Graham (when they have fulfilled their Engagements) and the rest for the Forrage and other Expences Necessary for the Service: You will please to Send them by Express to Col. Hunter to have the Money ready by you when it becomes due:

Lieut.^t Col: George Mercer

(September 21, 1759)

and to Send me three receipts, one for Each Bill. The General could find no opportunity to send you, either Gold or Silver, and desires that you make the best of the money you can procure for the Bills, when I See him I will propose to Supply you for the future with a Bill upon M^r Nelson at Philad^a which is nearer and where you could get some Specie. But the large Contracts are always to be paid in Virg^a Paper Currency.

I desired M^r Hoops to pay M^r Graham for the Beeves he had Bought, But If he Should neglect it you will pay him. Tho' not till you know if he is to be paid by Said M^r Hoops.

I don't understand the Cause of this unaccountable delay of the Pack Horses not returned yet from Winchester. I Sent them there upon your Work that they could be immediately loaded with Forrage, and if it could not be done, I expected that they would be sent back loaded with Flour, rather than to lose a Month, in such advanced Season: There is a large Sum laid out upon those Horses, & you See that we Shall not have above two trips of them this is a bad management of M^r Rutherford and a cruel disapointment to me.

I desire that Flour and not Meal be Sent to Pittsburgh, and Redstone Creek: and such is the Contract with M^r Ramsay, But by the Return from Cumberland it seems that the Pack Horses were loaded with Meal; (having just now inquired of the Commissary, he Says it was Coarse Meal) If Flour cannot be had, in that Case we must take what we can get, rather than to loose the Short remainder of the Season.

As we have no other Carriage to depend upon but the 200 Pack Horses, I beg you will not receive at Fort Cumberland, much more flour or forrage, than you judge you can get Carriages for this Year, as a Magazine there would be of no use.

I Send to that Fort Lieu^t. Blythe of the Pennsylv. Reg. an^a Industrious, intelligent, and Active Man, to whom you will please to direct every thing and give your Orders to forward you Convoys.

The General begins to be Impatient reciving nothing from your Frontiers, I hope they will soon Answer his expectation.

You will please to Aply to the Commanding Officer at Cumberland for Escorts to M^r Ramsay & M^r Graham's Convoys, as we promised to them tho' it is now unnecessary, but we must not be deficient in any respect.

I Should be glad to receive M^r Rutherford's Account of the Pack Horses, and Know the Number of Beeves bought by M^r Graham, which I hope

(September 21, 1759)

are gone to Pittsburgh: You will remember that the Garrison at Cumberland and Col: Burd's 200 Men at Redstone Creek, are to be Supplied from Virginia.

I am My dear sir
Your most obedient Hble serv.^t

[no signature]

P. S. Bills sent to L. Col. Mercer the 21st Sept^r 1759. dated the 16th d.^o

1 st		..£ 2110. " 2 " 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	} Sterling at the rate of 4/. 8d the Dollar
2 ^d		.. 973 " 18 " 3.	
3 ^d		.. 811 " 11 " 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		3895 " 13 " 0. $\frac{1}{4}$	

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter from Col. Bouquet to Lieut Col Geo: Mercer the 21st Sept^r 1759 with 3 Bills

(1759)

NOTE OF MONEY PAID IN VIRGINIA, 1759

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 179, A. N.]

<u>1759</u>	<u>Money paid in Virg^a</u>	
Aug. 20 th	Mess ^{rs} Walker & Rutherford	2000
	To L. Col. Mercer £ 800 St.	£ 1285-14-3 $\frac{1}{2}$
26 th	To d. ^o on Ramsay's account L £ 811-11-10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1304-6-11-
Sept ^r 15 th	To Geo: Turner Esq ^r 50 Pistoles.....	
21 st	To L. Col. Mercer £ 811-11-10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1304-6-11
d. ^o	To d. ^o on Ramsay's - - 2110-2-10 $\frac{3}{4}$.	3391-5-7

(1759)

d. ^o	To d. ^o on Graham - - -	973-18-3.	1565-4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
27.	To d. ^o - - - - -	£ 811-11-10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1304-6-11
25	To Mess. ^r Ruth:	2000.	3214-5-8
	To M. ^r Graham for Beeves.		

£ 15369-10-8

[Endorsed] Money paid in Virginia. 1759.

(September 29, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. EDWARD SHIPPEN

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 180A, C.]

Bedford, 29th Septem.^r 1759.

Dear Sir

Besides the £ 2000 st. I sent you lately, I desired Capt.ⁿ Sinclair to pay you £ 500, and I inclose you another draught of this date for £ 1000. st: which I desire you will not draw till you have occasion for it, and give Advice to M.^r Nelson of the time that he may be ready for you.

Capt.ⁿ Hambrights Brigade is in sight he has lost many drivers & Horses.

The Forrage being abundant here you may now let some Flour Come up when occasion offers:

We have upwards of 12,000 Bushells of different grain here, and more coming every day: So I Suppose we shall soon have enough, and I Shall let you know when to Stop buying more.

I am Dear sir

Your most obed.^t hble Serv.^t

[no signature]

Edward Shippen Esq.^r

[Endorsed] Copy of 3 Letters from Col. Bouquet to Cap.^t Sinclair Edw.^d Shippen Esq.^r & M.^r Nelson dated Bedford 29th Sept.^r 1759

(September 29, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. JOHN NELSON

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 180B, C.]

Bedford 29th Septem^r. 1759.

Sir

Inclosed is draught from M^r. Barrow upon you for £ 1800 st:
which you^t will please to pay as per my draughts of this date upon
you. Viz. In favour of Edward Shippen Esq^r to be paid either at
Sight or otherwise £ 1000: St.

In favour of Cap ^t . L ^s . Ourry	}	500.
A. D. Q. M. G.		
Remains that I shall draw	}	300.
upon you		
In all		£ 1800: st:

I hope you have got some of the Money arrived at New York, as we may
have soon occasion for further sums: But to give you time I desire
the above Gentleman not to draw the whole at sight.

I am
sir
Your most Humble serv^t.

[no signature]

M^r: Nelson.

[Endorsed] Copy of 3 Letters from Col. Bouquet to Capt Sinclair
Edw^d Shippen Esq^r & M^r. Nelson dated Bedford 29th
Sept^r. 1759

(September 29, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CAPT. JAMES SINCLAIR

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 181, C.]

Bedford 29:th September 1759.

Sir

I received yours of the 25.th Inclosing the Receipt for the Draught: I would have Sent you more, but since you are Sufficiently provided at present, Shall reinforce M^r Shippen with £ 1000 st. besides the £ 500 I desired you to Send him.

I leave £ 500, to Capt:ⁿ Ourry, But if he had an occasion to draw upon you for Small Sums, you will please to pay them.

Capt.ⁿ Hambrights Brigade is in Sight, But many Horses and drivers lost: as soon as I can forward them, I Set out for Pittsburgh, and shall let you know when to Stop buying forrage.

You may now let some flour come up, as we have 12,000 Bushells of different grain here

The Beeves must continue 100 per Week, besides what will be necessary for The Winter Stock, as expressed in my Letter to M^r Hoops.

I am

Sir

Your most obed.^t hble serv.^t

[no signature]

Capt.ⁿ Sinclair

[Endorsed] Copy of 3 Letters from Col. Bouquet to Cap^t Sinclair Edw^d Shippen Esq^r & M^r Nelson dated Bedford 29th Sept^r 1759

(September 29, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CAPT. WOODWARD

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 182, A. Df. S.]

Bedford: 29th Sept^r. 1759

Sir

I am Sorry Cap^t. Ourry's Letter of the 27th did give you any uneasiness, it was not his Intention nor mine, being fully Satisfied of your Conduct in every Respect.

You have misunderstood that Letter; ~~and to~~ explain it, I inclose you Copy of my directions of the 10th Sept^r by which you will see that Cap^t. Pearis was positively ordered to march with the first Convoy to join Col. Burd, & L^t. Jones to march with the next after him; which was not done, Lieut. Jones being marched and Cap^t. Pearis Still at Cumberland, I did not take notice of it, Supposing you had understood that he was not to march till a Convoy should come from Winchester. But upon my second order hearing of sore Eyes that would Impede his march I judged necessary to make an End of these delays ~~in ordering~~ ~~Cap^t. Pearis~~ /  from Fort Cumberland one Way or another, which order I do here repeat, as he is not to remain there.

Please to desire M^r. Blyth to send us to morrow all the Waggon Horses you have at Pasture, ~~having them Shod~~; and if Col Burd sends back the fifteen you sent him They are to be Kept in the best Pasture till further directions are sent about them.

~~The Horse-master~~ Donaldson and his drivers are to come with the said Horses, and if they want assistance you will please to give them some men to help in driving the Horses.

~~#~~ I meant that Cap^t. Pearis Should have marched with the first Convoy, that is with the 15 Waggon Horses, & Beeves sent to Col. Burd, as his Company was wanted there, and not L^t Jones who was ordered to march after him, and finding upon my last order ~~that another reason~~ ~~pretense~~ for not marching himself, I thought it time to end those delays, in ordering Cap^t. Pearis



Cap^t. Woodward

(September 29, 1759)

They must have some forrage with them and their saddles,
saggins &c

I am

Sir

Your most obedient Humble servant

HENRY BOUQUET

[Endorsed] Scrawl of a Letter to Cap.^t Woodward 29th Sept^r 1759

(October 1, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. WILLIAM RAMSAY

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 184, A. Df. S.]

Bedford october the first 1759

Sir

Any quantity of flour you will deliver this year upon the Mononghehela, besides the quantity mentioned in your Contract, Shall be received & paid at the same Rate, and if it appears that the distance to that Post is greater than was supposed I will recommend it to the General to take it into Consideration.

I depend intirely upon you for the performance of your Engagements, but Shall not cavill with you upon a day, persuaded that you do your utmost to forward the Service.

I am Sorry that I have it not in my Power to repair the Roads, I propose to Col. Mercer the only Method I think practicable as we are now Circumstanced.

M^r. W^m. Ramsay

(October 1, 1759)

The full Paiment of your Contract is in the hands of Col.
Mercer:

I am with great Regard

Sir

Your most hble Servant

HENRY. BOUQUET

M^r. W^m. Ramsay

[Endorsed] Copy of Col. Bouquets Letter to W^m. Ramsay Esq^r
Oct. 1. 1759

(October 1, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO LIEUT. COL. GEORGE MERCER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 185, c.]

Bedford October the first, 1759.

Dear Sir

I received this morning your Letter of the 28th with the Receipts for the £ 3895 " 13 " 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ sterling: as you are only accountable for what you receive, no matter how Col. Hunter calculates the Exchange.

The disappointment of the Pack Horses was attended with a fatal Consequence, the starving of Col. Burd's Party who never received any Provisions from Virginia Except 10 Horse loads I Sent him upon the King's Waggon Horses and he has been without Flour from the 27th September and reduced to 8 Small Beeves for 250 Men. A little Convoy went to him yesterday, But I am ~~horribly~~ terribly afraid of the Consequences -- which I could not forsee having not received your short Letter with the reasons of the delay of the Pack Horses and Expecting they would go up every day.

Lt. Col: Mercer

(October 1, 1759)

These Pack Horses are after this Trip to be employed to Carry between Fort Cumberland & Red Stone Creek whatever Flour or Forrage you can get ready for them, giving your directions thereupon to Lieut^t Blythe.

I am much Obligated to You for your trouble about the Sadles & Ct^a. Please to See that the drivers be engaged to Serve during the Campaign, having none to replace them.

The 39 Horses returned to Cumberland were so much hurt by their Sadles, that they are not yet able to go up: I desire M^r Blyth to load the best with forrage for Col: Byrd: to proceed with the 50 loaded with Flour: The other will go when recruited either with Flour or forrage; as you will direct.

M^r Hoops wrote me that he would supply M^r Rutherford with Money, and pay the Beeves to M^r Graham and he went to Philad^a I suppose for money, But let his directions to those Gentlemen be what they please: I beg you will receive from M^r Graham, & send directly to Pittsburgh, all the Beeves he has ready (provided they weigh 400 lb^b at least, and do not exceed 200 in the whole). If M^r Hoops does not pay him, you will please to do it, Sending the Accompt to replace the money: This I do having not received lately the same Quantity of Cattle as usual.

I Know nothing yet of the situation of the New Post upon the Mononghehela, But if the distances appears greater than we did suppose I will recommend it to The General to take it in Consideration, and I would not that either M^r Ramsay, or Graham Should neglect a day to forward the Flour & salt on that Account.

Having neither Tools nor Men, I cannot get Braddock's Road repaired now: Had not M^r Finnie declared it to be extremely good, I would have desired Col: Burd to repair it.

As we are Circumstanced the only thing I See is that you engage every Waggoner to take an Ax, a Spade, or a Pick ax: and with the assistance of their Escort, remove Such difficulties as could stop them, you may allow them for the use of Said Tools or pay them, upon receipt if they leave them at Red Stone Creek.

(October 1, 1759)

Please to Pay for the 1000 Bushells of Corn sent by M^r Rutherford to Pittsburgh, and for whatever may be Sent there afterwards upon the Certificates of delivery to the Forrage Master at Pittsburgh. But as every thing must for the future go to Red Stone Creek only, there will be no occasion to fix any Price at Pittsburgh: The Contract made with M^r Ramsay will direct you for the Prices at the Mononghehela: any Quantity, without Limit delivered there you can engage to pay, not exceeding the Prices agreed upon wth M^r Ramsay, and If he choosis to send himself a greater quantity than mention'd in his Contract, he must have the preference. Till I see The General (which will be in a few days) I can determine nothing about further Purchases during the Winter.

I Shall mention to The General that your private affairs will call you to Winchester in the beginning of Novem^r and there will be no difficulty to obtain his leave, persuaded that you will come up again as soon as you can.

As we receive this Way the product of Maryland you may confine yourself to the Province of Virg^a.

{ I am Surprised that the Waggon^s lost at the defeat of Captⁿ Bullet are not paid, The General having sent the Money for it to M^r Walker, three or four months ago.

{ Please to see it paid, to keep up our Credit: M^r Walker having employed the People for the Summer's Carriage is also to Settle their Accompts, and Apply to the General for money to pay them.

{ Please to send Col: Burd the Nails &ct^a wanted and to take Care of his Subsistance: He should have besides the 50 Pack Horses loaded with Flour 20 Beeves, out of the 100 you prepare to send to Pittsburgh.

— I have Spoken to Captⁿ Callender of the 60 Pack Horses and he desired me to tell you that if the Men who Offers them, will make them 100, and give him notice of the day he will be at Fort Cumberland, he Shall meet him there, and if they cannot agree they will Each Choose a man to fix the Prices, and He will take them: But they Should have saggings and drivers. We have 14,000 Bushells of dry forrage here & at Ligonier, and it comes in, in such plenty from Pennsylv^a & Maryland that we can hardly Stow it.

—

(October 1, 1759)

I beg you will make no Apology's of your Conduct nobody can less want them: I am extremely Obliged to you for your kind assistance and I wish nothing more than to find an Oppertunity to serve you: I beg you will not be disgusted at the many Obstacles you will find in your Way, I am convinced your Activity will get the better of them all: Farewell my dear sir.

I am, with a Sincere Regard

Your most devoted, obliged Hble servant.

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter from Col. Bouquet to Lieut Col. Geo: Mercer Dated Bedford the first October 1759

(October 4, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 187, A. Df. S.]

Bedford 4th Oct^r. 1759.

Dear Sir

The Heavy Rains we have had for two days, ~~and~~ theatning to continue, I am obliged to Stop upon the Road our Brigade of Waggon, to prevent their Ruin in such a Weather, But being apprehensive that they may want flour at Pittsburgh; I beg you will order all the Pack Horses or such Part of them as you will think necessary from the knowledge you may perhaps have of their provisions to make a Trip there with flour & some forrage if they want it: As I have had no return of their Provisions I do not know if they want or not; I am Sorry to be obliged to Send the Pack Horses further than Ligonier, as this Part of the Communication will sooner be impracticable for want of grass than the West of the Mountains.

(October 4, 1759)

But I can not give leave any thing to Chance We received last night a drove of Fullocks ~~that~~ we which shall be forwarded in a few days.

I expected to have the Pleasure to see you to morrow, But there is no travelling till this storm is over.

I am

Dear Sir

Your most obed^t hble Servant

HENRY BOUQUET

[Endorsed] Scrawl of a Letter to Col. Armstrong the 4th October 1759

(October 5, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET: GENERAL ORDERS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 125, r.]

Fort Bedford, October y^e 5th 1759

ORDERS.

Parole, Manchester.

Whereas the Horses belonging to the Officers in this Camp, are exposed to be taken up as Strays, and (as such,) liable to be employ'd in the Service; In order to prevent, as much as possible, such mistakes, the Commanding Officer, desires, that every Officer having a Horse or Horses, will give their marks & Brands to the Adjutant, who is to make an Exact General Return of the whole. ⁿ
And the Horses are to be produced tomorrow, or next Day in Capt: Ourry's Breast Work.

(October 5, 1759)

And to Suppress the abuses daily committed on Account of Horses, No Soldier, or other Person belonging to the Army, are to take up, or ride any Stray Horses, without a written Order from Captain Ourry, who is to appoint proper Persons to hunt, take up and bring: in Strays.

A Return is to be given this Day to the Commanding Officer, of all the Tents in Camp, & on the out guards.

[Note in a different hand]

R O A return to be given in immediatly to the Quarter Master Signed by the commanding officer of each company of the exact Number of tents they have beloning to their companys a either in Camp or at Guards. -- officer for the Day Cap^{tn} Hamilton -- For Guard En^s Millen.

[Endorsed] Col Bouquet's Order, relating to stray Horses

(October 6, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. ADAM HOOPS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 189, C.]

Bedford 6th October 1759

Dear Sir

Since I wrote you my last, we received upwards of 200 Beeves, and the Sheep, which make up for the defficiency I complain'd of. I was very uneasy about it, being under some apprehension that they will want at Pittsburgh before this last Supply reaches them; because they did not come in proper time, and the Virg^a Cattle having proved very Small.

M^r. Adam Hoops

(October 6, 1759)

M^r. Graham has intirely mistaken me. I made a Contract in writing for Salt, But never any for Cattle. And I expressed my Surprise to Col^l. Mercer, that he pretended to have bought these Beeves by my Orders. He has no written Orders at all, and I do not remember what I might have told him, upon his proposal of bying Cattle to Salt in Winter.

But I sent Orders a few Days ago, that every Head of Cattle he had bought, weighing upwards of 400 lb should be received and sent to Pittsburgh, therefore your Answer to his Letter agrees with mine. I believe 100 of them are already on the Road; which I order'd Col^l. Mercer to pay, in case you would not do it, as I knew they would be wanted at Pittsburgh.

To this Day I never could get a Return of the Provisions at Pittsburgh, since the General is up, and your agent there must be a most neglectfull man. But as I go up this moment I will let you know how they Stand at each Post.

We are this Day reduced to 650 Barrels of flour here, therefore hope we shall Soon get a Supply. The Barrels must be Strong at least, part of them to go in Waggon.

We cannot think of carrying any Pork 'till our Flour & Forrage are up: We shall then employ some Waggon that way, but not without further Orders.

You must have more Flour, as I suppose the Troops will all be left upon the Communications or at Pittsburgh, at least as many as we can feed, and they should have Provisions to the first of July 1760 But this must be calculated upon the Waggon that can be had as I suppose you can always purchase Flour in the Country. I shall write you positively from Pittsburgh as soon as I can get the General's Orders

I recommend to you to Secure young & large Cattle for Salting, There is no time to lose

I am

D^r S^r. Y. m. h. S.

H. B.

[Endorsed] Copy of C^l. Bouquet's Let^{rs} to Geo: Stevenson Esq^r.
Cap^t. Sinclair & M^r. Hoops Oc^{tr} ye 6th 1759

(October 6, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CAPT. JAMES SINCLAIR

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 190A, C.]

Bedford 6th October 1759

Sir

The Waggon's having been detain'd by the heavy Rains we had for two Days: I received your last of the 2^d just as I was setting out: I beg you manage the purchase of the Forrage as you will judge best; either lowering the Price at a fixed time, or letting things stand upon the same foot 'till I can write you the general's Intentions concerning the quantity to be bought

I shall be oblig'd to you from time to time to let me know what you can of the quantity purchased in every Place, that we don't exceed what the General will think proper to determine

We have at last received upwards of 200 Beeves and the sheep, but they did not come in time, & tho' we have forwarded all we got, am afraid they will be near wanting at Pittsburgh before this can reach them.

Your Invoices are now extreamly regular, & I thank you & M^r. Clark for it, As it saves us the disagreeable & eternal Complaints of the drivers, a People difficult to please.

I shall write you more fully as soon as I have seen the general & remain

S^r

Y. m. hu. Serv.

H B.

Cap^t Sinclair

[Endorsed] Coppy of C^l: Bouquet's Let^{rs} to. Geo: Stevenson Esq. Cap^t Sinclair & M^r. Hoops Oc^r y^e 6th 1759

(October 6, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. GEORGE STEVENSON

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 190R, C.]

Bedford 6th October, 1759

Dear Sir

I received this moment your last of the 28th Sep^t in which I see you will soon want a fresh Supply of money; as I am this moment setting out for Pittsburgh, I inclose you a Bill for £ 300 St: all I have left by me. But shall soon send you another.

I refer you to Cap^t Sinclair for the quantity of forrage to be bought: As we have now plenty of it here, you will please to Send us flour, keeping always about a fourth part of your Waggon's employ'd in bringing dry forrage, the rest flour.

I am
S^r. Y. m. o. h. Ser^t.

H.B.

To Geo: Stevenson Esq^r.

[Endorsed] Coppy of C^l Bouquet's Let^{rs} to. Geo: Stevenson Esq. Cap^t
Sinclair & M^r Hoops Oc^t. y^e 6th 1759

(October 24, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. JAMES BURD

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 191, A. Df.]

Pittsburgh 24th october 1759

Dear Sir

I arrived here the 15th and was ever since upon the new

(October 24, 1759)

Road opened from the 3 Redouts to this Place, I returned yesterday and the General desired me to answer your Letter of the 18th

He approves of the two small Houses you proposed to build at the Crossing of the Yioghiogheny, and desires when that is compleated that you would leave a Serjeant and 10 men, to Keep that Post: They must have a Couple of falling axes, and a Padlock for the Storehouse.

As there is neither men nor Tools at Fort Cumberland you will be So good as to taken the Charge of getting the Bridge build upon the little Crossing.

As soon as your own Post is finished, you will please to order a Lieut, w.th 25 men to stay there, and give Charge to that Officer, or ~~another~~ whoever you will appointed for it to give Receipts or Certificates for whatever Provisions forrage &c will be ~~carried~~ brought from Virginia or Maryland, to his Post, and forward it to Pittsburgh by the Battoes with a regular Invoice; ~~He will~~ The Person So appointed will be allowed a Consideration for his Trouble. and with the remainder of your Detachment you are to march to Pittsburgh, where I shall be extremely glad to see you soon;

I am.

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter from Col. Bouquet to Col. James Burd 24th october 1759

(October 25, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. THOMAS WALKER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 192, A. Df. S.]

Pittsburgh 25th October 1759

Sir

Col: Mercer having agreed w.th Col. Burd in August last to supply him upon the Mononghehela w.th Provisions from Virginia,

M^r. Tho^s. Walker

(October 25, 1759)

can tell you by what accidents they were not forwarded; It is certain that these Troops would have been starved, had I not Sent them some Beeves, and two small Convoys of flour upon the King's Horses:

For the future they are to stop the flour they may want from M^r. Ramsay's Convoys, and Col. Burd will let you know what number of Beeves he may want.

The Garrison at Fort Cumberland is to be interely supplied by M^r. Hoops on his Agents for account of the Contractors, who are to pay all Charges of Carriages for Provisions to that Place.

We Shall want no more Beeves from Virg^a this year, (excepted for Redstone Creek & Cumberland) as the Pensilv^a Cattle are fitter for salting on account of their size.

I refer you to M^r. Hoops for the quantity of Hogs to be purchased for the Winter stock at Pittsburgh.

The General is willing to pay the Horses and Waggon taken or destroyed by the Ennemy this Campaign, and the People concerned may depend u on having the Strictest Justice: done to them, But this as you observe being an Intricate affair must be referred to the Winter.

I Shall be obliged to you to forward what forrage you can this year to Burd's Fort on the Mononghehela, But on no Account, engage or Purchase a greater quantity than you can get carried to Said Post before the first of January 1760.

Please to call in all your Accounts concerning this Army, to have them ready, and supported by proper Vouchers, when they can be Settled.

The General has granted me a Warrant for £ 2000 St: to discharge your Engagements for Forrage & Carriage and if you Should want more, you will Send me an Account of the different Payments and Employ made of the sums you have received, to be laid before the General.,

I am

Sir

Your most Hble Servant

HENRY BOUQUET

P:S: M^r. Rutherford has a Bill at sight upon M^r. Hunter for the

(October 25, 1759)

above £ 2000 St. and as you are only accountable for the money you receive, no matter how M^r. Hunter settles the Exchange.

H. B.

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter from Col. Bouquet to M^r. Tho^s. Walker 25th
October 1759

(October 25, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. GEORGE MERCER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 193, A. Df. S.]

Pittsburgh 25th October 1759

Dear Sir

I wrote you and to M^r. Ramsay by Express from Bedford the first^t Inst. and since you did not receive that Letter, I Inclose you Copy of the articles that may be of any use at present.

Be So good to write to Sir John concerning his Express as I ~~will~~ cannot interfere in any Accounts previous to this Campaign.

M^r. Hoops wrote me that he had given orders to M^r. Rutherford to pay the Bceves bought by M^r. Graham and I Should be glad, he would repay you that money as I would not charge my Accounts with that article, having only engaged to pay it, if M^r. Hoops Should refuse it.

By my Letter of the 21st September I desired you would not engage or purchase any quantity of flour or forrage but what you could get carriages for. I beg you will take Care of that as we will have no Magazines behind.

(October 25, 1759)

You are sensible that every thing has been tried to encourage ~~and facilitate~~ the Exportation of the Produces of Virginia. But to our great mortification, we have met with Constant Disappointments: The Campaign is near at an End, and we have not received an ounce of flour from last August, and such a triffling quantity of forrage, that I need not mention it.

You may remember that I contracted wth M^r. Ramsay for merchantable flour, and not Meal. Nevertheless to prevent the fatal Consequences of a disappointment, I desired the King's Commissary at Fort Cumberland to receive Meal if good of the Kind rather than be deprived of So great a supply depended upon for the subsistence of the Troops, But he writes that the first Convoy was so bad that he could not receive it, even for Meal. Add ~~to that~~ the disappointm^t in point of quantity & time, & you may imagine what I must think of M^r. Ramsay: I hope he will be more punctual to ~~discharge his Engagements~~ to his Engagement, as we have ~~hitherto~~ depended absolutely upon it, and cannot at this distance repair such a breach.

As to the Beeves, Experience plainly Shews that the largest are the best for driving and salting, and for that Reason I fixed the lowest Weight of those to be bought from M^r. Graham to 400 lb Each, Therefore those sent by M^r. Rutherford being So deficient in that Respect were justly rejected: and as you observe that Virg^a can not afford large Cattle; There is no Occasion to buy any more this year in that Province, except what may be wanted at Eurd's Fort on the Mononghehela, & Cumberland.

If M^r. Ramsay Send all his flour there ~~it~~ will be no occasion for any more for this year; But forrage may be sent to the first of January: so you may recall your advertisements and settle the Accounts accordingly.

The Pack Horses are to be loaded with forrage at Cumberland ~~and if~~ for Eurd's Fort, (Redstone Creek) and if the salt loaded by M^r. Graham, is not in Barrils, I beg you will take Care that it may be well Secured from Rain, or damp.

This article is so material, that if we had the misfortune to be disappointed in receiving of it either in time, quality, or quantity, it would be our utter Ruin and destruction: Therefore I recommend it in the strongest manner to your most particular care.

(October 25, 1759)

The General wishes that you could have settled and forwarded every thing before you leave Winchester, But your affairs calling you to Williamsburgh he agrees to your going there, Persuaded that you will ~~leave put every article upon a good footing~~ return soon, if ~~[anie]~~ where your Presence will be necessary.

M^r. Rutherford has received a Bill for £ 2000 st and the General desires if more ~~should be~~ is wanted ~~that~~ to have a rough account of the sums already granted ~~should first be accounted for~~ that we don't ~~not~~ to exceed the quantity of forrage &^c that he proposes to lay in store. ~~am~~

I am

My Dear sir

Your most obed^t hble Serv^t

HENRY BOUQUET

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter from Col. Bouquet to Col. Geo: Mercer
25th 8ber 1759

(October 28, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO COL. GEORGE MERCER

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 195, A. Df. S.]

Pittsburgh 28.th October 1759.

Dear sir

I answered three days ago your last of the 12.th and received Since your favour of the 9th Inst.^t in which I See that you will want more money, and consequently I Send you a Bill upon Col. Hunter for £ 811-11-10¹/₂ Sterl^g or £ 1000 Virg^a Currency for which you will please to Send me a Receipt.

Col. Mercer

(October 28, 1759)

We Shall have no occasion ~~a-fer~~ Smoked or salted Venison at Pittsburgh as we ~~have~~ will have enough of Beef and Pork for the Winter stock. But if your Hunters will take their Chance to bring fresh Venison next Winter to this Garrison, ~~they~~ it will sell ~~it~~ well to the officers.

The Pack Horses as I wrote you before are to be constantly loaded with forrage at Fort Cumberland, where I make no doubt you have by this time a Sufficient Magazine ready for them: They are to go to Burd's Fort on the Monongachela ~~with~~ only, where the forrage & all Kind of Provisions from Vir^a for the Army, will be received and ~~they~~ People would receive no higher Price for their Produces here, than we pay at Redstone Creek, the difference of Carriage being nothing to us, tho' very considerable for them ~~Country~~ People.

I Should be glad to know what day ~~in~~ near the End of next Month I could meet you at Winchester, where I Shall go to Settle all the Accounts of your Province. I suppose your absence will not be long, and I Shall take your time for ~~that~~ Said meeting: In the mean while, you will Please to get the accounts ready, as I ~~could~~ can not ~~well~~ Spare much time there.

I Send you Copy of the Commissary's Letter at Fort Cumberland, by which you will observe that he has made no difficulty to receive Meal for flour, and only objected to what was not receivable as such. I hope M^r Ramsay will see himself what he Sends to prevent any further disappointment.

I am

My dear sir

Your most obed^t Humble servant

HENRY BOUQUET

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter from Col. Bouquet to Col Geo: Mercer A. D. Q. M. G
October 28th 1759 wth a Bill for £ 2000 Virg^a Money

(October 29, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. JOHN HUGHES

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 196, C.]

Pittsburgh 29th Oct.^r 1759

Sir

I am obliged to you for the account you was pleased to Send me of the glorious success of His Majesties Arms at Quebec. That important Event will finish the War in this Continent. But till a Peace is made, I hope we Shall not So far trust our good fortune as to neglect the means to Secure it

M^r. Seely's Brigade disapointed us greatly. The General having expected that he would (have) proceeded at least to Ligonier as you had wrote to him, but it seems that he would not even make a Second Tripp to Bedford. The Expençe of Mileage for the remote Counties is So great, that unless They make two or three Trips from Carlisle, The Carriage will amount very high: As you mentioned before that the Owners intention was that their Waggons Should continue in the Service. The General has sent orders to Captⁿ. Ourry to oblige them to go to Ligonier for one Tripp. and to prevent any Complaint about Partiality, The Order is general for all the Waggons to go there once before they are dismissed from the Service.

We have Actually Provisions enough for the rest of the Campaign, and had contracted in Virginia for 1000 Barrells of flour for the Winter Stock but as there is an Appearance of disappointment, The General will not leave anything to Chance, and as those Waggons will be abundantly Supplied wth dry forrage for nothing at Bedford, and paid by the day according to Law I hope there will be no Complaints.

I am Sir

Yours &ct^a

[no signature]

M^r. Jn.^o Hughes

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter from Col. Bouquet to M^r. Jn.^o
Hughes 29th October 1759

(November 13-24, 1759)

JOTTINGS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 197, A. N.]

[Nov. 13-24, 1759]

Cap.^t Curry 13.th November 1759

Receiv'd £ .. Virg^a Money
The draughts upon M^r Finnie for £ 100 P. C.
and upon M^r Crawford for 28 V. C.
The two Courts of Inquiry.
Cap^t M^c Neil besides the 13, had sold 5.
My Baggage, Gun, 1000 Bush to Lig.

D.^o 17.th

Wants an order for £ 300 2234 the 12th
781 P: A. C.
2500 sent since

D.^o 20.th

All my Papers and Receipts burnt in Callenders House,
besides Several Pieces of Baggage
Slaughter no Cattle there, Eat the Pork.
The Wine left and burnt at Callenders

D.^o 24.th

20 Bush. Salt
Send all the Salt upon Pack Horses either in Small Barrells
or Bags, covered with oyl Cloath or covers made on Purpose
500 Heads of large Cattle enough Bring up and forward the
11 Tierces & 5 Bush of salt from Loudon and ~~any where~~
Littleton

(November 13-24, 1759)

Portemanteau

8 Shirts
14 Hankerchieffs
2 Nightcaps
2 Pairs fine Worsted Stockings
2 d^o gross
3 p^{rs} White Thread
7 Stocks
4 Napkins
Razors,
The Canteens
Shoes, Buckles, Skins & two Blanketts
two Waiscoats of flanell
The Stroud
Candles, Candlestick
Tea, Sugar.

(November 18, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET'S INSTRUCTIONS
TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT BURD

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 198, A. Df.]

[Fort Burd, Nov. 18, 1759]

Instructions for the Commanding officer at Fort
Burd upon the Mononghehela.

You are to ~~Assure~~ Afford all the assistance in your Power to
the Country People bringing Provisions to the Fort and give them
Passes to return home specifying the number of men and Horses.

They are to be kindly used in every respect to encourage
them to bring necessaries for the Troops.

(November 18, 1759)

Your garrison is to assist to unload the Waggon^s and ~~transport~~ lodge the Provisions properly in the stores They are also to assist the Battomen in loading the Battoes, & when So employed you will allow them a Gill of Liquor Each per day, for which you will give an order to Lieut Stoddard acting as King's Commissary. /when you have in store a Sufficient quantity of Provisions to load 10, or 12 Battoes, you will please to inform the Comm^d officer at Pittsburgh thereof:

The two Houses built below the Fort are to be lefft for the use of Battomen

When the salt arrives you are to salt a sufficient quantity of Meat to serve your garrison to the first of July next, and some more for the for the use of Battomen, ~~in case~~ preparing Troughs for it.

Should the Road between the Fort and the great Crossing of Yiohioheny want any necessary repair to make it passable, you will send a few men with Tools to do it.

The Trees Standing in the Fort or near the stockadoes are not to be cut down, being lefft for the Conveniency of Shade in summer.

Given under my hand at Fort Burd the 18th day of Nov^r 1759

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Copy of Instructions to the Commanding Officer at Fort Burd on the Mononghehela 18th Nov^r 1759

(November 19, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GEN. JOHN STANWIX

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 199, A. Dr.]

Fort Burd Nov^r 19th 1759

D^r G^l

We arrived here the 16th The Water ~~was~~ being so low that

(November 19, 1759)

our Empty Battoes run aground twenty times, ~~But~~ the River is now high enough, had we loads ~~for them~~ Provisions to Send down, But except Nine Waggons that came in last night, and five that are expected to ~~night~~ day (having Sent back the Horses of the first to bring them up,) ~~all~~ The rest of M^r. Ramsay's Waggons have given out, upon the Road and ~~be~~ were obliged to carry the flour ~~back~~ upon their Horses to the House at the Crossing.

The first have been 18 days from Cumberland and they Say that it is not possible for this year to ~~expect~~ bring up more Carriages; Pack Horses only can go in the Winter:

~~Last today 17 Bags of S~~ This day arrived $42\frac{1}{2}$ Bush salt upon Pack Horses, which I Send down with what flour, is in store.

Col. Byrd can have no dependance upon the ~~returned~~ Waggons returning from this Post, as most of them ~~leaving are not able to~~ ~~ce~~ leave them here taking only their Horses back.

~~We~~ We have lost again here some of the few Horses we had left, ~~The officers of this Post cannot take~~ which distresses us greatly There are Thieves everywhere, and I expect great havock among yours when the Troops are ordered down.

I Set out to morrow for Fort Cumberland to forward the salt upon Pack Horses.

I bought ~~about~~ twelve Barrils of flour ~~efrom~~ from some Country People; who have promised to bring more

The Snow is very deep upon the Mountains, ~~and~~ tho' there has been no frost yet here.

The Fort is the prettiest thing of the kind I ever saw, and ~~entirely~~ finished with the utmost nicety:

I have appointed Lieut Stoddert to act as King's Commissary & left him money and Instructions to purchase all sorts of Eatables The Prices of which I have fixed provisionally. The Commanding officer has also his Instructions and ~~will Just send~~ is to write to Pittsburgh when he there are stores enough here to load their 12 Battoes.

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter to Gen^l Stanwix Fort Burd 19th Nov^r 1759

(November 27, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CAPT. RICHARD PEARIS

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 200, c.]

Fort Cumberland, 27:th Nov.^r 1759

Sir

You are to march to morrow Morning with Your Company to the Bridge now making over The little Crossing of The Youghyogeny with four days Provision for your Party, Cutting and clearing away all The Trees & other incumberances that you may find on the Road from hence to that place and Cut a New Road round such places as the Waggon's can't pass. You will find A Tree with Three Hothes upon it about A quarter of a Mile on this side the little Crossing from which Tree you will open a New Road to the Bridge along the Valley, and from the other side of the Bridge you will cut as good a Road as you can into The Present one,

At the present Crossing you'll find a Bridge out of Repair you'll cutt new Loggs and make it Sufficient.

You are to Join Ensign Duffields Party and work upon the Bridge until it is quite Compleated, after which you are to march your whole Detachment to Fort Bedford and there wait for further Orders. When you have finished the Bridge you will find at the Great Crossing the Sillards all the Tools and what Provisions, &.^{ca} you have not occasion for and take The Serjants Receipt for the same. You take with you three Bullocks, and you'll send to the great Crossing for what Flour you may want for your Detachment, and you will give each Man of your Detachment one Gill of Rum p.^r day and keep a Regular Account of those that work & send it to Col^o James Burd who will pay them. you are to pin down every Logg upon the Bridge (but you need not) Cover them with Fasheens & Earth as formerly directed

I am

Sir y^r most Hmble Serv.^t

[no signature]

Copy. To Capt.ⁿ Richard Parris

[Endorsed] Copy of Instructions by Col: Bouquet to Capt.ⁿ Rich.^d
Parris Cumberland Fort 27:th Nov.^r 1759.

(December 14, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO LIEUT. WILLIAM BLYTH

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 201, A. Df. S.]

Winchester 14.th December 1759

Sir:

I have your Letters of the 10.th & 12.th Instant in which I see that Col. Byrd had given orders to Ensⁿ Wass to take Charge of the stores at Fort Cumberland. In consequence thereof you will please to take an Inventory of all kinds of stores in the said Fort leaving a Copy thereof to Ensⁿ Wass, and sending me another Signed by him and you.

The People of the S.th Branches being concerned in some Contracts for Forrage & other Provisions for the use of the Army, I have given them a Protection for their Horses, which are not to be Impressed; But any other Horses going up, and chiefly those loaded with Liquor, are to be Impressed to carry the remainder of the salt, except 79 Bushels which being over and above the 600 contracted for must be left at Fort Cumberland for the use of the Garrison.

Besides the Horses loaded with salt some must be loaded with forrage ~~for the rest~~ to enable the rest to make their Trip: and if you have not a Sufficient quantity in store for that purpose, M^r Graham must provide it from the S.th Branch

All the King's Horses branded are to be sent to Col. Cresap who will keep 50 of the weakest of them to be wintered there. I write to him on that subject and you will Please to give him the £ 112-5-6 Virg^a Money I left you, to buy forrage &^c for Said Horses The two Horse Masters, with all the Drivers and the remainder of the King's are to proceed from Cressap to Winchester, where L^t Col. Mercer will dispose of them.

And all the Strays, and Horses not branded are to be Sent by soldiers to Cap^t Ourry at Bedford to be wintered at Fort Loudoun; except such as would not be able to perform that Journey, which must be Sent to Cresap, and be Part of his 50. He is to provide People to attend said Horses during the Winter, and not keep any of the Drivers.

Lieut. Blyth

(December 14, 1759)

Col. Byrd left at Cumberland the only Boatbuilders he had, Therefore if they cannot build the Flatt, It must be laid aside for this Winter; and in that Case consult with Col. Cresap if the old Flatt stuck at Colyers could not be got up to Cumberland, to make Shift wth some repairs till the spring.

When you have sent the Horses sent to their respective Quarters, and taken the above Inventory of the stores with M^r. Wass you will go to Bedford where you will give ac^t to Settle your Accounts with Cap^t Ourry charging your Pay to the 31st Inst^t and then proceed to Fort Loudoun.

I Shall wait here for your answer and Remain.

Sir

Your most obed^t Hble servt

HENRY BOUQUET

Please to answer me directly as I wait only for your Letters

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter from Col. Bouquet to Lieut. Blyth
Winchester 14th Dec^r 1759

(December 29, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. ADAM HOOPS

[B. N., Add. MSS. 21652. f. 203, A. Df.]

Lancaster 29.th December 1759

Sir

As the new Levies are to be discharged at Lancaster you will ~~order them~~ Supply them w^h three or four days Provision from the Kings stores according to the Supply ~~for four days from~~ to march from Carlisle; after which they are to be supplied on acc^t of the Province.

(December 29, 1759)

The old Levies being ordered to be discharged in Carlisle You will continue to ~~suppl~~ give them Provisions till they are discharged, But you are to keep a Separate account of the Provisions issued to them, from the first day of January next, that ~~they may be~~ Said Provisions may also be charged to the Province, If the General Should think it proper.

I do not remember if I did acquaint you that I had directed D^r Walker to Send from Virg^a another drove of 50 fat Hogs to Pittsburgh in february

50 d.^o more in March &
~~30 d.^o to Fort Burd on the Mononghehela~~
50 Sheep in April
~~Besides 30 H~~

Could you let me know what ~~you think~~ may cost the Pound of Beef ~~cost~~ delivered at Pittsburgh, allowing besides the first Cost in the Country, the Expence ~~of~~ of driving Pasturage, loss & falling off upon the Road.

I have some accounts of meat purchased at Pittsburgh & other Places ~~which~~

I Suppose that you had Returns of the Meat bought from Indians & Hunters at Pittsburgh & other Posts & ~~delivered in the King's Stores~~ issued as Rations as the Contractors are to be Charged w.th it.

I shall Stay sometime here & remain

I would have been glad to see you

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Sketch of a Letter to M^r Ad. Hoops 29th December 1759

(December 29, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO MR. JOHN NELSON

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 204, A. C. S.]

Copy

Lancaster 29th December 1759

Sir

Inclosed is a Bill for £ 890-3-0d Sterling the amount of which, you will please to send me by the Bearer Lieut. De Haas: I beg that you will pack up the Paper Money in a Bag, & Seal it.

I desired Mr Barrow to tell you, that I wanted here your Account with me from the beginning in May to this day, you will oblige me to Send it

I am

Sir

Your most obed^t servant

H. B.

To M^r. Jⁿ. Nelson Philad^a.

[Endorsed] Copy of a Letter from Col: Bouquet to M^r. Jⁿ. Nelson wth a Bill of L 890-3 St: by Lieut. De Hass 29th December 1759

(December 29, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GEN. JOHN STANWIX

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 205, A. Df.]

Lancaster 29th December 1759

Dear General

~~In forwarding your Letters from Philad^a. I have the honour to inform you o.~~

(December 29, 1759)

I arrived here the 25th with M.^r Barrow & Major Gates whom I met at York.

The 26th The four Comp^s ~~were mustered~~ arrived and were mustered by M.^r Barrow who proceeded to Philad^a with the Major and Doctor Russell. I could not finish w^h M.^r Stephenson

several Horses belonging to York County impressed at Bedford ~~having~~ being not yet returned ~~having been impressed at Bedford~~, M.^r Stephenson could not close his Accounts, which he will bring here as Soon as he Can.

Lieut.^t Sinclair is Settling these ~~accounts of his~~ ~~department~~ Cumberland & collect ~~am busy about~~ & I do the same for this County as ~~th~~ as the severity of the Weather will probably detain you longer than you had first proposed, Would you be pleased to ~~Send me your orders concerning the first~~ ~~settlements of~~ fix the time when you chuse that all the accounts be called in, which ~~can not~~ must be done ~~without publishing by an advertisement to bring call them in by the Time that you will be~~ ~~pleased to fix.~~

There is a great good deal of money wanted to pay ~~the~~ ~~balance: as to what is actually yet due for~~ forrage, Hay Carriages Waggon By five For Carlisle exclus Drivers & ^{ca} Pastures Exclusive of the £ 2000 St lately sent to Sinclair at Carlisle
There will be wanted about ----- £ 2000 more st
besides last year ----- 1000
at York about ----- 500
Lancaster ----- 2500
~~Byers To Callendar &~~ }
~~Hughes on account to~~ }
~~pay off their Horse-~~ } 1000
~~masters & drivers on-~~ }
~~account~~

(December 29, 1759)

I do know ~~yet that the demand below will be~~ but yet if there will be any demand from others But in general one may I suppose that ~~no less than at~~ about £ 10,000 st will May be wanted, and without which Money we can not finish the well call in ~~ery~~ the Accounts: You will be so good to take this matter in Consideration, and send ~~me your orders~~

If you think proper to send a Credit, upon M^r Barrow all articles clearly due could be paid off, & whatever may be doubtfull referred to your further Consideration when you come down.

It will also be necessary to have at the same time The accounts from Pittsburgh, Ligonier & Bedford ~~should also come in & also be sent, at the same time with these~~ below a good to have the whole together and place put every article ~~under its proper under~~ in its proper Place.

The Pay of the four Companies and officers is due from the 25.th Instant; ~~Cap^t Farnsley, will send Battees for it~~ and they have no orders to draw ~~the any money~~ for it

The Barraks are ~~not by far~~ from being finished & will hardly be habitable this Winter. I applied to the magistrates for Quarters till the men could go ~~take Possessi~~ be lodged in the occupy them. They refused to ~~do it~~ give them under Pretence of an act of assembly forbidding ~~us~~ that any soldier should be quartered within the Province till the Barraks at Philad^a & other Places are filled.

I quartered them myself ~~which has been done~~ without noise or complaints.

(December 29, 1759)

I had a Letter from Col Prevost ~~who~~ by the last Packett desiring ~~me to apply to~~ ask you, ~~if you would~~ the favour to let him have what Cloathing you might have to spare, to replace Some of his Batt^{ns} that was burnt at New York; ~~for the amount Paym^t of which he would give an order upon the Price of which he will pay immediately where you please at your order here or in England.~~ I had also a Letter from Col. Haldimand who commands at Oswego, who desires me to present ~~your~~ his respects ~~to you, and acquaint you that he says that tho' they had more men & time to fortify their Post it is nothing as so well far finished little who forward [were you desired] as Fort Stanwix they are f their situation is Works they fall very Short of what you did at Fort Stanwix~~

I Shall take Care that the King's arms ~~in th~~ delivered to the New Levies be received here. ~~They~~ Cap. Etherington ~~has not received yet~~ Expects daily your orders ~~for~~ concerning the Cloathing; tho' Major G

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Sketch of a Letter to General Stanwix 29th December 1759

(December 29, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO CAPT. JAMES SINCLAIR

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 207, A. Df.]

Lancaster 29th December 1759

Sir

I had the favour of your Letter of the 23^d with the state of accounts in your Department; It gives me great Satisfaction to see that you have already Settled most of them;

(December 29, 1759)

~~As to the Meadows~~ the method you propose ~~is the best~~ for the meadows seems very proper to do an equal Justice to the Crown & the People, and I beg you will appoint Cap^t Byers, & another Person to examine ~~in to~~ the appraisements & particular Circumstances & determine what they think find justly due to Every Body Individual concerned, which sums you will please to pay as soon as you have money, as well as the Persons who have had the directions of said Meadows & Pastures, whom I suppose have already been discharged being ~~no more unnecessary~~.

As I do not know that you have had any accounts wth M^r Weiser, I Shall settle wth him for the forrage he has bought. ~~and for~~ I think it very reasonable that M^r Harris Should receive a dollar Commission for Every hundred Bushell of Forrage he has bought, & ~~you will please to when you settle with him accordingly~~ he accounts you will make him that allow^{ce}.

~~The~~ As M^r Smith received money directly from the General ~~we shall not~~ he will settle wth him for it ~~Liquor & Page~~ unless we have orders to receive his accounts.

The salt as you observe may serve for another year, tho' if it could be sold without Loss to the Govern^{mt} it would be better, as it can be had much cheaper from Virginia.

~~Make what~~ You will Lay in at Loudoun and Shippenburgh what quantity of Rye or other grain you will find necessary to winter the King's Horses and enable them to Serve early in the Spring, Cap^t Hambright seems to be a proper Person by his activity & knowledge to have the Inspection of all those Horses, & I will see to settle that matter wth him: He is now employed in paying off his Waggoners, and we shall ~~discharge else~~ also pay here all the soldiers ~~employed~~, who have been employed in that Quantity, If you have given to any of them any money on account or any Body Else at Carlisle, you will please to send the account ~~that it may be~~ to deduct it from that Pay.

As the old Troops are to be discharged at Carlisle, you could clear thos

~~You will~~ It will be time to close your own Accounts when the General will call ~~them all~~ order them to be all in; ~~We have such a quantity of forrage at Bedford that will near be sufficient~~ He has given no directions about ~~form increasing~~ forming any Magazines of forrage for another year, & ~~I hope~~ the quantity left at Bedford will ~~near be sufficient~~ serve till it is known what Troops will be employed in this department.

(December 29, 1759)

As I did not Expect that the General would stay out ~~all the~~
~~Winter~~ so long ~~I have taken~~ took no money & I write to him for sufficient
supplies to ~~clear~~ pay off what remains ~~Justly~~ clearly due: as soon as I
receive it, I shall send you what you may want for Carlisle &c

I have directed M^r. Hughes to settle the accounts of their Pack
Horses in this manner

st
1. To draw ~~take~~ an account of their Carriage according to the
Certificates of delivery, in which they are to inclose the allow^{ce} of
18d p^r day for Each Horse besides the Pay at

Memor^m

Write to the Gen^l for money for the service

Item for the four Companies NB. for the Cloathing

To Dow to send his accounts

To Ourry the same at least for Waggoners Horsemasters
& drivers for ~~the time~~ Everyday that their Brigades may have been detained
on the Road for want of Escorts or other accidents not owing to themselves.

You will please to see the vouchers of Said accounts & certify ~~at~~
~~the bottom of it~~ that you have seen Examined them

They are to draw another account of the Losses they have suffered
by the Ennemy in Horses &c also suported by Vouchers: This you may also
certify as above, ~~These they are to inc and a Third Account of it~~
~~another P~~ in a separate Page of this Account they are to inclose all the
Other Losses ~~they may here have suffered whatever~~, but Horses dying or
lost not by the Ennemy, &^{ca} as this and by their Contract they are not
~~intitled to charge~~ charge such articles, It must be ~~lefft f laid be lefft~~
to the General's Consideration

~~The Prices to be allowed for for The Charges~~ They should charge
their Horses lost in the service, ~~Should be at the first Cost~~, as I
know by Experience that the appraisements are always higher; or make an
Average of the value of Each Horse upon the whole number they have
bought.

0,000
25

20

500

But as to all other Losses, ~~as Horses~~ whatever not clearly proved
to have been occasioned by the Ennemy such as Horses dead or Stray'd &c
they are to be charged in a Separate account to be lefft to the General's
Consideration as by their Contract they are not ~~allowed~~ intitle to the
Payment of such articles, tho' the Circumstances ~~ought be~~ will no doubt
be considered.

(December 29, 1759)

~~In order to~~ As it is not well possible that they can precisely know what particular Horses were lost in so great a number, I think that they should prove the first Cost of ~~Said~~ all the Horses & make an average thereupon to fix an equal Price for Each without ~~admitting~~ ~~any~~ going by the appraisement which I found by Experience exceed always the real ~~price~~ of the value

[no signature]

[Endorsed] Sketch of a Letter to Cap^t Sinclair A. D. Q. M. G. 29th
December 1759

(December 27, 1759)

COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO [?]

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 208, A. Df.]

Lancaster 27.th December 1759

Dear Sir

As the new Levies are to be discharged in this Town, I beg you will order them here as soon as they come to Carlisle: They are to receive four days Provisions from the King's Stores for their march, after which time they will be supplied here on account of the Province.

The old Troops are to be discharged at Carlisle, Therefore you will please to keep them there, till the Paymaster can go up.

[no signature]

(1759)

VARIOUS MEMORANDA

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652; f. 209, A. N.]

The Roads in 200 miles of continual Mountains have been ~~to~~ much destroyed by the Winter, ~~and all the the greater~~ and are actually impracticable for Waggon near all the Bridges having been carried away by the freshes, ~~which~~ that will increase-retard the Carriage of Provisions ~~in-keepin-to-subsi-to~~ ~~subsi-~~ Part of which will be consumed by the Troops employed to repair them-Roads, and that Work cannot be ~~done~~ begun till the Troops are raised.

If Part of the Army is to march to Lake Errie, and dispossess the Ennemy of their three Forts, Batteaux must be built at Pittsburgh for ~~[the-treeps]~~ their Provisions, artillery, and ammunition. Roads must be open'd for their march which ~~is-will~~ must be a Slow work in that Rough Country, where there are ~~to~~ many Creeks some of which will require large bridges ~~This-can-not-be-Supposed~~ The necessary Preparation, The opening of the Roads, The Portage at Le Boeuf, and the ~~less-delay~~ taking of the Forts, can not ~~possi-~~ be supposed to take less than 6 Weeks, which would carry us to the ~~begining-20th~~ of 7^{ber}: or the begining of oct?

Therefore in ~~garrisoning~~ then Any ~~Post~~ there it would be of

Therefore the Troops that we could relieve at would be to late to assist anywhere else

5000 - 12 Weeks flour	540 Waggon at one Trip
d° - d° Pork	300 d°
Forrage for 1000 horses 12 W:	420 d° 21,000 Bush
Liquor, Tents, Tools	} 100 d°
Hospital, Materials	
	1360 at one Trip
	680 at two Trips

(1759)

Memorandum for the 16th

Inquire how many Bullets cast for the forces.

The detachm^t at Shawanese Cabbins return to the Camp, relieved by the 1st Batt

Send Lyon

The Volunteers

[Charles Broudy]

[A Baker]

[] [Lewis]

<u>Mem^d</u>	<u>My Waggon</u>	<u>horses</u>	<u>Leave</u>
Bureau & - - - - -	150	Kitchin -- 100 --	50
Ceffre Livres - - -	50	Coffre -- 100 Lit	100
Porcelain - - - - -	15	Tentes 200 Vin --	300
			<u>450</u>
Sucre Jambon	150	Avoi Ratons -- 100	
Vin - - - - -	700	Avoine 200	
Rum - - - - -	200	Rum -- 100	
Avoine - - - - -	100	800	
	<u>1365</u>		
	800		
	450		
	<u>2615</u>		

[Endorsement, without its document] Opinion of the Committee upon
y^e Suttlers Goods

(1759)

Carriage from Winchester to Cumberland

112 ^{1b} at 5/9 d			£ 0-5-9d
100,000	287-10		
200 Pack Horses at	£ 6—£ 1500		
2 Horse Masters for 3 months at 16	77-12-6		£ 2405 - 2 - 6
			287 - 10
40 drivers at 270	540 . .		2692 - 12 - 6
			1200
	5-9	287-10	3892
1350	1000		3600
135	5-9		292
67-6	5000	2-10	750
1552-6	500	7-6	458
£ 77-12-6	250	2-17-6	
	5750		
125 at Cumb.	287-10		
	100	200	
125 at Gr. Cross	28750	75	
		10	
		2-10	
		287-10	
250			
7 250			
1750	£ 6 the 1000 ^{††}		
1500			
87500	250		
1750	6		
262500	1500	360	
	150		
	75000		
	15	18	
	225,000	200	
		3600.	

Calculation of the Expences relating to a Farm of 1000 acres

5	Indented servants at	£ 13 - - - - -	£ 65 - - -
5	~~free Servant~~ hirelings at	£ 25 - - - - -	125 - - -
2	Maids at - - - - -	£ 8 - - - - -	16 - - -
2	Boys at - - - - -	£ 8 - - - - -	16 - - -
3	Ploughs & takling - -	5 - - - - -	15 - - -
6	Horses for d ^o -	15 - - - - -	90 - - -
1	Waggon ~~with~~ geers	£ 20 - - - - -	20 - - -

(1759)

1	Cart w. th d ^o	- - - -	15	- - - - -	15	- - -
	Tools, Axes, Grobing Hoes					
	Spades Pickaxes &c		£ 50	- - - - -	50	- - -

Cattle

20	Cows at	- - - - -	£ 3	- - - - -	60	- - -
1	Bull at					
			3	- - - - -	3	- - -

Sheep

50	- - - - -	£ 7	- 6	- - - - -	18	- 15 -
25						
15						

Hogs

12	- - - - -	£ 1	- - - - -	12	- - -
----	-----------	-----	-----------	----	-------

Fowls

5	- - -
£ 510	- 15

seeds

20	Bushells Wheat at	£ 3/	25 Acres	3	- - -
20	d ^o Rye at	2/	25 --	2	- - -
20	d ^o Oats - - -	2/	15 - - -	2	- - -
10	d ^o Barley - -	3/	10 - - -	1	- 10
	Indian Corn Potatoes &c	-30	- - -	1	- 10-

Provisions for 6 months

60	Bushells Wheat	- - - -	3/	- - - - -	9	-
	Meat					
4	Beaves at	- - - - -	£ 5	- - - - -	20	-
					549	- 15

(1759)

Yearly Expences

Servants Wages - - - - - £ 220--

Produce

Calves, Hogs, Fowls &^c - - - - - £ 100 --

Wheat

550 Bushells at 3/	- - - - -	82 -- 10--
550 d ^o of Rye 2/	- - - - -	55--
300 d ^o Oats 2/	- - - - -	30--
150 d ^o Barley at 3/	- - - - -	22 -- 10
700 Indian Corn at 2/	30 acres - - -	70 -- 2
		<u>360</u>

Cattle

100 Heads Profit	<u>200</u>
	560

Horses

5 Horses at £ 15	- - - - -	75
		<u>635</u>
Double could be raised	- - - - -	635
		<u>1270</u>

5/3d the Bushell weighing 66 ⁺⁺	5 -- 3
	<u>14 -- 9</u>
	£ 20

112 = 25 = 66	
	<u>25</u>
	330
	<u>132</u>
112/	<u>1650</u>
	<u>530</u>
	82

£ 14 ²/3

Write to S^t Clair to collect all accounts [for the drivers],
 Pack Horses, Waggon Maryland &^c To Major Tulleken to keep
 Hogs alive

(May 24, 1760)

REMARKS ON COL. HENRY BOUQUET'S ACCOUNT
WITH THE PUBLIC, 1759

[B. M., Add. MSS. 21652, f. 214, A. D.]

[Philadelphia, May 24, 1760]

Remarks on Colonel Bouquet's accounts with the Public in 1759.

Settled with Major General Stanwix at Philadelphia the 24th May 1760.

1st Edward Shippen, Manager for Lancaster County, Pensilv.^a
His account was Settled by Col^l Bouquet, and
the Vouchers delivered to General Stanwix.

John Byers. Ditto for Cumberland County, in Ditto.
Settled by Col^l Bouquet, and the Vouchers
delivered to General Stanwix.

John Hughes. Ditto for Philad.^a & Northampton County's
His Account could not be Settled by Colonel
Bouquet who was ordered to Fort Pitt.

[...] Receipt for the money was delivered to General
Stanwix to be accounted for.

[...] Ditto for Buck's County.
Sir John St. Clair had the General's orders to
Settle this Account, and the Receipt for the
money paid him by Col^l Bouquet, was delivered
to Gen^l Stanwix.

[... Johnson] Ditto for York County.
His Account could not be Settled by Col^l
Bouquet, for the above reason, The Receipts
for the money were delivered to Gen^l Stanwix
to be accounted for.

6. Conrad Weiser: Ditto, for Berks County.
Settled by Col^l Bouquet, and the Vouchers
delivered to General Stanwix.

7. Roger [Hunter] Manager for Chester County, Pennsylvania.
His account was to be Settled by Sir John St.
Clair & the Receipt for the money was ordered
to General Stanwix.

(May 24, 1760)

- 8.^h Geo. Mercer. Assistant Deputy Quarter Master General for Virginia.
His Account Settled by Col^l Bouquet the Vouchers
delivered to Gen^l Stanwix.
9. Capt. Ourry. A. D. Q. M. G.
His account with the Vouchers delivered to Lieut.
Sinclair to be included in Sir John St. Clair's
Accounts to [General Stanwix]
10. Lieut. James Sinclair, A. D. Q. M. G.
His Account was Settled by Sir John St. Clair.
11. Lieut. James Dow. A. D. Q. M. G.
His Account Settled by Col^l Bouquet and the
Vouchers delivered to Gen. Stanwix.
12. Walker & Rutherford, Agents for Provisions & Carriages in Virginia.
Their Account was Settled by Col^l Bouquet and the
Vouchers delivered to Gen^l Stanwix.
13. Callendar & Hughes, Contractors for Pack Horses.
Their Account Settled by the Commissioners for the
Crown.
14. John Hambright. His account was Settled by Sir John S^t Clair and
the vouchers delivered to General Stanwix.
15. Geo: Morton. His Acc^t Settled by Sir John S^t Clair.
16. Tho: Stoddart. His Account concerning the Contractors for
Provisions, was to be Settled by them & the
Receipts for the money was delivered to Mess^{rs}
Plumsted & Franks
17. Samuel Scott. His Account Settled by Col^l Bouquet & the Vouchers
delivered to Gen^l Stanwix.
18. Capt. Harry Gordon. His Sum was advanced him, as Chief Engenier in
that Departm^t to pay his Artificers, and he was to
account for it to the Board of [Ordinance] The
receipt for the Money delivered to General Stanwix.
19. Account of Expences for Indians &^c
This Account was examined & settled by General
Stanwix upon the vouchers produced & delivered to
him by Col^l Bouquet.

INDEX TO PROPER NAMES

- Abercrombie, James, Gen., 59,
64, 80, 83, 101.
- Abernathy, Wm., 22.
- Albany, 154.
- Allegheny Hill, Alleghenies
(Mountains), 98, 101,
103, 105.
- Allegheny River, 129.
- Allen, Fort, 61, 66.
- Allen, William, 5, 124, 164.
- Ambas, Delaware Indian, 115,
118.
- Amherst, Jeffery, Gen., 152,
155, 181, 182, 184, 206,
217, 220.
See also: General,
References to the.
- Antoine, 59, 64.
- Armstrong, John, Col., 7, 13,
14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 24,
29, 36, 38-40, 43, 45, 49,
51, 56, 58, 62, 64, 68,
73, 167, 168, 176-78, 186,
244-46, 252, 253, 265, 266.
- Armstrong, Major, 236.
- Ashton, 13, 18.
- Atricks, or Atrich, Harm^d,
22-24, 28, 36.
- Augusta, Fort, 9, 26, 27, 31,
32, 43, 46, 50, 52, 71, 77.
- Baillie, or Baylie, Lieut.,
188.
- Baker, A., 294.
- Bar, 195.
- Barnes, Mr., 4, 5.
- Barnsley, Capt., 288.
- Barrow, Mr., Pay Master General,
169, 205, 258, 286-88.
- Basset, Lieut., 88, 90, 158.
- Battle, Capt., 191.
- Bayard, Mr., 177.
- Bedford, Fort, 97, 147, 149, 150,
157, 158, 160, 164-68, 170-75,
177-80, 185, 187, 188, 190-93,
195-97, 199-201, 203-229, 231-
241, 243, 244, 246-49, 251-54,
257-62, 265-67, 269, 270, 273,
277, 282-84, 287, 288, 290.
See also: Raystown.
- Beletre, de, Mr., 139-41.
- Bentinck, Rudolph, Lieut., 133,
142, 144.
- Berks County, 37, 39, 44, 50,
54-56, 62, 178, 187, 298.
- Billing, Lieut., 57, 62.
- Bird, Col., (James Burd, or William
Byrd), 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20,
42, 48, 78, 79, 82, 83, 87, 90,
95.
See also: Burd, James; and
Byrd, William.
- Blane, or Blaine, Archibald, Ensign,
Lieut., 137, 140, 151, 157.
- Blythe, William, Lieut., 98, 100,
255, 260, 263, 283, 284.

INDEX

- Boemer, Thos., Interpreter,
93, 95.
- Bosomworth, Capt., 7, 9, 14,
19, 25, 30, 41, 47, 59,
65, 76, 81, 84, 37, 90,
93, 95, 109, 113, 117,
121, 136.
- Bouquet, Henry, Col., 133, 243,
298, 299.
- Bouquet, Jules, 131, 184.
- Boyer, Capt., 56, 61.
- Braddock, Gen., 60, 66, 93, 94.
- Braddock's Army, 70, 75.
- Braddock's Road, 106, 109, 111,
113, 185, 183, 200, 202,
216, 217, 226, 229, 235,
263.
- Broadhead, Capt., 185.
- Broudy, Charles, 294.
- Buchanan, Mr., 46.
- Bucks County, 293.
- Bullen, Capt., Chief of
Catawba Indians, 26, 32,
41, 46, 48, 52, 38, 91.
- Bullet, Capt., 133, 134, 174,
186, 264.
- Burd, James, Col., 24, 25,
27-30, 32, 33, 36, 42,
44, 49, 50, 56, 58, 61,
63, 66-68, 73, 80, 109,
114, 138, 181, 195, 227-30,
232-34, 236-39, 242, 243,
250, 256, 260, 262, 264,
270-72, 282.
See also: Bird, Col.
- Burd's Fort, or Fort Burd, 272,
274, 276, 279-81, 285.
See also: Red Stone Creek.
- Burton, Brig. Gen., 152.
- Byers, John, 177, 187, 212-15,
223, 233, 234, 236, 287,
290, 298.
- Byrd, William, Col., 109, 113,
115, 119, 152, 153, 159,
185, 188, 193, 194, 197,
198, 206, 207, 209, 210,
246, 263, 281, 283, 284.
See also: Bird, Col.
- Calhoun, Mr., 249.
- Callendar, Robert, Capt., 16,
21, 92-94, 159, 166, 170,
177, 192, 195, 207, 222,
264, 278, 287, 299.
- Campbell, Collin, Lieut., 133,
134, 162.
- Canada, 26, 31, 186.
- Carlisle, 6-12, 14, 18, 19, 22,
23, 26, 28, 32-34, 36, 39,
41, 42, 45-47, 49, 51-56,
58, 59, 61, 63, 64, 67-70,
72-77, 79-84, 93, 94, 98,
100, 108, 112, 117, 121, 163,
165, 167, 168, 176-81, 185,
187-89, 197, 202, 203, 212,
223, 232, 235, 238, 247, 248,
250, 277, 284, 285, 287, 290-
92.
- Carolina, 57, 62, 139.
See also: North Carolina.
- Carpenter, Emanuel, 250.
- Catawbas, 26, 32, 41, 46, 48, 52,

INDEX

- 71, 76, 85, 86, 88, 89,
91, 98, 100, 107, 111,
118, 121, 215, 216.
- Chamber's Fort, 190-94.
- Chambers, George, Col., 189,
190.
- Charles Town, 1, 2, 139.
- Cherokees, 10, 14, 15, 19, 20,
24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 41,
42, 47, 48, 58, 64, 71,
76, 77, 81, 84, 85, 86,
89, 93, 95, 98-101, 103,
105, 107, 111, 112, 115,
116, 118, 119, 121, 139.
- Chesney, William, 22.
- Chester County, 212, 298.
- Chew, Lieut., 98, 100.
- Chingalamouse,
See: Shingleclamusche.
- Clapham, Lieut., 152.
- Clark, Daniel, Mr., 177, 181,
191, 202, 240, 269.
- Clayton, Capt., 98, 100.
- Cochran, Capt., 188.
- Colyers, 284.
- Conegogee, or Conegogech, 60,
64, 65, 68, 69, 72, 74,
77, 78, 82, 83, 91.
- Craighead, John, 22.
- Crawford, Mr., 278.
- Crawford, James, 22
- Crawford, Lieut., 98, 100.
- Cresap, or Cressup, 230.
- Croghan, George, Capt., 160, 161,
219, 220.
- Cumberland County, 56, 62, 179, 213,
298.
- Cumberland, Fort, 14, 19, 34, 35,
42, 48, 70, 71, 76, 78, 79, 82,
83, 88, 90, 97, 98, 100, 101,
103, 105-109, 111-113, 116, 117,
119-21, 124, 128, 135, 146, 149,
185, 192, 197, 199, 200, 202,
206, 228-30, 232, 233, 238-44,
255, 256, 260, 263, 264, 271,
272, 274, 276, 281-84, 287, 295.
- Cumberland Road, 197, 198.
- Dagworthy, Lieut. Col., 124, 128.
- De Haas, Lieut., 286.
- Delaware Indians, 115, 118, 145,
186, 210.
- Dewart, Fort, 136.
- Dow, James, Lieut., 291, 299.
- Dudgeon, Fort, 136.
- Duffield, Ensign, 282.
- Dunlan, a volunteer, 115, 118.
- Du Plessis, 2, 3.
- Duquesne, Fort, Gov. of, 138, 139.
- Duquesne, Fort, 27, 32, 46, 52, 71,
77, 86, 89, 107, 111, 130-34,
137, 138, 139, 141, 143.

INDEX

- Dutch, 165, 181.
- England, 66, 103, 105, 122,
126, 142, 144, 156, 180,
184, 185, 289.
- Ennis, James, 168, 173.
- Erie, or Errie, Lake, 293.
- Etherington, Capt., 289.
- Fauquier, or Fouquier, Francis,
Gov. of Virginia, 226, 227,
230.
- Finnie, or Finne, Mr., 207,
215, 217, 226, 228, 229,
263, 278.
- Forbes, John, Brig. Gen., 1, 2,
4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 23, 33, 41,
56, 67, 78, 86, 92, 93, 106,
115, 121, 129, 130, 135,
141, 143, 148, 159, 182,
184.
See also: General,
References to the.
- Fox, Mr., 124.
- Frankstown, or Franks Town, 98,
101.
- Frederic, Fort, 79, 82, 83, 88,
90, 103, 105, 109, 113.
- French, 10, 14, 19, 26, 31, 46,
52, 59, 65, 71, 77, 99,
102, 122, 125, 130-134,
140, 142, 143, 145, 153,
154, 170, 175, 186, 216,
219, 226, 227.
- Funnett, Mr., 211.
- Gates, Major, 287.
- General, References to the,
2-5, 37, 39, 85, 105,
128, 129, 139, 145-48,
152, 153, 155, 156, 160-63,
167-80, 185, 188, 189, 191-
93, 196-98, 200, 201, 204,
206, 207, 209, 211, 213-
215, 217-19, 222, 223, 226,
228, 231, 235, 238, 240, 245,
252-55, 261, 263, 264, 268,
269, 271, 272, 275, 277, 285,
290, 291, 298.
See: Amherst, Forbes,
Monckton, or Stanwix.
- George, Delaware, 145.
- Germans, 10, 25, 30, 164, 165.
- Gist, Mr., 41, 47, 109, 113, 118,
121, 216, 228, 230.
- Glen, Gov., 93, 95.
- Glen, Mr., 81, 84, 93, 95, 108,
113, 117, 120.
- Gordon, Harry, Capt., 10, 28, 33,
45, 51, 59-61, 65, 67, 68, 73,
92, 97, 99, 109, 114, 116,
120, 128, 129, 160, 170, 172,
175, 177, 178, 189, 193, 194,
196-98, 205, 207, 217, 245,
246, 253, 254, 299.
- Graham, Mr., 229, 230, 240, 254,
255, 257, 263, 268, 273, 274, 283.
- Grant, James, Major, 88, 90, 115,
118, 121, 130, 135, 138, 140,
141.

INDEX

- Graydon, Alexander, 187,
212-15, 247, 249.
- Green, (a deserter), 28, 33.
- Green, Josh., 22.
- Gunn, James, Capt., 200, 201,
215.
- Haldimand, Frederick, Col.,
289.
- Halkett, Francis, Major, 73,
78, 98, 101, 115, 118.
- Hambright, John, Capt., 57,
63, 159, 167, 180, 195,
199, 203, 204, 231, 233,
238, 248-50, 257, 259,
290, 299.
- Hamilton, John, 57, 62.
- Harris's Ferry, 8, 9, 12, 13,
15, 17-19, 25, 30, 43, 45,
50, 51, 72, 77.
- Harris's Mill, Thomas, 54.
- Harris, Mr., 290.
- Hay, Captain, 43, 49.
- Hazlet, Captain, 190.
- Heydeler, Ensign, 16, 21, 43,
49.
- Hendricks, Tobias, 22.
- Highlanders, 8-10, 45, 51, 68,
74, 97, 100, 116, 120, 131,
134, 135, 151, 154, 156,
160, 162, 174.
- Hollar, Ensign, 134.
- Hoops, Adam, Mr., 7-10, 12, 16, 17,
20, 21, 25, 30, 44, 50, 55, 57,
62, 63, 79, 82, 85, 88, 91-95,
158, 192, 230, 240, 255, 259,
263, 267-70, 272, 273, 284,
285.
- Howell, 57, 63, 170.
- Hubley, Mr., 167.
- Hughes, Barney, or Barnabas, 54,
166, 170, 177, 186, 192, 222,
287, 291, 299.
- Hughes, John, Mr., 124, 187, 203,
223, 224, 277, 298.
- Hunt, Roger, Mr., 187, 212-15.
- Hunter, Capt., 24, 29, 44, 50, 189.
- Hunter, Roger, Col., 221, 228, 229,
254, 262, 272, 273, 275, 298.
- Hunter, Fort, 69, 75.
- Hutchins, Mr., 148.
- Indians, 7-9, 14, 15, 19, 20, 24,
29, 34, 35, 41-43, 46-48, 50,
52, 53, 58, 59, 64, 65, 71, 72,
76, 77, 79, 81, 82, 84, 93, 95,
98-103, 105-109, 111, 113, 115-
19, 121, 122, 124, 125, 128,
130-34, 136, 138, 139, 142,
143, 145, 147, 148, 154, 155,
160, 161, 163, 170, 175, 186,
188, 198, 204, 207-10, 213,
214, 216-19, 226-28, 230, 235,
241, 285.
See also the various tribes.

INDEX

- Indian Paths, 43, 49, 107, 109,
111, 113.
- Indian Traders, 16, 21, 93, 94,
109, 113, 147, 148, 226.
- Irwin, Mr., 11.
- Jamisson, Capt., 44, 50.
- Jenkins, Ensign, 134, 135.
- Jocelyn, Capt., 157.
- Johnson, 293.
- Johnson, Sir William, 220.
- Johnny, Jonny, Capt., Catawba
chief, 98, 100, 107, 111.
- Jones, Capt., 175, 177.
- Jones, Lieut., 243, 260.
- Jones, Mr., 238.
- Juniata, 24, 29, 42, 44, 48-50,
60, 70, 74, 75, 80, 83,
91, 92, 94, 96, 97, 99,
116, 120, 174, 188, 191.
- Kern, Balzar, 149, 150.
- Killbuck, Capt., Delaware
Indian, 213, 219.
- Kiskemenittos, 147.
- Knight, or Night, Capt., 56, 61.
- Lancaster, 5-8, 11, 13-16, 18,
19, 21, 24, 29, 37, 39,
41, 43-45, 47, 49-51, 53,
56, 58, 62, 63, 68, 72,
73, 77, 164-68, 173, 174,
177, 179, 180, 187, 195,
203, 211-13, 233, 235,
243, 250, 284, 286, 287,
239, 292.
- Lancaster County, 298.
- Laurel or Lawrell Hill, 71,
76, 106, 107, 109, 111,
113, 210.
- Le Boeuf, 293.
- Leshner, Mr., 167.
- Lewis, 294.
- Lewis, Major, 130-134.
- Lignery, M. de., 140, 141.
- Ligonier, Fort, 145-47, 150-53,
156-58, 160-66, 170, 171,
174, 175, 177, 178, 185,
186, 188, 189, 192-94, 198,
199, 206, 208, 210, 218,
224, 225, 244-46, 252, 254,
264, 265, 277, 288.
See also: Loyalhanna.
- Little Carpenter, 42, 48, 109,
113.
- Littleton, or Littletown, Fort,
8, 13, 15, 18, 20, 24, 29,
42, 44-46, 48-52, 56, 62,
69, 70, 72, 74, 75, 77, 80,
81, 83-85, 87, 90-95, 103,
105, 110, 114-16, 118, 120,
125, 128, 179, 190, 191,
232, 237, 248, 278.
- Livingston, or Livingston, Major,
238, 239.

INDEX

- Lloyd, Lieut. Col., 150-52,
155, 157, 161, 162.
- Loudoun, Lord, referred to as
My Lord, 2, 3, 80, 83.
- Loudoun, Fort, 8, 13, 15, 18,
20, 24, 27, 29, 32, 34,
35, 41, 42, 46-49, 52, 56,
58-60, 62-65, 67, 69,
72-74, 77-79, 81, 83-86,
88, 89, 102-105, 109, 110,
113, 114, 125, 128, 178,
189-91, 248, 278, 283,
284, 290.
- Louisbourg, 2, 3, 142, 143.
- Loyalhanna, or Loyal Hannon,
128-31, 135, 137-39.
See also: Ligonier, Fort.
- Lyon, 294.
- Lyon, Lieut., 92.
- McConnel, James, 22.
- Mc Donald, Capt., 133, 134.
- Mc Donald, Ensign, 134, 139.
- Mc Donald, Lieut., 132-34.
- Mc Dougall, Lieut., 168.
- Mc Dowel, Mr., 245.
- Mc Feer, James, 22.
- Mc Guy, George, 8.
- Mc Kenzie, Capt., 133, 134,
162, 174.
- Mc Kenzie, Alexander, Lieut., 132,
134.
- Mc Kenzie, William, Lieut., 134.
- Mc Kinney, William, Mr., 251.
- Mc Leane, 5, 6.
- Mc Lean, Sir Allen, 7, 42, 49, 58,
63, 115, 116, 118, 120.
- Mc Neil, Capt., 278.
- Mc Pherson, Capt., 159.
- Maryland, 57, 62, 88, 91, 125, 128,
161, 200, 220-22, 233-35, 248,
250, 264, 271, 297.
- Maryland Troops, Forces, Soldiers,
80, 83, 103, 105, 125, 128,
149, 150, 159.
- Mayer, Serjeant, 43, 49.
- Mayer, Lieut., 175, 193.
- Meadows, The Great, 207, 235.
- Mennonists, 166.
- Mercer, George, Col., or Lieut. Col.,
220-22, 227-29, 231, 233, 234,
240-43, 254, 256, 261, 262,
265, 268, 271, 273, 275, 276,
283, 299.
- Mercer, Hugh, Col., or Lieut. Col.,
78, 82, 91, 135, 145, 150, 151,
153, 155, 160, 161, 170, 171,
174-76, 186, 194, 200, 207,
209, 210, 215-19.
- Miles, Lieut., 162.
- Millen, Ensign, 267.

INDEX

- Miller, 61, 66.
- Miller, Andrew, 22.
- Mohawk, 27, 32.
- Monckton, Brig. Gen., 152,
184.
See also: General,
References to the.
- Monongahela or Mononghehela
River, 86, 89, 133, 145,
146, 147, 160, 194, 226,
228, 232, 233, 235, 238,
240, 261, 263, 264, 271,
272, 274, 276, 279, 280,
285.
- Montgomery, Col., 9, 206,
211.
- Morgan, 186.
- Morton, Edward, 22.
- Morton, George, Mr., 207-
210, 245, 299.
- Morton, Sergeant, 9.
- Munroe, Capt., 134.
- Murray, Brig. Gen., 152.
- Mailer, James, 22.
- Nantaways, Indians, 118,
121.
- Nelson, or Nielson, Capt.,
190, 191.
- Nelson, or Nielson, John,
Mr., 165, 167-69, 173,
204, 222, 255, 257-59,
286.
- Newcastle, 161.
- New York, 1-4, 152, 258, 289.
- Niagara, 186, 207, 209, 216-20.
- Night, or Knight, Capt., 56, 61.
- Norris, Mr., 124.
- Northampton County, 298.
- North Carolina, 97, 100, 125,
128.
See also: Carolina.
- North Carolina Rangers, 124, 128.
- Ohio Indians, 154.
- Ohio River, 98, 100, 107, 112,
115, 117, 118, 122, 125,
153, 170, 197, 226, 235.
- Oswego, 289.
- Otisay, 28, 33.
- Ourry, Lewis, Lieut., Quarter
Master, Capt., 9, 41, 47,
156, 170, 172, 178, 179,
181, 194, 216, 254, 258-60,
266, 267, 277, 278, 283,
284, 291, 299.
- Patterson, 153.
- Pawlin's House, 79, 82.
- Pearis, or Paris, Richard, Capt.,
109, 113, 117, 121, 149, 150,
159, 243, 260, 282.
- Pemberton, James, 154, 161, 175,
219, 233-36.

INDEX

- Pendergrass, 188.
- Pennsylvania, 45, 51, 79, 83, 135, 198, 222, 226, 235, 241, 248, 250, 264, 272, 298.
- Pennsylvanians, 97, 100, 102, 104, 133, 134, 197, 243.
- Pennsylvania, Gov. of, 15, 19.
- Pennsylvania Road, 109, 113.
- Pennsylvania Troops, Regiment, or Battalion, 53, 60, 66, 67, 73, 97, 99, 102, 104, 108, 112, 115, 116, 119, 120, 135, 151, 159, 163, 174, 175, 197, 227, 243, 252, 255.
- Peters, Richard, Mr., 44, 50.
- Philadelphia, 1-5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 18, 26, 27, 31-33, 35, 41, 42, 47-49, 57, 59, 61, 62, 65, 66, 71, 76, 77, 81, 84, 93, 94, 108, 113, 124, 142, 144, 150, 151, 153, 155, 158, 160-62, 165, 166, 168-79, 255, 263, 286-88, 298.
- Pittsburgh, or Fort Pitt, 145, 147, 151, 155, 156, 158, 160, 162, 163, 165, 170-72, 174-78, 188, 189, 194, 196-200, 202, 204, 206-10, 214-20, 223-26, 228, 230, 233, 235, 238-43, 245, 246, 248, 252, 253, 255, 256, 259, 263-65, 267-73, 275-77, 280, 281, 285, 288, 293, 298.
- Plumsted & Franks, Messrs., 299.
- Plumsted, Miss, 6.
- Portland, Duke of, 141.
- Potomac, or Patomack River, 79, 83, 233, 241.
- Presque Isle, or Prisqu'Ile, 145, 186, 207, 217, 218, 220.
- Pretters, Col., 33, 35.
- Prevost, Col., 289.
- Price, Mr., 10, 167.
- Provincial Officers, 115, 119.
- Provincial Troops, 15, 16, 20, 21, 26-28, 31-35, 43, 45, 46, 49, 51, 80, 83, 108, 113, 147, 156.
- Quakers, 27, 32.
- Quebec, 253, 277.
- Queemahony, 157.
- Qurgly, Henry, 22.
- Ralfe, 159.
- Ramsey, or Ramsay, William, Mr., 227, 228, 240, 254, 255, 256, 261-64, 272, 274, 276, 281.
- Rangers, 79, 82, 115, 119, 153, 206.
- Rays Town, Reas Town, or Raestown, 8-11, 13-17, 19-21, 24, 29, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41-45, 47-51, 53, 54, 56, 60, 62, 66, 70-72,

INDEX

- 75-77, 79, 82, 90, 92-95,
97, 99, 102, 103, 105, 106,
109-11, 113, 115, 118, 135,
136, 202.
See also: Bedford.
- Reading, 8, 28, 33, 60, 66,
167, 169.
- Red Stone Creek, 185, 186, 192,
228, 232, 235, 238-40, 242-
44, 255, 256, 263, 264,
272, 274, 276.
See also: Burd's Fort.
- Rhor, Mr., 11, 16, 21, 28, 33,
132-34.
- Rider, Lieut., 134.
- Robertson, James, Capt., 205,
206.
- Robinson, Lieut., 132.
- Rocheblave, M. de, 140.
- Roseberry, Robt., 22.
- Ross, Dr., 80, 83, 98, 101.
- Royal Americans, R. A., or
Americans, 1-3, 10, 16,
21, 28, 33, 42, 49, 58,
60, 63, 66, 81, 84, 87,
90, 97, 100, 131,-35,
138, 142, 144, 148-51,
154, 156, 163, 168, 177,
224, 225.
- Russell, Dr., 287.
- Rutherford, Thomas, Mr., 192,
193, 201, 202, 216, 217,
221, 228-30, 240-44, 255-
57, 263, 264, 272-75, 299.
- Saint Clair, John, Sir, 10, 14,
16, 19, 21, 24, 29, 33-
35, 42, 43, 45, 48, 49,
51, 56, 60, 62, 65, 68,
71, 74, 76, 78-80, 82,
83, 85, 97, 100, 102,
109, 113, 123, 129, 158,
249, 273, 297-99.
- Saint Lawrence River, 152.
- Sanderson, John, 236.
- Saunders, Captain, 135.
- Scott, Mr., 167.
- Scott, Samuel, 299.
- Seamans, Mr., 166.
- Seely, Samuel, 223, 277.
- Seydeling Hill, 70, 75.
- Sharpe, Capt., 189.
- Sharpe, Col., Capt., 79, 83.
- Sharpe, Horatio, Gov. of
Maryland, 60, 65, 78-80,
82, 83, 88, 91.
- Shavanesse Cabins, 294.
- Shelby, Capt., 245, 252.
- Shermans Valley, 69, 75.
- Shippen, Edward, Brigade Major,
Col., 44, 50, 68, 74, 150,
151, 164, 166, 168, 169,
179, 181, 187, 195, 203,
204, 211-15, 231-33, 238,
249-51, 257-59, 298.

INDEX

- Shippensburg, 7, 8, 13, 14, 16,
18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 29,
33-35, 42, 44-46, 48-52,
56, 62, 68-70, 72, 74-77,
79, 82, 290.
- Shingleclamusche,
Chingalamouse, or
Shingalamuch, 71, 77,
98, 101, 115, 118.
- Sinclair, James, Capt., Lieut.,
93, 95, 147, 166, 195,
212, 247-51, 257-59, 268-
70, 287, 289, 292, 299.
- Singleton, 13, 18.
- Smith, Interpreter, 93, 95.
- Smith, Lieut., 231, 233, 234,
236, 290.
- Southern Department, 163, 164,
182, 184.
- Southern Provinces, 182, 184,
220.
- Stanwix, Fort, 289.
- Stanwix, John, Gen., Major Gen.,
151, 153-55, 157, 159,
164, 166, 184, 186, 190,
196, 199, 200, 205, 220,
221, 223, 226, 234, 280,
281, 286, 289, 298, 299.
See also: General,
References to the.
- Star, Moses, 22.
- Stephen, Adam, Col., Lt. Col.,
56, 62, 129, 138, 152,
160-62, 170-72, 174, 175,
196, 197, 245, 246.
- Stevenson, or Stephenson, George,
Mr., 35, 39, 40, 44, 50, 60,
66, 158, 165, 166, 169, 187,
251, 252, 268-70, 287.
- Stoddard, Lieut., 280, 281.
- Stoddart, Thomas, 299.
- Stoner, Mr., 167.
- Stoney Creek, 135, 136, 210, 245.
- Susquehanna, 12, 17, 69, 71, 75,
77, 165, 188.
- Taways, Indians, 186, 210.
- Teaves Ferry, 24, 29, 44, 50.
- Todd, Mr., 253, 254.
- Townsend, George, Brig. Gen., 152.
- Trent, William, 9, 58, 64, 72, 77.
- Trump, Capt., 27, 32.
- Tulleken, or Tullican, John, Major,
185, 188, 189, 199, 200, 297.
- Turner, George, Mr., 240, 256.
- Tuscarora Indians, 118, 121.
- Tuscarora Mountain, 70, 75.
- Vanbebbber, Capt., 206.
- Venango, 25, 30, 59, 64, 145, 153,
175, 207.
- Virginia, 34, 35, 71, 72, 76, 77,

INDEX

- 88, 91, 93, 95, 97, 106,
111, 153, 199-201, 218,
220-22, 226, 227, 232-35,
238, 239, 248, 250, 252,
255-57, 262, 264, 267,
271, 272, 274-78, 283,
285, 290, 299.
- Virginia, Gov. of, 107, 111,
139.
See also: Fauquier.
- Virginia Troops, Companies,
42, 43, 45, 48, 49, 51,
56, 58, 62, 64, 68, 73,
78, 80-84, 97-101, 104,
108, 112, 129, 131, 133,
152, 154, 156, 157, 160,
161, 163, 170, 175, 188,
199.
- Walker, Thomas, Dr. or Mr.,
58, 64, 67, 73, 79, 82,
98, 101, 192, 193, 221,
256, 264, 271, 273, 285,
299.
- Ward, Capt., 98, 100, 109,
114, 155.
- Washington, George, Col.,
78, 81, 82, 84, 103, 105,
107, 111, 124, 127, 135.
- Washington's Regiment, or
Companies, 14, 19, 34,
35, 42, 48, 56, 62, 71,
76, 78, 79, 82.
- Wass, Ensign, 283, 284.
- West, Francis, 22-24, 28, 36,
46.
- Western Indians, 219, 230, 235.
- Weiser, or Weizer, Conrad,
Col., 55, 167-69, 172,
173, 187, 290, 298.
- Whitesides, Ralph, 22.
- Williamsburgh, 275.
- Willing, Thomas, Mr., 204, 205.
- Winchester, 9, 41, 47, 59, 65,
67, 68, 73, 74, 78, 79,
81, 82, 84, 86, 87, 89, 90,
93, 95, 107, 111, 163,
170, 193, 216, 229, 230,
233, 241, 243, 255, 260,
264, 275, 276, 283, 284,
295.
- Wohabachu, Indian chief, 27,
32.
- Wohatchee, Indian chief, 41,
48.
- Wolff, Maj. Gen., 152.
- Woodward, Capt., 243, 260, 261.
- Wood, or Woods, Mr., 25, 30,
57, 62.
- Wood, John, 22.
- Woolwich, 16, 21.
- Wyoming, 115, 118.
- Yioghiogheny, Crossings of,
271, 280, 281, 282.
- York, County of, 8, 37, 39,
44, 165, 179, 287, 298.

INDEX

York Town, 24, 29, 44, 50,
60, 66, 68, 73, 151, 157,
165, 166.

Zimmerman, Seb., Wagonmaster,
172.

Young, Capt., Paymaster, 7,
8, 25, 30, 45, 51, 124,
127.

York (over)

to

the

Young

1864

168

